THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

EXPIRANT - FZ

PART VIII

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

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expirare, exspirare, expiro: see *expire.*] One who is expiring. *Is. Taylor.*

expiration (eks-pi-rā′shọn), *n.* [=F. *expiration* = Pr. *espiracio* = Sp. *espiracion* = Pg. *expiração* = It. *espirazione,* < L. *expiratio(n-), exspiratio(n-),* a breathing out, < *expirare, exspirare,* breathe out: see *expire.*] 1. The act of breathing out; expulsion of air from the lungs in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspiration.*

The movements [in respiration] are both thoracic and abdominal, the former being distinctly made up of expansion and elevation during inspiration, of retraction and depression during *expiration,* especially when a full breath is taken. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 1339.

2. The last emission of breath; cessation; death.

This is a very great cause of the dryness and *expiration* of men's devotion, because our souls are so little refreshed with the waters and holy dews of meditation. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.* *Johnson,* Rambler.

3. Close; end; conclusion; termination: as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a contract or a lease.

Thou . . . art come,
Before the *expiration* of thy time.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

4. That which is produced by audible expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle *expiration.* *Abp. Sharp,* Dissertations, p. 41.

5. Emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation: as, the *expiration* of oxygen by plants. [Rare or obsolete.]

The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 866.

expirator (eks′pi-rā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *expirare,* pp. *expiratus,* breathe out: see *expire.*] A device for sending a stream of air outward.

The instrument has . . . a simpler form when required to act only as an aspirator. . . . When an increased resistance has to be overcome, the instrument being used either as aspirator or as *expirator,* the tube *f* is drawn farther out. *Ure,* Dict., I. 261.

expiratory (eks-pīr′ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expire* + *-atory.*] Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expired,* ppr. *expiring.* [< OF. *expirer, espirer,* F. *expirer* = Pr. *expirar, espeirar* = Sp. *espirar* = Pg. *expirar* = It. *espirare, spirare,* < L. *expirare, exspirare,* breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, expire, < *ex,* out, + *spirare,* breathe: see *spirit.* Cf. *aspire, conspire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To breathe out; expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; emit from the lungs: opposed to *inspire.*

All his hundred Mouths at once *expire*
Volumes of curling Smoke.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

This year Captain Miles Standish *expired* his mortal life.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

This chaf'd the boar, his nostrils flames *expire,*
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 121.

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or volatile matter; exhale; yield. [Rare or obsolete.]

And force the veins of dashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 69.

3†. To exhaust; wear out; bring to an end.

To swill the drinke that will *expyre* thy date?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 77.

Now when as Time, flying with winges swift,
Expired had the terme.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 308.

II. *intrans.* 1. To emit the breath: opposed to *inspire.* Specifically—2. To emit the last breath; die.

My last was a Discourse of the Latin or primitive Roman Tongue, which may be said to be *expir'd* in the Market, tho' living yet in the Schools. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 59.

Thus on Mæander's flowery margin lies
Th' *expiring* swan, and as he sings he dies.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 66.

Wind my thread of life up higher,
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I *expire.*
Mrs. Browning, Bertha in the Lane.

3. To come to an end; close or conclude, as a given period; come to nothing; cease; terminate; fail or perish; end: as, the lease will *expire* on the first day of May; all his hopes of empire *expired.*

And when forty years were *expired,* there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. Acts vii. 30.

For still he knew his power
Not yet *expired.* *Milton,* P. R., iv. 395.

4†. To come out; fly out.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires.*
Dryden.

=Syn. 2. *Perish,* etc. See *die*1.

expiring (eks-pīr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in the breathing out of air from the lungs.

If the inspiring or *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the close of life; occurring just before death: as, *expiring* efforts; *expiring* groans.

expiry (eks′pi-ri), *n.* [< *expire* + *-y.*] Expiration; termination.

We had to leave at the *expiry* of the term.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

Expiry of the legal, in *Scots law,* the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

expiscate (eks-pis′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expiscatus,* pp. of *expiscari,* search out, find out, lit. fish out, < *ex,* out, + *piscari,* fish, < *piscis* = E. *fish.*] To search out; hence, to discover by subtle means or by strict examination.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 181.

That he had passed a riotous nonage, that he was a zealot, . . . and that he figured memorably in the scene on Magus Muir, so much and no more could I *expiscate.*
R. L. Stevenson, Hist. of Fife.

expiscation (eks-pis-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-ion.*] The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; hence, the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination.

All thy worth, yet, thyselfe must patronise
By quaffing more of the Castalian head;
In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavie lead
To make them sinke and catch.
Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.

expiscator (eks′pis-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-or.*] One who expiscates or examines carefully and minutely into the truth or meaning of something.

This battle of Biggar is worthy of the attention of these mighty *expiscators* and exploders of myths, Sir George C. Lewis, and our own inevitable Burton.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 329.

expiscatory (eks-pis′kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expiscate* + *-ory.*] Fitted or designed to expiscate or get at the truth of a matter by inquiry and examination.

By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most involute of lies is finally winded off. *Carlyle,* Diamond Neeklace, xvi.

explain (eks-plān′), *v.* [< OF. *explaner* = Sp. Pg. *explanar* = It. *spianare,* < L. *explanare,* flatten, spread out, make plain or clear, explain, < *ex,* out, + *planare,* flatten, make level, < *planus,* level, plain: see *plain, plane.* Cf. *esplanade, splanade.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

The Constantinopolitan, or horse chesnut, is turgid with buds and ready to *explain* its leaf.
Evelyn, Letter to Sec. of Royal Society.

2. To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life
That fools discover it, and stray no more.
Cowper, Task, ii. 528.

Commentators *explain* the difficult passages. *Gay.*

3. To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

Why from Comparisons should I refrain,
Or fear small things by greater to *explain?*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

His errors are at once *explained* by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

If protestants commit suicide more often than catholics, we *explain* this fact by showing that suicide is increased by civilization, and that in the main catholics are more ignorant and uncivilized. *F. H. Bradley,* Logic, III. ii. 2.

To explain away, to deprive of significance by explanation; nullify or get rid of the apparent import of; clear away by interpretation: generally with an adverse implication: as, to *explain away* a passage of Scripture; to *explain away* one's fault or offense.

Those *explain* the meaning quite *away.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 117.

Conscience is no longer recognized as an independent arbiter of actions; its authority is *explained away.*
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 312.

=Syn. *Explain, Expound, Interpret, Elucidate.* *Explain* is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. *Expound* is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, *to expound* a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. *To interpret* is to *explain,* as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to *interpret* Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To *elucidate* is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like *expound,* a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See *translate.*

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to *explain* it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

The aim in *expounding* a great poem should be, not to discover an endless variety of meanings often contradictory, but whatever it has of great and perennial significance. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

One speaks the glory of the British Queen,
And one describes a charming Indian screen;
A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 2.

The scheme of the Gospel is not only of the most transcendent use, as it confirms, *elucidates,* and enforces the moral law, but of the most absolute necessity.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VI. iv.

II. *intrans.* To give explanations.

I shall not extenuate, but *explain* and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

explainable (eks-plā′nạ-bl), *a.* [< *explain* + *-able.*] Capable of being explained or made plain; interpretable.

It is symbolically *explainable,* and implieth purification and cleanness, when in the burnt offerings the priest is commanded to wash the inwards and legs thereof in water.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

explainer (eks-plā′nẹr), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; an interpreter.

Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals, he will in vain make such a pudder about his fundamentals. Another *explainer,* of as good authority as he, will set up others against them.
Locke, Vind. of Christianity.

explait†, *n.* [ME. *explait, esplait, expleit, espleit,* < OF. *esplait, espleit, expleit,* an action, exploit, etc.: see *exploit, n.,* of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. Achievement.—2. Advantage; furtherance; promotion.

For *explait* of their spede, thai spekyn in fere
To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of them all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3661.

explait†, *v. t.* [Also *explate;* < ME. **expleiten, espleiten,* < OF. *espleiter, expleiter,* achieve, perform, exploit: see *exploit, v.,* of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. To perform; achieve; promote.—2. To explicate; explain.

Thou dost deal
Desired justice to the public weal,
Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxv.

explanate (eks′plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *explanatus,* pp. of *explanare,* flatten, spread out: see *explain.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* flattened; spread out.—2. In *entom.,* having the margin flat and dilated, forming an edge: said of the thorax or elytra when the outer sides are so dilated, of the mandibles, etc.

explanation (eks-plā-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *explanation* (rare) = Sp. *explanacion* = Pg. *explanação,* < L. *explanatio(n-),* an explanation, interpretation, < *explanare,* explain: see *explain.*] 1. The act of explaining. (*a*) The act or process of making plain or clear the nature, meaning, or significance of something; the act of rendering intelligible what was before obscure, as by analysis or description; elucidation; interpretation: as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Explanation, then, is analysis, real or ideal, sensible or extra-sensible. It takes the object, or the feeling, to pieces; and is a perfect analysis when the pieces that are obtained can be put together again, and form the original whole. *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 3.

(*b*) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles, if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

The word *explanation* occurs so continually, and holds so important a place in philosophy, that a little time spent in fixing the meaning of it will be profitably employed. An individual fact is said to be explained, by pointing out its cause, that is, by stating the law or laws of causation, of which its production is an instance. Thus, a conflagration is explained, when it is proved to have arisen from a spark falling into the midst of a heap of combustibles. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, III. xii. § 1.

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What is called the *explanation* of a phenomenon by the discovery of its cause, is simply the completion of its description by the disclosure of some intermediate details which had escaped observation.
G. H. Lewes, Aristotle, p. 76.

We suppose the cryptograph to be an English cipher, because, as we say, this explains the observed phenomena that there are about two dozen characters, that one occurs much more frequently than the rest, especially at the ends of words, etc. The *explanation* is: Simple English ciphers have certain peculiarities; this is a simple English cipher: hence, this necessarily has these peculiarities. This *explanation* is present to the mind of the reasoner, too; so much so, that we commonly say that the hypothesis is adopted for the sake of the *explanation*. *C. S. Peirce.*

2. That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

The ill effects that were like to follow on those different *explanations* [of the Trinity] made the bishops move the king to set out injunctions requiring them to see to the repressing of error and heresy with all possible zeal.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reëstablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance. =**Syn.** 1. Explication, elucidation, description.

explanative (eks-plan′ā-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **explanativus*, < *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Explanatory.

What follows . . . is *explanative* of what went before.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 5.

explanatorily (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an explanatory manner; by way of explanation; with a view to explain.

"All . . . were absorbed in the batter," said the Professor *explanatorily*. *Philadelphia Times*, June 2, 1885.

explanatoriness (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being explanatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

explanatory (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *explanatorius*, < L. *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Serving to explain; containing explanation; of the nature of explanation: as, *explanatory* notes.

To give a long catalogue of pictures and statues without *explanatory* observations appeared absurd.
Eustace, Tour in Italy, I., Pref., p. ix.

These *explanatory* ideograms, which in Egyptian and Cuneiform are called determinatives, in Chinese go by the name of keys, radicals, or primitives.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 30.

explate†, *v. t.* See *explait*.

expleit†, **expleite**†, *n.* and *v.* See *explait*.

explement (eks′plē-ment), *n.* [< L. *explementum*, that which fills up, a filling, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*. Cf. *complement*.] In *geom.*, the amount by which an angle falls short of four right angles.

expletion† (eks-plē′shon), *n.* [< L. *expletio*(*n*-), a filling up, a satisfying, < *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up, < *ex*, out, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *completion*, *depletion*.] A fulfilling; accomplishment; fulfilment; satisfaction.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 374.

expletive (eks′plē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *explétif* = Pr. *expletiu* = Sp. Pg. *expletivo* = It. *espletivo*, < LL. *expletivus*, serving to fill out (applied to conjunctions, etc.), < L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to fill up; added to fill a vacancy, or for factitious emphasis: specifically used of words. See II., 2.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets.
Johnson, Addison.

II. *n.* 1. Something used to fill up; something not necessary but used for embellishment.

The custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 15.

She ever promised to be a mere *expletive* in the creation.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcii.

2. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a word or syllable which is not necessary to the sense or construction, or to an adequate description of a thing, but which is added for rhetorical, rhythmical, or metrical reasons, or which, being once necessary or significant, has lost notional force. Expletives of the former kind are usually trite adjectives, added, as in feeble prose or verse, for the mere sound or to fill out a line, or else irrelevant words or terms used for factitious emphasis, as in profane swearing. Expletives of the latter kind are usually particles like the introductory *there*, used without local reference, and the auxiliary *do*, used as in the first line of the quotation from Pope.

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 346.

Circuitous phrases and needless *expletives* distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced. *H. Spencer*, Style.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

3. Hence, by euphemism, an oath; an exclamatory imprecation: as, his conversation was garnished with *expletives*.

He who till then had not known how to speak unless he put an oath before and another behind to make his words have authority, discovered that he could speak better and more pleasantly without such *expletives* than he had ever done before. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

expletively (eks′plē-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

expletory (eks′plē-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **expletorius*, < *explere*, pp. *expletus*, fill up: see *expletion*.] Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive.

Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.
British Critic, Feb., 1797.

explicable (eks′pli-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *explicable* = Sp. *explicable* = Pg. *explicavel* = It. *esplicabile*, < L. *explicabilis*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Capable of being unfolded, explained, or made clear or plain; capable of being accounted for; admitting explanation.

A beauty not *explicable* is dearer than a beauty which we can see to the end of. *Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 21.

The obvious fact that there has been a gradual increase in variety and elevation of living beings, from the earlier periods until now, is often adduced as an evidence of derivation, but is equally *explicable* on the supposition of a creative plan. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 143.

explicableness (eks′pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicable or explainable. *Bailey*, 1727.

explicand (eks-pli-kand′), *n.* [< L. *explicandus*, ger. of *explicare*, explicate: see *explicate*.] A fact or speech to be explained.

explicate (eks′pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *explicated*, ppr. *explicating*. [< L. *explicatus*, pp. of *explicare* (> It. *esplicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *explicar* = F. *expliquer*), unfold, spread out, set in order, treat, explain, explicate, < *ex*, out, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *pleat*, *plicate*. From the other form of the pp. of *explicare*, namely *explicitus*, come E. *explicit*, *explait*, *exploit*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To unfold; expand; open.

They *explicate* the leaves and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; explain; interpret.

He might have altered the shape of his argument, and *explicated* them better in single scenes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

We may easily suppose him [Christ] to teach us many a new truth which we knew not, and to *explicate* to us many particulars of that estate which God designed for man in his first production, but yet did not then declare to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref., p. 14.

There is no truth concerning God which is not *explicated* by truths of our own moral consciousness.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 14.

For a logic mainly concerned with inference — i. e., with *explicating* what is implicated in any given statements concerning classes — there is nothing more to be done but to ascertain agreements or disagreements.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

II. *intrans.* To give an explanation.

Let him *explicate* who hath resembl'd the whole argument to a Comedy, for Tragicall, he sayes, were too ominous. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

explicate (eks′pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *explicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unfolded; explicated.

Thus was his person made tangible, and his name utterable, and his mercy brought home to our necessities, and the mystery made *explicate*, at the circumcision of this holy babe. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, i. § 5.

explication (eks-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *explication* = Sp. *explicacion* = Pg. *explicação* = It. *espliczione*, < L. *explicatio*(*n*-), < *explicare*, unfold, explain: see *explicate*.] 1. The act of unfolding or opening.

Theology may be described as the *explication* and articulation of the idea of God, or the interpretation of Nature, Man, and History, through that idea.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 203.

2. Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

The exposition and *explication* of authors, which resteth in annotations and commentaries.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 256.

Explications of every material difficulty in the text, in notes at the bottom of each page. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

A declaration is called an *explication* when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. It is called an exposition when the evolution of the notion is continued through several *explications*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

explicative (eks′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *explicatif* = Pr. *explicatiu* = Sp. Pg. *explicativo* = It. *esplicativo*, < L. as if **explicativus*, < *explicare*, pp. *explicatus*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also *explicatory*.

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

Explicative judgment, in the *Kantian logic*, a judgment which does no more than explicitly declare what is implicitly contained in the notion of the subject; an analytical judgment; an essential proposition.

explicator (eks′pli-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *explicateur* = Pg. *explicador* = It. *esplicatore*, < L. *explicator*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

The supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius, and his advancer Gassendus.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

explicatory (eks′pli-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *explicate* + *-ory*.] Same as *explicative*.

Hereupon . . . are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.
Barrow, Works, I. xxv.

explicit[1] (eks-plis′it), *a.* [= F. *explicite* = Sp. Pg. *explicito* = It. *esplicito*, < L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, explain, etc., the later pp. *explicatus* being more common: see *explicate* and *exploit*.] 1. Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous: opposed to *implicit*: as, *explicit* instructions.

All that Leibnitz effected was therefore to render *explicit* what had been implicit in the argument of Locke.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 408.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt. *Bancroft.*

2. Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken: applied to persons: as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

He that curses in his heart shall die the death of an *explicit* and bold blasphemer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 200.

Seeing that my informant was determined not to be *explicit*, I did not press for a disclosure.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

Explicit differentiation. See *differentiation*. — **Explicit function**, in *alg.*, a function whose value is given in terms of the independent variable or variables. Thus, if $y = x^5 + ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, y is an explicit function of x, while x is an implicit function of y. *Brande.* — **Explicit proposition** or **declaration**, one in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. =**Syn.** *Explicit*, *Express*; definite, determinate, positive, categorical, unambiguous, unmistakable. *Explicit* means clear and definite; *express* means clear, definite, and emphatic. *Explicit* (literally, unfolded) directions are detailed enough to leave no room for mistake. An *express* prohibition is one that is clearly and emphatically laid down.

If you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his *explicit* declaration. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

An *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head in the view of Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

explicit[2] (eks′pli-sit), *v. impers.* [Orig. an abbr. of L. *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended: *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, arrange; but later understood as a 3d sing. pres. ind.: see second extract.] It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as *finis*. See etymology.

The Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit:* Emprynted at Westminster, &c., mcccclxxxiij."
Johnson.

The title of the work was written at the end of the roll; and at the same place was recorded the number of columns and lines, *στίχοι*, which it contained — probably for the purpose of estimating the price. To roll and unroll was *εἱλεῖν* and *ἐξειλεῖν*, *plicare* and *explicare*; the work unrolled and read to the end was the *liber explicitus*. Hence comes the common *explicit* written at the end of a work; and from the analogy of *incipit liber* in titles, the word was afterward taken for a verb, and appears in such phrases as *explicit liber*, *explicit*, *expliceat*, &c.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

explicitly (eks-plis′it-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; clearly; unmistakably: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

explicitness (eks-plis′it-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicit; plainness of language or statement; direct expression of knowledge, views, or intention, without reserve or ambiguity; outspokenness.

explode (eks-plōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exploded*, ppr. *exploding*. [= It. *esplodere* = G. *explodiren* = Dan. *explodere* = Sw. *explodera*, < L. *explodere*, *explaudere*, pp. *explosus*, *explausus*, drive out by clapping, hoot off (an actor), hence drive away, disapprove, reject, < *ex*, out, + *plaudere*, clap, applaud: see *applaud*, *plausible*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To decry or reject with noise; express disapprobation of with noise or marks of contempt; hiss or hoot off: as, to *explode* a play or an actor.

That which one admires another *explodes* as most absurd and ridiculous.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

I am, therefore, in the first place, to acknowledge with all manner of gratitude their civility, who were pleased . . . not to *explode* an entertainment which was designed to please them. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

He was universally *exploded* and hissed off the stage.
Æsop's Fables (ed. c. 1720).

2. To destroy the repute or demonstrate the fallacy of; disprove or bring into discredit or contempt; do away with: as, an *exploded* custom; an *exploded* hypothesis.

I shall talk very freely on a custom which all men wish *exploded*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Some late authors have thought that this [Mount Tabor] was not the place of the transfiguration; but as the tradition has been so universal, their opinion is generally *exploded*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 65.

Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile error. *Burke*.

3. To cause to burst suddenly and noisily into an expanded or gaseous state, or into fragments, as gunpowder or the like, a steam-boiler, etc. See II.

Some of these experiments [on guncotton] are made by *exploding* under water equal weights of the same substances under identical circumstances. *Ure*, Dict., II. 761.

4. To drive out with sudden violence and noise.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

5. In *physiol.*, to cause to break out or burst forth; bring into sudden action or manifestation; develop rapidly and violently.

From some peculiar neurotic state, either induced by alcohol, or existing before alcohol was used, or *exploded* by this drug, a profound suspension of memory and consciousness and literal paralysis of certain brain-functions follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 189.

II. *intrans.* 1. To burst with force and noise, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, through suddenly developed chemical reaction, as from the application of fire or friction.

Chloride of nitrogen, when covered with a film of water, *explodes* with great violence when brought into contact with a decomposing agent. *Ure*, Dict., II. 321.

2. To be broken up suddenly with a loud report by an internal force; fly into pieces with violence and noise from any cause, as a boiler from excessive pressure of steam, a bombshell from the expansion of its charge by heat, or a wheel from too rapid revolution.—3. To burst noisily into sudden activity; break out with loud noise from some internal force, or into violent outcry or speech, as from emotion: as, a geyser which *explodes* at regular intervals; to *explode* with rage or with laughter.

No lack of customers beating their bosoms and *exploding* with incredulity at the prices demanded.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 241.

4. In *physiol.*, to break out or burst forth; become suddenly manifest in operation or effect.

The irritation may exist as such for an indefinite time, or may so reduce the vitality and resisting power of the tissue of the disc and surrounding parts, as to develop gradually, or *explode* suddenly, into an actual inflammation—that is, into a neuritis.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 130.

Exploding mass, in cephalopods. See extract under *spermatophore*.

explodent (eks-plō′dent), *n.* In *philol.*, same as *explosive*, 2.

exploder (eks-plō′dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which explodes.—2†. A hisser; one who rejects with contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.
South, Works, VI. vii.

exploit (eks-ploit′), *n.* [< ME. **exploit*, *esploit* (also *expleit*, *espleit*, *explait*, *esplait*: see *explait*), advantage, achievement, < OF. *esploit*, *esploict*, earlier *esplcit*, *expleit*, an exploit, action, deed, an execution of or upon a judgment, a seizure, the possession or using of a thing, also revenue, profit, etc., mod. F. *exploit*, an exploit, etc., a writ, = Pr. *esplcc*, *espleg*, *esplcit*, *espley*, m., *esplecha*, f., < ML. **explictum*, pl. *explicta*, also (altered partly in imitation of the OF., and partly by merging with L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*) *expletum*, *expletus*, *expleytus*, etc., a judicial act, writ, execution, seizure, revenue, profit, products of land (*esplees*, q. v.), contr. of L. *explicitum*, neut. of L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, display, arrange, settle, adjust, regulate, etc.: see *explicate*, and cf. *plait*, *pleat*.] 1. Achievement; performance; usually, a deed or act of some exceptional or remarkable kind; a conspicuous performance; more especially, a spirited or heroic act; a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington.

He seem'd
For dignity composed and high *exploit*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 111.

His own *exploits* with boastful glee he told,
What ponds he emptied and what pikes he sold.
Crabbe, Works, I. 101.

Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more.
Prof. Blackie.

The recovery of Acre from the forces of the King of Naples . . . was the one brilliant *exploit* of a long and otherwise unhappy reign.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.

2†. Advantage; benefit.

The sail goth up and forth they straught,
But none *exploit* therof they caught.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 258.

=Syn. 1. *Deed*, *Feat*, etc. See *feat*1.

exploit (eks-ploit′), *v.* [< ME. **exploiten*, *esploiten*, also **expleiten*, *espleiten* (see *explait*), < OF. *esploiter*, later *exploicter*, earlier *espleiter*, perform, despatch, execute, achieve, etc., mod. F. *exploiter*, cultivate, farm, work, grow, etc., = Pr. *expleitar*, *explectar*, *espleyar*, *explechar*, < ML. *explectare*, *explictare*, execute: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To achieve; accomplish.

There . . . a man may see well and diligently *exploited* and furnished, not only those things which husbandmen do commonly in other countries, as by craft and cunning to remedy the barrenness of the ground—but also a whole wood by the hands of the people plucked up by the roots in one place, and set again in another place.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland*.

2. To make complete use of; work up; bring into play; utilize; cultivate. [Recent, from modern French *exploiter*.]

Perhaps it was as well that they did not *exploit* that passion of patriotism as an advertisement.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 89.

Freedom—that was the word; the right of a man to *exploit* his nature from the top to the bottom.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 96.

Plutarch's dialogue "On the Cessation of Oracles"—a quarry largely *exploited* by the poets, but still unexhausted.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 161.

Specifically—3. To employ or utilize selfishly; turn to one's own advantage without regard to right or justice; make subservient to self-interest. [Recent.]

Better far, he [Marx] holds, for the labourer to stick to day's wages, for he can be much more easily and extensively *exploited* by the piece system.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

He *exploits* them all for his own service.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar (1883), p. 118.

In the economic field as amongst animals, in the struggle for existence and in the conflict of selfish interests, the strongest will crush or *exploit* the weakest, unless the State, as an organ of justice, intervene to secure to each what is his due. *Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 272.

The noisy, passionate quarrel between the two factions of the ruling class about the question, which of the two *exploited* the labourers the more shamefully, was on each hand the midwife of the truth.
Marx, Capital (trans.), xxv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To make research or experiment; explore. [Rare.]

Some two years ago, M. Debay, a Belgian engineer, proposed to *exploit* for petroleum. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 857.

exploitable (eks-ploi′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *exploitable*, < ML. *explectabilis*, < *explectare*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] Capable of being exploited, in any sense.

It is not the diminished rate either of the absolute or of the proportional increase in labour-power, or labouring population, which causes capital to be in excess, but conversely this excess of capital that makes *exploitable* labour-power insufficient. *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxv.

exploitage (eks-ploi′tāj), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-age*.] Same as *exploitation*, 2.

It [mere profit-sharing with workmen in one's employ] would do nothing toward the extinction of *exploitage*.
William Morris, The Century, XXXII. 397.

exploitation (eks-ploi-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *exploitation*, cultivation, improving, working, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of exploiting, making use of, or working up; utilization by the application of industry, argument, or other means of turning to account: as, the *exploitation* of a mine or a forest, of public opinion, etc.

Joint stock companies, or associations of capital, are now very advantageously employed for the *exploitation* of different branches of industry.
J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 201.

Specifically—2. The act of exploiting solely for one's own purposes or advantage; selfish use or employment, regardless of abstract right; self-seeking utilization: as, the *exploitation* of the weak by the strong, or of the laborer by the capitalist. Also *exploitage*.

Marx holds that the system of piece payment is so prone to abuse that when one door of *exploitation* shuts another only opens, and legislation will always remain ineffectual.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

All who voluntarily engage in the *exploitation* of man by man, or of race by race, as opposed to the service of the common weal, are slave-drivers at heart.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 374.

exploitative (eks-ploi′ta-tiv), *a.* Serving for or used in exploitation: as, *exploitative* industry.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *n.* [= F. *exploiteur*, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] 1. One who exploits or utilizes; one who works up or develops.

Happy mining company, . . . these fortunate *exploiters*.
The Nation, March 10, 1870, p. 152.

Specifically—2. One who exploits selfishly, unjustly, or oppressively.

The pockets of all the railroad *exploiters* of that State have now for some years been crammed with public money.
The Nation, Feb. 17, 1870, p. 101.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *v. t.* [< *exploiter*, *n.*] An error for *exploit*.

It is sad to see the well-meaning, but ignorant, disciples of this Church in America *exploitered* by a twofold jesuitry. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons on Theism, Atheism, [and Popular Theology.

exploiture (eks-ploi′tūr), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-ure*.] The act of exploiting.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

explorable (eks-plōr′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *explorable*; as *explore* + *-able*.] Capable of being explored.

explorate† (eks-plō′rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exploratus*, pp. of *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] To explore.

They [anails] will . . . exclude their hornes, and therewith *explorate* their way.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

exploration (eks-plō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *exploration* = Sp. *exploracion* = Pg. *exploração* = It. *esplorazione*, < L. *exploratio*(*n*-), < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] The act of exploring; search, examination, or investigation, especially for the purpose of discovery; specifically, the investigation of an unknown country or part of the earth.

For the apostolical imposition of hands that there was an *exploration* of doctrine, and a profession of faith, the history doth manifestly witness.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands, Acts xix.

Good folk, who dwell in a lawful land, . . . may for want of *exploration* judge our neighbourhood harshly.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 28.

explorative (eks-plōr′a-tiv), *a.* [< *explorate* + *-ive*.] Exploring; tending to explore; exploratory.

explorator (eks′plō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *explorateur* = Sp. Pg. *explorador* = It. *esploratore*, < L. *explorator*, a searcher out, an examiner, scout, spy, skirmisher, etc., < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. [Rare.]

This envious *explorator* or searcher for faults.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 92.

exploratory (eks-plōr′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *exploratoire*, < L. *exploratorius*, < *explorare*, pp. *exploratus*, explore: see *explore*, *explorator*.] Exploring; searching; examining.

All honor to the pioneers by whom this first *exploratory* work has been so nobly done. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 33.

explore (eks-plōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *explored*, ppr. *exploring*. [= OF. *explorer*, *esplorer*, F. *explorer* = Sp. Pg. *explorar* = It. *esplorare*, < L. *explorare*, search out, seek to discover, investigate, explore, < *ex*, out, + *plorare*, cry out, wail, weep; cf. *deplore*.] 1†. To search for; look for with care and labor; seek after.

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.
Pope, Messiah, l. 51.

2. To search through, examine, or investigate, especially for the purpose of making discoveries in general or for the discovery of some particular thing; hence, to examine or search into

with care, for the purpose of ascertaining the appearance, nature, condition, circumstances, etc., of; inquire into; scrutinize; specifically, to traverse or range over (a part or country) for the purpose of geographical discovery: as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan; to *explore* a gunshot-wound to find the bullet.

Explore all their intents;
And what you find may profit the republic,
Acquaint me with it. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Behold them, leaning on their scythes, look o'er
The labour past, and toils to come *explore*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 9.

The attempt to *explore* the Red river, . . . though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 66.

To *explore* the hitherto unexplored resources of our own country. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1838.

=Syn. 2. *Scrutinize*, etc. See *search*.

explorement (eks-plōr'ment), *n.* [< *explore* + *-ment*.] The act of exploring; search; trial. [Rare.]

It is surely very rare, as we are induced to believe from some enquiry of our own . . . and the frustrated search of Porta, who, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce finde one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

explorer (eks-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which explores: oftenest applied to a geographical worker. Specifically—(*a*) One who makes geographical discoveries by traveling in unknown or imperfectly known regions. (*b*) Any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in a tooth, etc. (*c*) An apparatus employed in examining the bottom of a body of water.

exploring (eks-plōr'ing), *p. a.* Employed in or designed for exploration: as, *exploring* parties.

explosible (eks-plō'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *explosible*; < L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ible*.] Capable of exploding or of being exploded.

It proved itself to be by no means so readily *explosible* as has usually been supposed.
Athenæum, No. 3155, p. 473.

explosion (eks-plō'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *explosion* = Sp. *explosion* = Pg. *explosão* = It. *esplosione*, < L. *explosio*(*n*-), a driving off by clapping, < *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, clap, explode: see *explode*.] **I.** The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire-damp.

In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1131.

Explosive mixtures of coal-gas and air may be inflamed by sparks struck from metal or stone. Thus an *explosion* may arise from the blow of the tool of a workman against iron or stone, from the tramp of a horse upon pavement, etc. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 541.

2. A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the *explosion* of a steam-boiler.—**3.** A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

He [the Bishop of Ossory] has left a narrative of his brief episcopate, in which, amid the *explosions* of rancour and disappointment, it is possible to discern the reality of some things concerning the Church and country of Ireland. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Is not the inaudible, inward laughter of Emerson more refreshing than the *explosions* of our noisiest humorists?
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

4. The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

Keeping up the treatment till all tendency to psychical or motor *explosion* in the cerebral centers disappears, if it takes a lifetime to do it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 105.

Somehow, though we cannot tell how, the exquisitely fine and complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic *explosion*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 261.

explosive (eks-plō'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of explosion; tending or liable to explode, or to cause explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixture; *explosive* paroxysms of nerve-force.—**2.** In *philol.*, involving in utterance the breach of a complete closure of the organs; not continuous; mute; forming a complete vocal stop: as, an *explosive* consonant. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** Any substance by whose decomposition or combustion gas is generated with such rapidity that it can be used for blasting or in firearms. Of these substances gunpowder, often called simply powder, is by far the best-known, and has been in use for a long time. Guncotton, nitroglycerin, and various preparations containing nitroglycerin, known as potentite, forcite, etc., are some of the explosives more recently introduced. The principal explosive agents used for military purposes are guncotton, dynamite, the various gunpowders, nitroglycerin, and the fulminates. See these words.

2. In *philol.*, a non-continuous or mute consonant, as *k*, *t*, *p*. Also *explodent*.

The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede the continuants and follow the *explosives*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 144, note.

High explosive, an explosive which is quicker or more powerful than gunpowder.

explosively (eks-plō'siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner; by or with explosion.

explosiveness (eks-plō'siv-nes), *n.* The property of being explosive.

expoliation† (eks-pō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *expoliacion*, < LL. *expoliatio*(*n*-), *exspoliatio*(*n*-), < *expoliare*, *exspoliare*, rob, spoil, < *ex*, out, from, + *spoliare*, rob, strip: see *spoil*.] A spoiling; spoliation.

Now thy bloody passion begins; a cruel *exspoliation* begins that violence. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

expolish† (eks-pol'ish), *v. t.* [After *polish*, q. v., < L. *expolire*, smooth off, polish, < *ex*, out, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*.] To polish with care.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain.
Heywood, Hist. Women (1624).

exponet† (eks-pōn'), *v. t.* [= D. *exponeren* = G. *exponiren* = Dan. *exponere* = Sw. *exponera* = Sp. *exponer* = It. *esponere*, *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set forth, expound: see *expound*.] **1.** To set forth; explain; expound.

Expone me this; and yee shall sooth it find.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 197.

Ye say it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant.
Drummond, Skiamachia.

2. To expose, as to danger.

The *exponing* of this christian calling to be euill spoken of is a greater sinne. *Rollocke*, On 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent; characterize.

He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 200.

exponent (eks-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *exponent* = Sp. Pg. *exponente* = It. *esponente*, < L. *exponen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *exponere*, set forth, indicate, expound: see *expone*, *expound*, and *expose*.] **I.** *a.* Exemplifying; explicating.—**Exponent proposition**, a proposition setting forth the meaning of an obscure proposition of the kind called exponible, and stating it in regular form. See *exponible*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who expounds or explains.

We find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the "National Clerisy." *Saturday Rev.*

2. One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

It is always a little difficult to decipher what this public sense is; and when a great man comes who knots up into himself the opinions and wishes of the people, it is so much easier to follow him as an *exponent* of this.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

The religions that demanded toleration but meant tyranny were no true *exponents* of religious liberty.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

3. In *alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former. Thus, $a^2 = aa$, 2 being the exponent. The process symbolized by a negative exponent is the same as taking the reciprocal of the quantity with the positive exponent. Thus, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. A fractional exponent, the numerator of the fraction being unity, indicates the operation of taking that root of the base which is indicated by the denominator of the exponent: thus, $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$. Exponents are usually understood to follow the associative law $(a^b)^c = a^{(bc)}$, and the distributive law $a^{b+c} = a^b a^c$. But in quaternions and multiple algebra the latter holds only in a modified form. In Hamilton's notation of quaternions, $(a^b)^c = a^{(cb)}$. Exponents were introduced into the notation of algebra by Descartes.

4. A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.

exponential (eks-pō-nen'shal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents.—**Exponential calculus**, the doctrine of the fluxions and fluents, or differentials and integrals, of exponential functions.—**Exponential curve** or **equation**, a curve or an equation depending upon an exponential function.—**Exponential function**, a function into which the variable enters as a part of the exponent: often restricted to cases in which the base of the exponent is real.—**Exponential integral**, the integral

$$\int_{\infty}^{-x} \frac{e^{-u}}{u}\,du.$$

Exponential theorem, the theorem that every quantity is equal to the sum of all the positive integral powers of its logarithm, each divided by the factorial of its exponent; or, in algebraical form,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} +, \text{ etc.}$$

II. *n.* The function expressed by the infinite series $1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 +$, etc., or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, $e^x = \exp. x$ is the *exponential* of x.

exponible (eks-pō'ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *esponibile*, < L. *exponere*, set forth (see *expone*, *expound*), + *-ible*.] **1.** That can be explained.—**2.** Admitting or requiring exposition.—**Exponible enunciation.** See *enunciation*.—**Exponible proposition**, an obscure proposition, or one containing a sign not included in the regular forms of propositions recognized by logic. Such are, Man alone cooks his food; Every man but Enoch and Elijah is mortal.

export (eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [= F. *exporter* = Sp. *exportar* = D. *exporteren* = G. *exportiren* = Dan. *exportere* = Sw. *exportera*, < L. *exportare*, carry out, carry away, < *ex*, ont, + *portare*, carry, bear: see *port*.] **1.** To take or carry away.

They *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Specifically—**2.** To send to a distant point, as commodities; send for sale or exchange to other countries or places.

The liberty of *exporting* wool had . . . been cut down before the English manufactures were able to take up the home supply. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 410.

export (eks'pōrt), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *export*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of exporting; exportation: as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.

An efficient patrol of the sea by armed cruisers would stop the importation of food and the *export* of commodities in a week. *The Engineer*, LXV. 407.

2. That which is exported; a commodity carried from one place or country to another for sale: generally in the plural.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

The amount of *exports* for 1833 being, according to the treasury estimate, no less than ninety millions of dollars.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

exportable (eks-pōr'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *export* + *-able*.] Capable of being exported.

We are putting up the price of our *exportable* products.
The American, IX. 477.

exportation (eks-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exportation* = Sp. *exportacion* = Pg. *exportação* = It. *esportazione*, < L. *exportatio*(*n*-), a carrying out, exportation, < *exportare*, carry out: see *export*.] **1.** The act of carrying out or taking away.

They were wont to speak by it [the corpse] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.
Bourne, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1725), p. 15.

Specifically—**2.** The act of conveying or sending to a distance, especially to another state or country, commodities in the course of commerce.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift*.

3. The thing or things exported.

exporter (eks-pōr'tėr), *n.* One who exports; specifically, one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or distant place for sale: opposed to *importer*.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*. *Locke*.

exposal (eks-pō'zạl), *n.* [< *expose* + *-al*.] Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit. *Swift*, Advice to a Young Poet.

expose (eks-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exposed*, ppr. *exposing*. [< OF. *exposer* (= Pr. *expauzar*), < L. *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth, lay open, expose (see *expone*, *expound*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, etc., ML. *pausare*, place. Cf. *appose*[1], *appose*[2], *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose*.] **1.** To place or set forth so as to be seen or known; lay open to view; lay bare; uncover; reveal: as, to *expose* a thing to the light; to *expose* a secret.

To deal plainly with you, it were an Injury to the public Good not to *expose* to open Light such divine Raptures.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 12.

The lid of the chest stood open, *exposing*, amid their perfumed napkins, its treasure of stuffs and jewels.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 362.

2. To place on view; exhibit; show: as, to *expose* goods for sale.

It was now neere Easter, and many images were *expos'd* with scenes & stories representing ye Passion.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

The Chatelet (where those are *exposed* who are found Murthered in the Streets, which is a very common business at Paris). *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

3. To present to the action or influence of something: as, in photography, to *expose* a sensitized plate to the action of the actinic rays of light.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

4. To place or leave in an unprotected place or state; specifically, to abandon to chance in an open or unprotected place: as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

The hero, we are told, was grandson to a Greek emperor in Constantinople, but, being illegitimate, was *exposed* by his mother, immediately after his birth, on a mountain. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 211.

5. To place in the way, as of something which it would be better to avoid; subject, as to some risk; make liable: as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; the movement *exposed* him to the danger of a raking fire in his flanks.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself *expose*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 828.

The multitude of evil accidents, which the state of human life will necessarily *expose* him to.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. ix.

6. To make known the actions or character of; reveal the secret or secrets of; lay open to comment, ridicule, reprehension, or the like, by some revelation: as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* an impostor.

Though she *exposes* all the whole town, she offends no one body in it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

We have, if we do not deceive ourselves, completely *exposed* the calculations on which his theory rests.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Smith's perception of moral distinctions is so acute, that he easily *exposes* the deceptions of style and sentiment.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 159.

7. To expound, as a theory. [Rare.]

exposé (eks-pō-zā′), *n.* [F., ‹ *exposer*, expose: see *expose.*] **1.** A formal recital of the causes and motives of an act or acts, or of the facts of a case.—**2.** Exposure; specifically, an undesired or undesirable exposure.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 12.

=**Syn.** *Exposition, Exhibit*, etc. See *exhibition.*

exposed (eks-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Unconcealed; bare or open; specifically, in *entom.*, externally visible; not concealed under other parts: especially applied to a part of the upper surface of the abdomen which is left uncovered by the elytra in repose, as in many *Colcoptera.* —**2.** Unprotected; unsheltered; open to wind, cold, attack, risk, etc.: as, an *exposed* situation. —**Exposed antennæ**, antennæ which, in repose, are not concealed in grooves beneath the body.

exposedness (eks-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being exposed; exposure: as, *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

exposer (eks-pō′zėr), *n.* One who exposes, uncovers, lays bare, etc.: as, an *exposer* of fraud.

exposition (eks-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [‹ ME. *expositioun, exposicion*, ‹ OF. *exposition*, F. *exposition* = Pr. *expositio, espositio* = Sp. *exposicion* = Pg. *exposição* = It. *esposizione*, ‹ L. *expositio*(*n*-), a setting forth, narration, explanation, ‹ *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth: see *expone, expound, expose.*] **1.** The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

They could not repent, in matters little or great, because they felt that their actions were a sincere *exposition* of the wants of their souls.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 257.

2. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

With steam transportation from the heart of the city [Philadelphia] to the *exposition* grounds, and with unprecedentedly low railroad rates, there is every assurance of success. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

3. The act of exposing to danger; exposure. [Rare.]

It is absolutely certain that in antiquity men of genuine humanity . . . counselled without a scruple the *exposition* of infants. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 20.

4. The act of expounding; an extended explication, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

It needeth *exposicyon* written wel with cunning honde
To strive toward devocyon and hit the better understonde.
Quoted in *Hampole's* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. vii.

Swedenborg, a sublime genius who gave a scientific *exposition* of the part played severally by men and women in the world, and showed the difference of sex to run through nature and through thought. *Emerson*, Woman.

5. In *logic*, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case: a translation of the Greek ἔκθεσις as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

The term *exposition* is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6†. Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*.
Arbuthnot.

Erasmus ascribes the plague (from which England was hardly ever free) and the sweating-sickness partly to the incommodious form and bad *exposition* of the houses, to the filthiness of the streets, and to the slutlishness within doors. *Jortin*, Erasmus (ed. 1808), I. 69.

I did not observe that the common greens were wanting, and suppose that, by choosing an advantageous *exposition*, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Exposition of the sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public exposure of the sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. In the Roman Catholic churches of the United States the exposition is made at least once a year for forty hours. In early times it was made only on Corpus Christi day or on occasions of public distress. *Cath. Dict.* —**Transcendental exposition**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the explication of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood.=**Syn. 2.** *Exposure, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition.*—**4.** Elucidation, explication.

expositive (eks-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [‹ L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expound (see *expose*), + *-ive.*] Serving to expound or explain; expository; explanatory.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

expositor (eks-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *expositeur*, OF. *expositeur, espositeur, exposeor, esposeor* = Sp. Pg. *expositor* = It. *espositore*, ‹ L. *expositor*, ‹ *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, expound: see *expose, expound, exposition.*] One who or that which (as a book) expounds or explains; an interpreter.

I read many doctors, but none could content me; no *expositor* could please me, nor satisfy my mind in the matter. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Into the special doctrines of Swedenborgianism we must confess our entire inability to enter unaided by an *expositor*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 227.

expositorium (eks-poz-i-tō′ri-um), *n.* [ML., neut. of **expositorius*: see *expository.*] Same as *monstrance.*

expository (eks-poz′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *expositoire*, ‹ ML. **expositorius*, ‹ L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth, expose: see *expone, expound, expose.*] **1.** Serving to explain; tending to expound.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson*, Abridged Dict., Pref.

2. Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in *logic*, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an *expository* syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak′tō). [More accurately written *ex postfacto;* LL., adv. phrase (lit. from what is done afterward), afterward, subsequently: *ex*, from; *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. of *postfactus* (a loose compound, also written *post factus*), done afterward: *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *ex*[5], *post-*, and *fact.*] From a subsequent state of facts; from a later point of view; with reference to a former state of facts; retrospectively: as, the transaction was made void by matter *ex post facto;* a lease made by a life tenant to run beyond his own life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner.—**Ex post facto law**, a law made after the offense, and under which prosecution for the offense is possible; a law operating on matters which took place before it was passed; as used in the restrictions imposed by United States constitutional law, a law which if allowed validity would operate to make an act criminal which was not so when done, or to increase the severity of the punishment of a previous act, or in any way so to alter the rules of criminal procedure or evidence as to put one accused of a crime committed previous to the law in a worse position before the courts. Such laws are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

expostulate (eks-pos′ṭū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expostulated*, ppr. *expostulating.* [‹ L. *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulare*, demand, require, intr. find fault, dispute, expostulate, ‹ *ex*, out, + *postulare*, demand: see *postulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To reason earnestly with a person against something that he intends to do or has done: followed by *with* before the person, by *upon* or *on* before the thing.

The King, in a Parliament now assembled, fell to *expostulate with* the Lords, asking them what Years they thought him to be. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

The emperour's ambassadour did *expostulate with* the king, that he had broken his league with the emperour.
Sir J. Hayward.

The Moone, say they, *expostulated with* God, because the Sunne shined with her, whereas no Kingdome could endure a partner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

[He] sensibly enough *expostulated upon* my obstinacy.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

=**Syn.** *Expostulate with, Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*, and list under *remonstrate.*

II.† *trans.* To discuss; examine into; reason about.

My liege, and madam, to *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is,
Why day is day, night, night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

That makes me to *expostulate* the wrong
So with him, and resent it as I do.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

I could say more,
But 'tis dishonour to *expostulate*
These causes with a woman.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

expostulation (eks-pos-ṭū-lā′shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *expostulatio*(*n*-), ‹ *expostulare*, expostulate: see *expostulate.*] **1.** The act of expostulating or remonstrating with a person or persons; argumentative protest; dissuasion.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

The zealous attempt to bring about conversion by preaching and *expostulation* was fair and commendable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

2. In *rhet.*, an address containing expostulation. *Imp. Dict.*

expostulator (eks-pos′ṭū-lā-tọr), *n.* One who expostulates.

He is no opponent, only an *expostulator.*
Lamb, To Coleridge.

expostulatory (eks-pos′ṭū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [‹ *expostulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing expostulation: as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iii.

exposture† (eks-pos′ṭūr), *n.* [As if ult. ‹ ML. **expositura*, ‹ L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expose: see *expose.* Cf. *exposure*, and *composture, composure.*] Exposure.

Determine on some course
More than a wilde *exposture* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee.
Shak., Cor., iv. 1 (fol. 1623).

exposure (eks-pō′zụr), *n.* [‹ *expose* + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of opening to view, laying bare, or revealing: as, the *exposure* of a vein of ore, or of a crime.

And when we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet,
And question this most bloody piece of work,
To know it further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. The state of being open or subject to some action or influence; a being placed in the way of something, as observation, attack, etc.: as, *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to danger or to contagion.

They suffer little from *exposure* of the bare person to the cold of winter, or the scorching sun of summer, being accustomed to it from infancy.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 22.

In comparing an existing harbour with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum *exposure*, or, in other words, the line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea, and this can be easily measured from a chart. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

3. The thing revealed or exposed.

This species [*Sphenophyllum antiquum*] was fully described by me, . . . from specimens obtained from the rich *exposures* at Gaspé Bay.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 65.

4. In *photog.*, the act of presenting to the action of the actinic rays of light: as, the *exposure* was too long.

In taking views, the process is exactly the same as in the case of portraits, except that the *exposure* is very much less. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 261.

5. Situation with regard to the access of light or air; position relative to the sun or to the

points of the compass; aspect: as, a southern *exposure*.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

I believe that is the best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks. *Scott.*

6. The act of casting out, or abandoning to chance, in some unsheltered or unprotected place; abandonment to death from cold, starvation, etc.: as, the *exposure* of a child.=**Syn. 1.** *Exposition, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition*.—**2.** *Venture, Hazard*, etc. See *risk, n.*

expound (eks-pound′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expounden, expounen, expownen* (with *ex-* for *es-*), < OF. *espondre* = Pr. *esponer, exponer, expondre* = Sp. *exponer* = Pg. *expôr* = It. *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set out, put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*, out, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *expone*, a doublet of *expound*, and cf. *compound*[1].] **1†.** To lay open; examine.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To set forth the points or principles of; lay open the meaning of; explain; interpret: as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

"In Englisch," quod Pacyence, "it is wel harde wel to *expounen;*
Ac somdel I shal seyne it by so thow vnderstonde."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 277.

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Solomon doth excellently *expound* himself in another place of the same book.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

That ancient Fathers thus *expound* the page,
Gives truth the reverend majesty of age.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 336.

=**Syn. 2.** *Interpret, Elucidate*, etc. See *explain*.

expounder (eks-poun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *expownere*, < *expounen, expownen*, expound: see *expound*.] One who expounds; an explainer; one who formally interprets or explains anything: as, an *expounder* of the Constitution.

The Pundits are the *expounders* of the Hindu Law; in which capacity two constantly attended the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William.
Sir W. Jones, To C. Chapman, note.

The people call you prophet: let it be:
But not of those that can expound themselves.
Take Vivien for *expounder*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

expounet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *expound*.

express (eks-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expressen*, < OF. *expresser* = Sp. *expresar* = Pg. *expressar*, < L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* (> It. *esprimere* = Sp. Pg. *exprimir* = Pr. *exprimar, espremer, exprimir* = F. *exprimer*), press or squeeze out, press, form by pressure, form, represent, portray, imitate, describe, express, esp. in words, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *appressed, eompress, depress, impress, repress*.] **1.** To press or squeeze out; force out by pressure: as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

Spirit is a most subtle vapour, which is *expressed* from the blood. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

A kind of Balme *expressed* out of the herbe Copaibas.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

The drawing-room heroes put down beside him [the farmer] would shrivel in his presence—he solid and unexpressive, they *expressed* to gold-leaf.
Emerson, Farming.

2†. To extort; elicit.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

3. To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

Believe me, on mine honour,
My words *express* my purpose.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

Affliction
Expresseth virtue fully, whether true,
Or else adulterate. *Webster*, White Devil, i. 1.

They *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. *Addison.*

4. Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to *express one's self* properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to *express myself*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5. To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble. [Archaic.]

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture. [Archaic.]

A little peece of plate, wherein was *expressed* effigies of the Virgin Mary. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

A stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass; wherein, among other rarities, there are the angels with their trumpets, *expressed* as it were crying.
Pepys, Diary, I. 66.

In mode of olden time
His garb was fashioned, to *express*
The ancient English minstrel's dress.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

7†. To denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are *expressed* by their names. Num. i. 17.

8. [< *express, a.*, 4; *express, n.*, 3, 4.] To send express; despatch by express; forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to *express* a letter, a package, or merchandise.—**Expressed oils**, in *chem.*, vegetable oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing, as olive-oil: so named to distinguish them from essential oils obtained by other methods.=**Syn. 3.** To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, set forth, denote.

express (eks-pres′), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*, < L. *expressus*, clearly exhibited, manifest, plain, express, distinct, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, describe, represent, etc.: see *express, v.* II. *n.* = D. G. *expresse* = Dan. *expres* = Sw. *express* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso;* from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, *express* terms; an *express* interference. In *law*, commonly used in contradistinction to *implied:* as, *express* warranty; *express* malice; an *express* contract.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

An *express* contradiction is then when one of the terms is finite and the other infinite; as, man, not man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Whether the free assent of nations take the form of *express* agreement or of usage, it places them alike under the obligation of contract.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

2. Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

The brightness of his glory, and the *express* image of his person. Heb. i. 3.

Still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, P. L., xi. 354.

3. Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made *express* provision for my comfort.

Rapes make wele to smelle
In condyment is nowe the tyme *expresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

4. [< *express, n.*, 2, 3, 4.] Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, *express* haste; an *express* messenger.—**Express allegiance, contract, malice, notice**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** See *explicit*[1].

II. *n.* **1†.** A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

Whereby [by hieroglyphical pictures] they [the Egyptians] discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their *expresses*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

What is less natural and charitable than to deny the *expresses* of a mother's affection?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

2. A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

Popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

They being but two of ye commission, and so not impower'd to determine, sent an *expresse* to his Maty and Council to know what they should do.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Isabella, who was at Segovia, was made acquainted by regular *expresses* with every movement of the army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

4. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European *Express;* to travel by *express*. Expresses for carrying valuable parcels, merchandise, money, etc., under guaranty of personal care, speed, and safe delivery, originated in the regular journeys with small parcels first made by William F. Harnden between New York and Boston in 1839. The business rapidly became immense in the United States, under the charge not only of individuals, but of great organized companies, each operating over extensive regions, and some of them over nearly the whole civilized world.

5. The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876. It takes a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a trajectory practically a right line up to 150 yards. Upon striking the object the bullet spreads outwardly, inflicting a death-wound. This arm is well adapted for killing large game at short range. Also called *express-rifle*.

In my hand I held a Winchester repeating carbine, but the distance was too great for me to use it with effect, so I turned to Gobo, who was shivering with terror at my side, and handed him the carbine, took from him my *express*. *Haggard*, Maiwa's Revenge.

express (eks-pres′), *adv.* [< ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = It. *espresso* = G. *express;* from the adj.] **1.** Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke disma[l]lled all *expresse*,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4347.

As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1158.

2. Specially; for a particular purpose.

And further mair, he sent *express*,
To schaw his colloura and ensenzie.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

Plenty of ale and some capital songs by Luclan Gay, who went down *express*, gave the right cue to the mob.
Disraeli, Coningsby, vi. 3.

3. [Prop. *express, n.*, 3, used elliptically.] As an express—that is, with special swiftness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel *express*.

I . . . journeyed *express* with the officer in charge of the mails, who fortunately was as late as myself, by special engine and carriage till we overtook the mail-train beyond Lyons. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, i. 3.

expressage (eks-pres′āj), *n.* [< *express, n.*, 4, + *-age*.] The business of carrying by express; the charge for carrying anything, as a parcel or message, by express.

express-bullet (eks-pres′bůl′et), *n.* A short bullet of large caliber made of soft lead. It is much lighter than the ordinary rifle-bullet of the same caliber, and, being fired with a large charge of powder, has a high velocity and very flat trajectory for short ranges. These projectiles are sometimes rendered explosive to increase their destructive effect by placing a bursting charge and detonating primer in the front end.

express-car (eks-pres′kär), *n.* A long box- or house-car for carrying light or fast freight sent by express. It is sometimes combined with a mail-car, or with a baggage- or passenger-car.

expresser (eks-pres′ėr), *n.* One who expresses.

expressible (eks-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *express, v.*, + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being squeezed out by pressure.—**2.** Capable of being uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

This is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible*, therefore, by them, as in the word Vaidya. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatic Words.

expressing† (eks-pres′ing), *n.* An expression.

And yet I cannot hope for better *expressings* than I have given of them. *Donne*, Letters, xcv.

expression (eks-presh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *expression* = Sp. *expresion* = Pg. *expressão* = It. *espressione*, < L. *expressio(n-)*, a pressing out, a projection, LL. expression, vividness, < *exprimere*, pp. *expressus*, press out, express: see *express, v. t.*] **1.** The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two or three, of the oil of ivy-berries, made by *expression* or infusion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

The blubber . . . is . . . rudely tried out by exposure in vats or hot *expression* in iron boilers.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 23.

2. The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an *expression* of the public will.

The evening was spent in firing cannon, and other *expressions* of military triumphes. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

Nor unhappy, nor at rest,
But beyond *expression* fair
With thy floating flaxen hair.
Tennyson, Adeline, l.

It is only by good works, it is only on the basis of active duty, that worship finds *expression*.
Emerson, Remarks at Free Relig. Assoc.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and *expression* to in sensible forms and images. *J. Caird.*

3. Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

With respect to joy, its natural and universal *expression* is laughter. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 218.

4. Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas: as, he lacks *expression*, or the faculty of *expression*.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5. The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude: as, a mild or a fierce *expression* (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar *expression*.

Expression is the grand diversifier of appearance among civilized people: in the desert it knows few varieties. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

Looking at a certain man we recognize that he is fatigued. How can we analyze the *expression* of fatigue? *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 255.

The general law of *expression* is simply that conscious state as feeling is stimulant and directive of action, whether the feeling be pleasurable or painful. *Mind*, XI. 73.

6. That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech: as, an uncommon *expression*.

[They] offered us a great present of wampompeag, and beavers, and otter, with this *expression*, that we might, with part thereof, procure their peace with the Naragansetts. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 463.

Light and darkness are our familiar *expression* for knowledge and ignorance. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 29.

7. In *rhet.*, the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

8. In *art* and *music*, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

Place ourselves in the position of those to whom their *expression* [that of old buildings] was originally addressed. *Ruskin.*

9. In *alg.*, any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as $(x + y)z$. An expression may denote either a quantity or an operation; but an equation or inequality, since it constitutes a proposition, is not considered as an expression, but as the statement of a relation between expressions. =**Syn. 6.** See *term*.

expressional (eks-presh′on-al), *a.* [< *expression* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the *fine arts*, embodying a conception or emotion; representing a definite meaning or feeling.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of *expressional* art in Italy. *Ruskin.*

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to a literary expression or phrase.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

expressionless (eks-presh′on-les), *a.* [< *expression* + *-less*.] Destitute of expression.

It is difficult, when we see them [the Kalmuks] for the first time, to believe that a human soul lurks behind their *expressionless*, flattened faces, and small, dull, obliquely set eyes. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 340.

The hard, glittering, *expressionless* eyes were watching her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xvi.

expression-mark (eks-presh′on-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a sign or verbal direction indicating the desired mode of rendering or expression, such as <, *staccato*, *ritenuto*, etc. The use of such signs and words did not become general until late in the eighteenth century, though the thing indicated was carefully transmitted by tradition.

expression-point (eks-presh′on-point), *n.* The point or stage in evolution at which is expressed or established a kind or degree of difference which may be recognized and used in classification. [Rare.]

Now, the *expression-point* of a new generic type is reached when its appearance in the adult falls so far prior to the period of reproduction as to transmit it to the offspring and to their descendants, until another *expression-point* of progress be reached. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 79.

expression-stop (eks-presh′on-stop), *n.* In the harmonium, a stop that closes the escape-valve of the bellows, making it possible to vary the wind-pressure, and thus the force of the tone, by a quick or slow use of the pedals.

expressive (eks-pres′iv), *a.* [= F. *expressif* = Pr. *expressiu* = Sp. *expresivo* = Pg. *expressivo* = It. *espressivo*, < L. as if **expressivus*, < *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, express: see *express*.] 1. Full of expression; forcibly expressing or clearly representing; significant.

The Duke of York . . . did hear it all over with extraordinary content; and did give me many and hearty thanks, and in words the most *expressive* tell me his sense of my good endeavours. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 9.

The inheritance of most of our *expressive* actions explains the fact that those born blind display them, as I hear from the Rev. R. H. Blair, equally well with those gifted with eyesight. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 352.

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of*: as, a look *expressive of* gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickell.*

Expressive organ, the harmonium. =**Syn. 1.** Forcible, energetic, lively, vivid.—**2.** Indicative.

expressively (eks-pres′iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner; plainly and emphatically; with much significance; clearly; fully; specifically, in *music*, with feeling, or in accordance with the written expression-marks.

expressiveness (eks-pres′iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expressive; power or force of expression, as by words or looks; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the *expressiveness* of a word or an adage; the *expressiveness* of the eye, of the features, or of sounds.

John Prideaux, an excellent linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at *expressiveness* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devonshire.

The murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it. *Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

expressless† (eks-pres′les), *a.* [< *express* + *-less*.] Inexpressible. [Rare.]

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms,
With words of love, whose moaning intercourse
Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate
Of our *expressless* baun'd inflictions.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., v. 1.

expressly (eks-pres′li), *adv.* [< ME. *expressely*; < *express*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly; explicitly.

For this may every man well wite,
That bothe kinde and lawe write
Expressely stonden there ayein.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

Kill the poys and the luggage! 'tis *expressly* against the law of arms. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

The religion of the Jews is *expressly* against the Christian, and the Mahometan against both. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 25.

expressman (eks-pres′man), *n.*; pl. *expressmen* (-men). [< *express*, *n.*, + *man*.] A man employed in any department of the business of carrying packages or articles by express; especially, a driver of an express-wagon who receives and delivers parcels. [U. S.]

expressment† (eks-pres′ment), *n.* [ME. *expressement*; < *express* + *-ment*.] The act of expressing; expression.

A mighty man and tyrannous of conditions, named Eboryn, as shall appeare by his condicions ensuynge, when the tyme convenyent of the *expressement* of them shall come. *Fabyan*, Works, I. xxxvii.

expressness (eks-pres′nes), *n.* The state of being express.

They were heathens, such as the Prophet speaks, had not the knowledge of God's law (viz.) in the fulness and *expressness* of it; and yet they repented. *Glanville*, Sermons, ix.

express-rifle (eks-pres′rī″fl), *n.* Same as *express*, 5.

express-train (eks-pres′trān), *n.* A railroad-train intended for the expeditious conveyance of passengers, mail, or parcels, and making few or no stops between terminal stations: distinguished from a local or accommodation train.

expressure† (eks-presh′ūr), *n.* [< *express* + *-ure*. Cf. *pressure*.] 1. The process of squeezing out.—2. Expression; utterance; representation.

An operation more divine
Than breath, or pen, can give *expressure* to.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

3. Mark; impression.

Nightly, meadow-fairies, look, you sing,
Like to the Garter's compass, in a ring:
The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile-fresh than all the field to see.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

express-wagon (eks-pres′wag″on), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express, specifically one of a particular form and construction designed for the purpose. [U. S.]

exprime†, *v. t.* [< OF. *exprimer*, < L. *exprimere*, express: see *express*, *v.*] To express.

exprobrate† (eks-prō′- or eks′prō-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exprobratus*, pp. of *exprobrare* (> It. *esprobrare* = Pg. *exprobrar* = OF. *exprobrer*), reproach, upbraid, censure, < *ex*, out, + *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act; cf. *opprobrium*.] To censure as disgraceful or reproachful; upbraid; blame; condemn.

The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed times, the turtle, crane, and swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. Wherein to *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induceth the providence of storks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

It was so known a business that one city should have but one bishop, that Cornelius *exprobrates* to Novatus his ignorance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 229.

exprobration† (eks-prō-brā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *exprobration*, *exprobracion* = Pg. *exprobração*, < L. *exprobratio*(*n*-), < *exprobrare*, censure: see *exprobrate*.] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; an upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 622.

This weak *exprobration* itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

exprobrative† (eks-prō′brā-tiv), *a.* [< *exprobrate* + *-ive*.] Expressing exprobration or reproach; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity. *Sir A. Shirley*, Travels.

exprobratory† (eks-prō′brā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *exprobratorio*; as *exprobrate* + *-ory*.] Same as *exprobrative*.

ex professo (eks prō-fes′ō). [L.: *ex*, out of; *professo*, abl. of *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, profess: see *profess*.] Professedly; by profession.

expromission (eks-prō-mish′on), *n.* [< L. as if **expromissio*(*n*-), < *expromissus*, pp. of *expromittere*, promise to pay, either for oneself or for another, < *ex*, out, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] In *civil law*, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor in place of a former one, who is discharged.

expromissor (eks-prō-mis′or), *n.* [< LL. *expromissor*, < L. *expromittere*, promise to pay: see *expromission*.] In *civil law*, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

expropriate (eks-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expropriated*, ppr. *expropriating*. [< L. as if **expropriatus*, pp. of **expropriare* (> It. *espropriare* = Sp. *expropiar* = Pg. *expropriar* = F. *exproprier*, > Dan. *expropriere* = Sw. *expropriera*), < *ex*, out, + *proprius*, one's own; cf. *appropriate*, *v.*] 1. To hold no longer as one's own; disengage from appropriation; give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

2. To take or condemn for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner.

A Republican Ministry thinks itself quite conservative when it pleads that to *expropriate* mines for the benefit of miners would be burdensome to the State, because of the compensations such a proceeding would involve. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 572.

Hence—3. To dispossess; exclude, in general.

Women, once more like the labourers, have been *expropriated* as to their rights as human beings, just as the labourers were *expropriated* as to their rights as producers. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 213.

It has been urged as a justification for *expropriating* savages from the land of new colonies that tribes of hunters have really no moral right to property in the soil over which they hunt. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 251, note.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expropriation* = Sp. *expropiacion* = Pg. *expropriação* = It. *espropriazione*, < L. as if **expropriatio*(*n*-), < **expropriare*: see *expropriate*.] 1. The act of expropriating, or discarding appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. [Rare.]

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason than a virtue resulting from her single ca-

pacity; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), I. 342.

2. The act of taking for public use upon providing compensation; condemnation by right of eminent domain.—3. The act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual *expropriation* of the landlord. *Gladstone.*

There is no theory of socialism thought of at present, so far as we know, in which questions of property do not occupy the first place, and the *expropriation* of the holders of property does not really lie at the foundation of the system or systems.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 13.

expuate† (eks'pū-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *expuere*, *exspuere*, pp. *exputus*, *exsputus*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew:* see *exspuition*.] Spit out; ejected.

A poore and *expuate* humour of the Court.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

expugn† (eks-pūn'), *v. t.* [= OF. *expugner* = Sp. Pg. *expugnar* = It. *espugnare*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault, storm, capture, conquer, subdue, reduce, < *ex*, out, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a battle, fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *impugn*.] To overcome; conquer; take by assault.

Oh, the dangerous siege
Sin lays about us! and the tyranny
He exercises when he hath *expugn'd!*
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

When they could not *expugne* him by argumeuts.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1710.

expugnable (eks-pug'- or eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= OF. and F. *expugnable* = Sp. *expugnable* = Pg. *expugnavel* = It. *espugnabile*, < ML. *expugnabilis*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Capable of being overcome or taken by assault.
Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

expugnance† (eks-pug'nans), *n.* [< *expugn* + *-ance*. Cf. *repugnance*.] Expugnation.

If he that dreadful Ægis bears, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy, I first will honour thee
Next to myself with some rich gift.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 247.

expugnation (eks-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *expugnation* = Sp. *expugnacion* = Pg. *expugnação* = It. *espugnazione*, < L. *expugnatio(n-)*, < *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of overcoming or taking by assault. [Rare.]

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

Solyman, . . . whose wishes and endeavours are said to have aimed at three things, . . . but the third, which was the *expugnation* of Vienna, he could never accomplish.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 26.

expugner† (eks-pū'nėr), *n.* One who conquers or takes by assault.

He will prove
Of the yet taintless fortress of Byron
A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

expuition, *n.* See *exspuition*.

expulse† (eks-puls'), *v. t.* [= F. *expulser* = Sp. Pg. *expulsar*, < L. *expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*, drive out, expel: see *expel*.] To drive out; expel.

No man need doubt that learning will *expulse* business.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 22.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland, and our poore *expulsed* Brethren of New England!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expulsion (eks-pul'shon), *n.* [= F. *expulsion* = Sp. *expulsion* = Pg. *expulsão* = It. *espulsione*, < L. *expulsio(n-)*, < *expellere*, pp. *expulsus*, drive out: see *expulse*, *expel*.] The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force; forcible ejection; compulsory dismissal; banishment: as, the *expulsion* of the Tarquins; the *expulsion* of morbid humors from the body; the *expulsion* of a student from a college, or of a member from a club.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Sole victor, from the *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 880.

expulsitive† (eks-pul'si-tiv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-itive*.] Expulsive.

The philosophers have written of the nature of ginger, 'tis *expulsitive* in two degrees.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-ive*.] Serving to expel; having the power of driving out or away.

In Study there must be an *expulsive* Virtue to shun all that is erroneous. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

expulsiveness (eks-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The expulsive faculty. *Bailey*, 1727.

expunction (eks-pungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *expunctio(n-)* (only in derived sense of 'execution, performance'), < L. *expungere*, pp. *expunctus*, expunge: see *expunge*.] The act of expunging or erasing; removal by erasure; a blotting out or leaving out. [Rare.]

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*.
Roscoe, tr. of Sismondi's Lit. South of Europe, xxxvi., note.

expunge (eks-punj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expunged*, ppr. *expunging*. [= Sp. Pg. *expungir* = It. *espungere*, < L. *expungere*, prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute, < *ex*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce: see *pungent*, *point*.] 1. To mark or blot out, as with a pen; rub out; erase, as words; obliterate.

God made none to be damned, . . . though some would *expunge* out of our Litany that rogation, that petition, That thou wouldst have mercy upon all men.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

2. Figuratively, to efface; strike out or wipe out; destroy; annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 13.

The Expunging Resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, specifically, a resolution adopted by the Senate in 1837 to expunge from its journal a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson. =**Syn.** *Erase*, *Cancel*, etc. See *efface*.

expunger (eks-pun'jėr), *n.* One who expunges; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those senators who in 1837 were in favor of expunging from the journal of the Senate a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson.

The *expungers* had the numbers; but the talent, the eloquence, the moral power, "not an unequal match for numbers," were arrayed against them.
N. Sargent, Public Men, I. 339.

expurgate (eks-pėr'gāt or eks'pėr-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expurgated*, ppr. *expurgating*. [< L. *expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare* (> It. *espurgare*, *spurgare* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = Pr. *espurgar*, *espurjar* = F. *expurger*), purge, cleanse, purify, < *ex*, out, + *purgare*, purge, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge; cleanse; remove anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous from; specifically, to free from what is objectionable on moral or religious grounds: as, to *expurgate* a book; an *expurgated* edition of Shakspere.

He [Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury] shocked the prejudices of the vulgar by *expurgating* from the English calendar names of saints dear to the natives, but not accredited on the continent. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 228.

expurgation (eks-pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *expurgacion* = OF. *espurgacion*, F. *expurgation* = Sp. *expurgacion* = Pg. *expurgação* = It. *espurgazione*, *spurgazione*, < L. *expurgatio(n-)*, < *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] 1. The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places *expu(r)gacion*
Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende
Wol have of right ther Wynter hath it shende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

This work will ask as many more officials to make *expurgations* and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified. *Milton.*

All the intestines . . . serve for *expurgation*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. In *astron.*, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See *eclipse*.

expurgator (eks'pėr-gā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *expurgador* = It. *espurgatore*, < NL. *expurgator*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] One who expurgates or purifies; specifically, one who expurgates a book.

Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal *expurgators*. *Jenkins*, Hist. Ex. of Councils, p. 6.

expurgatorial (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *expurgatory* + *-al*.] Expurgating or expunging; expurgatory.

Himself be exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath.
Milman, Latin Christianity, v. 2.

expurgatorious (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *expurgatorius:* see *expurgatory*.] Same as *expurgatory*. [Rare.]

Your monkish prohibitions and *expurgatorious* indexes.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expurgatory (eks-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *expurgatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expurgatorio* = It. *espurgatorio*, < NL. *expurgatorius*, < L. *expurgare*, pp. *expurgatus*, purge: see *expurgate*.] Serving to purify from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Expurgatory index. See *index*.

expurget† (eks-pėrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *expurger*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] To purge away; cleanse by purging.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

exquire† (eks-kwīr'), *v. t.* [= OF. *esquerre*, *exquerre*, < L. *exquirere*, rarely *exquærere*, search out, seek for, ask, inquire, < *ex*, out, + *quærere*, ask: see *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, *require*.] To search into or out.

Make her name her conceal'd messenger,
That passeth all our studies to *exquire*.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

This ring was sent me from the Queen;
How she came by it, yet is not *exquir'd*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*
And with variety of fortunes tire?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 16.

exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *exquisite* = Sp. Pg. *exquisito* = It. *esquisito* (cf. F. *exquis*), < L. *exquisitus*, choice, excellent, exquisite, pp. of *exquīrere*, search out, seek out: see *exquire*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine, or dainty; very delightful, especially from delicacy of beauty or perfection of any kind: as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship; an *exquisite* miniature; *exquisite* lace.

I would fain invent some strange and *exquisite* new fashions. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

Not a square inch of the surface—floor, roof, walls, cupola—is free from *exquisite* gemmed work of precious marbles. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 169.

2. Very accurate, delicate, or nice in action or function; especially, of keen or delicate perception or discrimination; delicately discriminating: as, *exquisite* taste, etc.

The largeness of their [learned men's] mind can hardly confine itself to dwell in the *exquisite* observation or examination of the nature and customs of one person.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 33.

Having before gathered out of the whole bodie of their Law an hundred most *exquisite* questions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 259.

By *exquisite* reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

3. Giving or susceptible of pleasure or pain in the highest degree; intense; keen; poignant: as, *exquisite* joy or torture; an *exquisite* sensibility.

It will be rare, rare, rare!
An *exquisite* revenge! but peace, no words!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Some grief must break my heart, I am ambitious
It should be *exquisite*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

But [among the Turks] the man-slayer is delivered to the kindred or friends of the slain, to be by them put to death with all *exquisite* torture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

4†. Curious; careful.

Be not over-*exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 359.

5. Skilful; cunning; consummate.

There are of us can be as *exquisite* traitors
As e'er a male-conspirator of you all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

His [Marlborough's] former treason, thoroughly furnished with all that makes infamy *exquisite*, placed him under the disadvantage which attends every artist from the time that he produces a masterpiece.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6†. Recondite; deep. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10.=**Syn. 1.** Delicate, matchless, perfect.—**2.** Discriminating, refined.—**3.** Acute, intense.

II. *n.* A superfine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before *exquisite* became a noun substantive. *Bulwer.*

Padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an *exquisite*.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

His contemporaries soon found out that he [the Earl of Peterborough] was something more than an *exquisite* of the first order, who had served a campaign or two for fashion's sake, as others made the grand tour.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 189.

=**Syn.** *Fop, Dandy*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), *adv.* 1. In an exquisite manner.

We were now arrived at Spring Garden, which is *exquisitely* pleasant at this time of year.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

(*a*) Elegantly; daintily; with great perfection: as, a work *exquisitely* finished.

Her shape
From forehead down to foot, perfect—again
From foot to forehead *exquisitely* turn'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) With nice perception or discrimination.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*c*) With intense or keen feeling, or susceptibility of feeling: as, to feel pain *exquisitely*.

She is so *exquisitely* restless and peevish, that she quarrels with all about her. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

Every one of Spenser's senses was as *exquisitely* alive to the impressions of material as every organ of his soul was to those of spiritual beauty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 169.

To feel widely and at the same time to feel *exquisitely* is an exceptional gift. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 712.

2†. With particularity.

Also there shalbe one lawier who . . . shall sett downe and teache *exquisitely* the office of a justice of peace and sheriffe, not medling with plees or cunning poinctes of the law. *Sir H. Gilbert*, Queene Elizabethes Achademy [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 7.

exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), *n.* The quality of being exquisite. (*a*) Nicety; exactness; elegance; finish; perfection: as, *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

Separated from others, first in cleanenesse of life; secoudly, in dignitie; thirdly, in regard of the *exquisiteness* of those observations whereto they were separated.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, II. viii. § 3.

To make beautiful conceptions immortal by *exquisiteness* of phrase is to be a poet, no doubt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 211.

(*b*) Nicety of perception or discrimination. (*c*) Keenness; sharpness; extremity: as, *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain, without any of those mitigations which God is pleased to temper and allay it with, as befalls other men.
South, Works, III. ix.

exquisitism (eks'kwi-zi-tizm), *n.* [< *exquisite* + *-ism*.] The state, quality, or character of an exquisite; coxcombry; dandyism; foppishness. [Rare.]

exquisitive (eks-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, search out (see *exquire*, *exquisite*), + *-ive*.] Curious; eager to discover; particular. [Rare.]

exquisitively† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

exquisitiveness† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Wrongly used for *exquisiteness*.

If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the *exquisitiveness* of his moral, should please the world, translated shall a couple of volumes be.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 118.

exsanguinate (ek-sang'gwi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsanguinated*, ppr. *exsanguinating*. [< L. *exsanguinatus*, deprived of blood, bloodless, as if pp. of **exsanguinare*, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguinare*, be bloody.] To render bloodless.

exsanguine (ek-sang'gwin), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *sanguine*, after L. *exsanguis*, bloodless, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguis*, blood.] Bloodless.

Such versicles, *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. *Lamb*, To Barton.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind), *a.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ed*².] Drained of blood; bloodless; hence, pale or wan: as, *exsanguined* lips or cheeks.

exsanguineous (ek-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-e-ous*.] Same as *exsanguinous*.

exsanguinity (ek-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ity*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency of blood; anemia.

exsanguinous (ek-sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-ous*.] Destitute of or deficient in blood, as an animal; anemic. Also *exsanguineous*.

exsanguious† (ek-sang'gwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exsanguis*, bloodless (see *exsanguine*), + *-ous*.] Exsanguinous.

The *exsanguious* [insects] alone . . . cannot be fewer than 3000 species, perhaps many more.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exscind (ek-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscindere*, cut out, tear out, extirpate, < *ex*, out, + *scindere*, cut, tear, rend, or break asunder.] To cut off; cut out.

Eusebius had mentioned seven Epistles, but Ussher—deceived by a mistake on the part of St. Jerome—*exscinded* the Epistle to Polycarp, and condemned it as spurious. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 478.

exscinded (ek-sin'ded), *p. a.* In *entom.*, ending suddenly in an angular notch.

exscribe† (eks-krīb'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscribere*, write out, copy, < *ex*, out, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To copy; transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*. *Hooker*.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
Though not in these, in rhymes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, and become
A better lover and much better poet.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlvii.

I have now put into my Lord of Bath and Wells' hands the sermon faithfully *exscribed*. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

exscript† (eks-kript'), *n.* [< L. *exscriptum*, neut. of *exscriptus*, pp. of *exscribere*: see *exscribe*.] A copy; a transcript.

Ah, might it please Thy dread Exuperance
To write th' *excript* thereof in humble hearts!
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

exsculptate (eks-kulp'tāt), *a.* [< L. *exsculptus*, pp. of *exsculpere*, carve out (< *ex*, out, + *sculpere*, carve), + *-ate*¹.] In *entom.*, said of a surface covered with irregular and varying longitudinal depressions, so that it appears like carved work.

exsculption (eks-kulp'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exsculptio(n-)*, a carving out: see *exsculptate*.] The act of carving or cutting out; excision of a hard material so as to form a cavity.

[This word signifies] the manner by which that excavation [of Christ's tomb] was performed, by incision or *exsculption*. *Bp. Pearson*, On the Creed, p. 396, note.

exscutellate (ek-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *scutellum* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *escutellate*.

exsect (ek-sekt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exect*; < L. *exsectus*, pp. of *exsecare*, *execare*, *exicare*, cut out or away, < *ex*, out, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] To cut out; cut away.

In this case, also, there is a descending lethal process of the same form as in the *exsected* nerve—that is, with an initial rise and a subsequent fall and entire loss of irritability. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 142.

exsection (ek-sek'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *exection*; < L. *exsectio(n-)*, < *exsecare*, pp. *exsectus*, cut out: see *exsect*.] A cutting out or away.

Sometimes also they [frogs] would nimbly leap first out of the vessel, and then about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts, some about an hour, and some longer. *Boyle*, Works, II. 69.

exserted, exsert (ek-sėr'ted, -sėrt'), *a.* [Also badly written *exert*, *exerted*; < L. *exsertus*, thrust out, pp. of *exserere*, *exerere*, stretch out, thrust out, etc.: see *exert*.] Protruded; projecting from a cavity or sheath; projecting beyond the surrounding parts: as, stamens *exsert*; *exserted* organs in an animal, etc.: opposed to *included*.

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted*.
Barnes.

The *exserted* stigma of the long-styled form [*Coccocypselum*] stands a little above the level of the *exserted* anthers of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 133.

Exserted aculeus, sting, or **ovipositor,** in *entom.*, an aculeus, etc., that cannot be withdrawn within the body. —**Exserted head,** in *entom.*, a head entirely free from the thorax, as in most *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exsertile (ek-sėr'til), *a.* [< *exsert* + *-ile*.] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

exsertion (ek-sėr'shọn), *n.* [< *exsert* + *-ion*. Cf. *exertion*.] The state or quality of being exserted.

The degree of *exsertion* of the spire. *T. Gill.*

exsiccant (ek-sik'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *exsiccant*; < L. *exsiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; removing moisture; having the property of drying.

If it be dry bare, you must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 5.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug having drying properties.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others, dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 5.

exsiccatæ, exsiccati (ek-si-kā'tē, -tī), *n. pl.* [NL., f. (sc. *plantæ*) and m. (sc. *fungi*, etc.) of L. *exsiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] In *bot.*, dried specimens of plants, especially specimens issued in uniform numbered sets for herbariums. Cryptogams, as fungi and algæ, are frequently distributed by hundreds (centuries), each hundred or century constituting a volume in the series.

exsiccate (ek-sik'āt or ek'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsiccated*, ppr. *exsiccating*. [Also written *exiccate*; < L. *exsiccatus*, *exiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, *exiccare*, dry up, make quite dry, < *ex* + *siccare*, make dry, < *siccus*, dry; cf. *desiccate*.] To dry; remove moisture from by evaporation or absorption.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture . . . of the earth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

exsiccati, *n. pl.* See *exsiccatæ*.

exsiccation (ek-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [Also written *exiccation*; = F. *exsiccation* = Pr. *exsicatio* = Pg. *exsiccação* = It. *essiccazione*, < LL. *exsiccatio(n-)*, a drying up, < L. *exsiccare*, pp. *exsiccatus*: see *exsiccate*.] The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; desiccation; dryness.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation* or expression of humidity will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

An universal drought and *exsiccation* of the earth.
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Had the *exsiccation* been progressive, such as we may suppose to have been produced by an evaporating heat, how came it to stop at the point at which we see it?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

exsiccative (ek-sik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *exsiccativo* = It. *essiccativo*; as *exsiccate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation having drying properties.

It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and *exsiccatives*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

exsiccator (ek'si-kā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *essiccatore*, < NL. **exsiccator*, < L. *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] 1. An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents.—2. In *chem.*, a vessel having a tightly fitting cover and containing strong sulphuric acid or other absorbent of moisture, in which chemical preparations are dried, or crucibles, etc., are allowed to cool before weighing. Also *desiccator*.

exspuition (ek-spū-ish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *exspuition*, < L. *exspuitio(n-)*, *expuitio(n-)*, a spitting out, < *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew*.] A discharge of saliva by spitting; the act of spitting. Also spelled *expuition*. [Rare.]

exsputory (ek-spū'tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *exsputus*, *exputus*, pp. of *exspuere*, *expuere*, spit out (see *exspuition*), + *-ory*.] Spit out or rejected. [Rare.]

I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines.
Cowper.

exstipulate (ek-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *stipulate*, *a.*] In *bot.*, having no stipules.

exstrophy (eks'trọ-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **ecstrophy*, < Gr. ἐκστροφή, dislocation, lit. a turning out, < ἐκστρέφειν, turn out, turn inside out, < ἐκ, out, + στρέφειν, turn: see *strophe*.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out of a part; specifically, a congenital malformation of the bladder.

exstruction†, *n.* [< L. *exstructio(n-)*, a building up, erection, < *exstruere*, pp. *exstructus*, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, build; cf. *construct*, *destruct*, *destroy*. The sense here given is imported from *destruction*.] Destruction. *Heywood*.

exsuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* [Also written *exuecous*; < L. *exsuccus*, prop. *exsūcus*, juiceless, sapless, < *ex-* priv. + *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, sap.] Destitute of juice or sap; dry.

exsuction (ek-suk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exsuctus*, pp. of *exsugere*, suck out, < *ex*, out, + *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle*.

exsudation, *n.* See *exudation*.

exsufflate (ek-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsufflated*, ppr. *exsufflating*. [< LL. *exsufflatus*, *exufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, *exufflare*, blow away, eccles. blow at or upon a person or thing, esp. as a charm against the devil, < L. *ex*, out, + *sufflare*, blow upon, blow at, < *sub*, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*¹.] *Eccles.*, to exorcise, drive away, or remove by blowing. In the early church, a catechumen before baptism was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan.

The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of *exsufflating* it, or blowing it away, which our Mojave Indian illustrated by the gesture of blowing away an imaginary spirit, and which is well known as forming a part of the religious rites of both the Greek and Roman Church.
E. B. Tylor, Science, IV. 547.

exsufflation (ek-suf-lā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *exsuffl ation*, < ML. *exsufflatio(n-)*, the form of exsufflating the devil, < LL. *exsufflare*, exsufflate: see *exsufflate.*] 1†. A blowing or blast.

Of volatility the . . . next [degree] is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing at the evil spirit. See *exsufflate.*

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required.
T. Puller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 282.

exsufflet, *v. t.* [< OF. *exsuffler*, < LL. *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon by way of exorcism: see *exsufflate.*] To exsufflate.

At Easter and Whitsontide . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised, and *exsuffled*, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 768.

exsufflicate† (ek-suf′li-kāt), *a.* [A blunder, or deliberate extension for the sake of the meter (cf. Shakspere's *intrinsecate*, a similar false form), for *exsufflate, a.*, < LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon: see *exsufflate, v.*] A word of uncertain meaning (see etymology) used by Shakspere in the following passage, explained as meaning either 'blown away, exorcised'—that is, 'renounced, rejected as evil'—or 'puffed out, exaggerated':

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blow'd surmises.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

exsuperable† (ek-sū′pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperable*; < L. *exsuperabilis, exuperabilis*, that may be overcome, < *exsuperare, exuperare*, overcome: see *exsuperate.*] Capable of being exsuperated.

exsuperance† (ek-sū′pe-rans), *n.* [Also spelled *exuperance*; < L. *exsuperantia, exuperantia*, preeminence, < *exsuperan(t-)s*, preëminent: see *exsuperant.*] A passing over or beyond; a surpassing; excess.

The *exuperance* of the density of A to water is 10 degrees, but the *exuperance* of B to the same water is 100 degrees.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, x.

exsuperant† (ek-sū′pe-rant), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperant*; < L. *exsuperan(t-)s, exuperan(t-)s*, surpassing, preëminent, ppr. of *exsuperare, exuperare*, surpass: see *exsuperate.*] Passing over or beyond; surpassing.

exsuperate† (ek-sū′pe-rāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuperate*; < L. *exsuperatus, exuperatus*, pp. of *exsuperare, exuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, < *ex*, out, + *superare*, rise above, surmount, surpass, < *super*, above: see *super-.*] To pass over or beyond; surpass; exceed; surmount.

exsurgent (ek-sėr′jent), *a.* [Also spelled *exurgent*; < L. *exsurgen(t-)s, exurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsurgere, exurgere*, rise up, < *ex*, out, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge* and *source.* Cf. *insurgent, resurgent.*] Rising up.

exsuscitate† (ek-sus′i-tāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuscitate*; < L. *exsuscitatus*, pp. of *exsuscitare*, arouse from sleep, awaken, stir, excite, < *ex*, out, + *suscitare*, lift up, raise, elevate, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, move, rouse, excite, call, cite: see *cite, excite.* Cf. *resuscitate.*] To rouse; excite.

exsuscitation† (ek-sus-i-tā′shon), *n.* [Also spelled *exuscitation*; < L. *exsuscitatio(n-)*, < *exsuscitare*, arouse: see *exsuscitate.*] A rousing or exciting.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* . . . of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell*, Excellency of Moral Virtue, p. 54.

extance† (eks′tans), *n.* [See *extancy.*] A standing out to view; actual existence.

Who [God] hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

extancy† (eks′tan-si), *n.* [Also *extance*; < L. *extantia, exstantia*, a standing out, prominence, < *extan(t-)s, exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare, exstare*, stand out, etc.: see *extant.*] 1. The state of standing out or being manifest or conspicuous. —2. A part rising above the rest.

And then it is odds but the order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 687.

extant (eks′tant or eks-tant′), *a.* [= F. *extant* (OF. *estant* = Sp. Pg. *estante*, extant, existing, being in part from the simple L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr.), < L. *extan(t-)s, exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare, exstare*, stand out, stand forth, be visible, appear, exist, be, < *ex*, out, + *stare*, stand: see *stand.* Cf. *constant, instant, restant.*] 1†. Standing out or above any surface; protruding.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums.
Ray.

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole.
Bentley.

2. Conspicuous; manifest; evident; publicly known. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Tis *extant*, that which we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song. *B. Jonson.*

This glory of God, consisting in making Himself *extant* to His creatures, began with creation, when the morning stars sang together.
H. B. Smith, System of Theology, p. 138.

3. Now being; now subsisting; still existing; not destroyed or lost: as, the *extant* works of the Greek philosophers.

His [Athelstan's] Laws are *extant* among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I do not know that there is to this Day *extant* in our Language one Ode contriv'd after his Model.
Congreve, Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.

His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections *extant.* *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

extasy†, **extatic**†. See *ecstasy, ecstatic.*

extemporal† (eks-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporal* = It. *estemporale*, < L. *extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extempore, < *extempore*: see *extempore.*] Extemporary; extemporaneous.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be *extemporal.* *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Demades (that passed Demosthenes
For all *extemporal* orations).
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

extemporality† (eks-tem-pō-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *extemporal* + *-ity.*] A promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporally† (eks-tem′pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

extemporean† (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-an), *a.* Same as *extemporaneous.*

And for those other faults of barbarisme, Dorick dialect, *extemporanean* stile, tautologies, apish imitation, etc.
Burton, Democritus to the Reader, p. 9.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporáneo* = It. *estemporaneo*, < L. as if **extemporaneus*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal.*] Made, done, furnished, or procured at the time, without special preparation; resulting from or provided for the immediate occasion; unpremeditated: as, an *extemporaneous* address or performance; *extemporaneous* support or shelter.

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

Extemporaneous prayer, in the pulpit and out of it, is full of language which needs constant watching lest it should become effete. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 149.

=Syn. *Extemporaneous, Unpremeditated.* There is now some disposition to apply *extempore* and *extemporaneous* to that which is unpremeditated only in form. *Extemporaneous* speaking or preaching is, by this view, carefully prepared in thought, arrangement, etc., only the choice of words and phraseology being left to the inspiration of the moment. *Extemporary* has not this sense. *Unpremeditated* is thus opposed to *premeditated*, and *extemporaneous* to *written* or *recited.*

It is only the form, like the occasion, that is *extemporaneous.*
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lect. on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 216.

My celestial patroness, who . . .
. . . dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 24.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; without preparation.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporaneousness, again, a favorable circumstance to impassioned eloquence, is death to Rhetoric.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

extemporarily (eks-tem′pō-rā-ri-li), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extream idly.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), I. i. 19.

extemporary (eks-tem′pō-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **extemporarius*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal.*] 1. Composed, performed, uttered, or applied without previous study or preparation: as, an *extemporary* sermon.

I believe they have an *extemporary* knowledge, and upon the first motion of their reason do what we cannot without study or deliberation.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

2. Made or procured for the occasion or for the present purpose; extemporaneous.

A providence ministering to our natural necessities, by an *extemporary* provision.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 194.

Those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

=Syn. See *extemporaneous.*

extempore (eks-tem′pō-rē), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Prop. an adv. phrase, L. *ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment, forthwith, lit. out of the moment: *ex*, out of, from; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time, point of time, moment: see *temporal.*] I. *adv.* On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation; offhand: as, to write or speak *extempore.*

Prithee sing a verse *extempore* in honour of it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

He had, in a long and eloquent speech, delivered *extempore*, confuted the accusation of his enemies.
Goldsmith, Hist. Eng., II. iii.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore.* *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv.

II. *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic *extempore* preaching.
Carlyle.

=Syn. See *extemporaneous.*

III. *n.* Language uttered or written without previous preparation. [Rare.]

God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's *extempore*, but in an established form of words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

extemporiness† (eks-tem′pō-ri-nes), *n.* [< *extempore, a.*, + *-ness.*] Extemporaneousness. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporization (eks-tem′pō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *extemporize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of extemporizing; a speaking, performing, or contriving without premeditation, or with scanty preparation or means.—2. A musical performance, either vocal or instrumental, improvised by the performer.

Also spelled *extemporisation.*

extemporize (eks-tem′pō-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extemporized*, ppr. *extemporizing.* [< *extempore* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make or provide for a sudden and unexpected occasion; prepare in haste with the means within one's reach: as, to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner; to *extemporize* a couch or a shelter.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell*, Eldon.

The fraternization to be successful should not have been *extemporized* in the heats of a strike.
The American, VI. 307.

Specifically—2. To compose without premeditation on a special occasion: as, he *extemporized* a brilliant accompaniment.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak extempore; speak without previous study or preparation; discourse without notes or written draft.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South*, Works, II. iii.

Preachers are prone either to *extemporize* always, or to write always. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 109.

2. To sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as it proceeds; improvise. See *improvise.*—**Extemporizing-machine**, a machine for recording an extemporaneous performance on the organ or piano, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard. Several such machines have been invented, one by the great mathematician Euler.

Also spelled *extemporise.*

extemporizer (eks-tem′pō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who extemporizes. Also spelled *extemporiser.*

extend (eks-tend′), *v.* [< ME. *extenden*, < OF. *extendre, estendre*, F. *étendre* = Pr. *estendre, extendre* = Sp. Pg. *extender* = It. *estendere, stendere*, < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later, and in derivatives, *extensus* (cf. Gr. *ἐκτείνειν*: see *ectasis*), stretch out, < *ex*, out, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch (cf. Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch): see *tend*[I], *tension.* Cf. *attend, contend, intend, pretend.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch out in any direction, or in all directions; carry forward or continue in length or enlarge in area; expand or dilate: as, to *extend* roads, limits, or bounds; to *extend* the territories of a kingdom; to *extend* a metal plate by hammering.

The Vines . . . may the more *extend* their branches in length. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

Athens *extended* her citizenship over all Attica; she *extended* her dominion over the greater part of the Ægæan coasts and islands, and over some points beyond. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

2. To place horizontally, at full length.

Her Father and Ideus first appear,
Then Hector's Corps, *extended* on a Bier.
Congreve, Iliad.

3. To hold out or reach forth.

I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand *extend*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 19.

And innocently *extending* her white arms,
"Your love," she said, "your love—to be your wife."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To make more comprehensive; enlarge the scope of; give a wider range to: as, to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce; to *extend* a treatise or a definition.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

The invention of the barometer enabled men to *extend* the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 121.

5. To continue; prolong: as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* a leave of absence.

If I *extend* this sermon, if you *extend* your devotion, or your patience, beyond the ordinary time, it is but a due and a just celebration of the day. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

With lenient arts *extend* a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 410.

6. To hold out as a grant or concession; communicate; bestow; impart: as, to *extend* mercy to an offender.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. Isa. lxvi. 12.

It is more grace than ever I could have hoped, but that it pleaseth your ladyships to *extend*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

7. To hold out in effort; put forth the strength or energy of: used reflexively. [Rare.]—**8†.** To take by seizure; become seized of; pass by seizin or right of possession.

Labienus
(This is stiff news) hath, with his Parthian force,
Extended Asia. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

But when
This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

9. In *law*, to make a seizure of; fasten a process or grant upon, as lands under a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or a writ of execution to levy and value.—**10†.** To magnify; extol.

2*d Gent.* You speak him far.
1*st Gent.* I do *extend* him, sir, within himself.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

11†. To plant or set out.

In landes drie and hoote noo vyne *extende*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

12†. To survey; measure the extent of, as land. *Robert of Brunne.*—**Extended compass, harmony,** etc. See the nouns.—**Extended letter,** in *printing*, a letter the face of which is broader relatively to the height than is usual.—**To extend a deed,** to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, etc., for signature; engross a deed. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be stretched or drawn out; be continued in length, or in all directions; be expanded; stretch out: as, the line *extends* from corner to corner; the skin *extends* over nearly the whole body; his influence is gradually *extending*.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. Ps. xvi. 2.

The commandment *extendeth* more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 97.

It used to be thought that the eastern, the most inland division, was the elder, and that the city *extended* to the west. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 162.

extendant (eks-ten'dant), *a.* [< OF. *extendant, estendant* (F. *étendant*), ppr. of *estendre*, < L. *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extending; stretched out; in *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extended (eks-ten'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Having extent or extension; occupying space; dimensional; spatial.

We perceive it [body] as something different from our perception, and we perceive it as having something not in our perception; we perceive it, in short, as *extended*. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 67.

As soon as definite perception begins, the body as an *extended* thing is distinguished from other bodies, and such organic sensations as can be localized at all are localized within it. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

2. In *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extendedly (eks-ten'ded-li), *adv.* In an extended manner; with extension.

My lords; being to speak unto your lordships, somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use, . . . I find myself obliged, etc. *Parliamentary Hist.*, 12 Charles II., 1660.

extender (eks-ten'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *extendour*; < *extend* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which extends or stretches.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, . . . as the first *extender*, Gluteus major.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 65.

2†. A surveyor; one who appraises landed property.

In his anhtend gere that William was regnand,
Extendours he sette forto extend the land,
Erldam & baronie how mykelle thei helde.
Robert of Brunne, p. 83.

extendibility (eks-ten-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *extendible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*.
Old Poem, in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 58.

extendible (eks-ten'di-bl), *a.* [< *extend* + *-ible*. Cf. *extensible*.] **1.** Capable of being extended or expanded; extensible.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 263.

2. In *law*, capable of being taken by a writ of extent and valued.

extendless† (eks-tend'les), *a.* [< *extend* + *-less*.] Extended without limit.

extendlessness† (eks-tend'les-nes), *n.* Unlimited extension.

Certain moleculæ seminales must be supposed to make up that defect, and to keep the world and its integrals from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

extendure† (eks-ten'dūr), *n.* [< *extend* + *-ure*. Cf. *extensure*.] Extent.

Abridg'd the large *extendure* of your grounds.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

extense (eks-tens'), *a.* [= OF. *extense, estense*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended. [Rare.]

Men and gods are too *extense*;
Could you slacken and condense?
Emerson, Alphonso of Castile.

extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *extensibilité* = Sp. *extensibilidad* = Pg. *extensibilidade*; as *extensible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being extensible: as, the *extensibility* of a fiber or of a plate of metal.

The *extensibility*, and consequently the divisibleness, of gold is probably far more wonderful. *Boyle*, Subtilty of Effluviums, ii.

The articulation of the lower jaw loses in strength, while it gains in *extensibility*, as is seen in the development of the line of the eels among fishes. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

extensible (eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [< F. *extensible* = Sp. *extensible* = Pg. *extensivel*, < L. as if **extensibilis*, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later *extensus*, extend: see *extend, extense*.] **1.** Capable of being extended; admitting of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement or expansion.

The lungs act like a sphygmoscope: they are dilated by internal pressure until their resistance to further dilatation is equal to the dilating force. The less *extensible* they are or become, the sooner will this limit be reached. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust out; extensile; protrusile.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

extensibleness (eks-ten'si-bl-nes), *n.* Extensibility.

extensile (eks-ten'sil), *a.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extend, extense*), + *-ile*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, capable of being extended; extensible; protrusile; adapted for stretching out.

If we view the articulated moveable spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the light of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irrelative repetition an illustration of the same law. *Owen*, Anat., x.

extension (eks-ten'shon), *n.* [= OF. *extension, estension*, F. *extension* = Sp. *extension* = Pg. *extensão* = It. *estensione*, < L. *extensio(n-)*, a stretching out, extension, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus, extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] **1.** The act of extending; a stretching or expanding. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The protrusion of a part away from another part: as, *extension* of the tongue. (2) The straightening of a part, as a limb. (3) The action or function of any extensor muscle, whatever its effect. The continued action of a muscle which straightens a limb may carry a part not only to but beyond a right line, or, if the successive joints of a part be already straight, may bend them. Thus, when the hand is bent back at the wrist, or the end of the thumb is recurved, or the whole trunk of the body is thrown back from the hips, the action or movement is literally *flexion*; but it results from the action of muscles which in most positions of the parts tend to straighten or extend them, and is termed *extension*. See *abduction, adduction, flection*.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; extent.

We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest *extension* seemed to be south by east. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 52.

3. In *physics* and *metaph.*, continuous quantity of space; also, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. . . . This space, considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance; if considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think it may be called capacity. The term *extension* is usually applied to it in what manner soever considered. . . . There are some who would persuade us that body and *extension* are the same thing. . . . If therefore they mean by body and *extension* the same that other people do—viz., by body something that is solid and extended, whose parts are separable and movable different ways, and by *extension* only the space that lies between the extremities of those solid coherent parts, and which is possessed by them—they confound very different ideas with one another. . . . If any one ask me what this space I speak of is, I will tell him when he tells me what his *extension* is. For to say, as is usually done, that *extension* is to have partes extra partes, is to say only that *extension* is *extension*: for what am I the better informed in the nature of *extension* when I am told that *extension* is to have parts that are extended exterior to parts that are extended? . . . To avoid confusion in discourses concerning this matter, it were possibly to be wished that the name *extension* were applied only to matter or the distance of the extremities of particular bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv.–xiii.

Doubtless, *Extension* is the fundamental aspect of the objective world as it offers itself to our apprehension. In our everyday view of things, which psychology has to render account of, space has the same appearance of external reality as the body that fills it; and *extension* is the one attribute that is common alike to body and to space. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 420.

4. The character of having continuous quantity of any kind, as length of time, weight, etc.

Rate not th' *extension* of the human mind
By the plebeian standard of mankind,
But by the size of those gigantic few
Whom Greece and Rome still offer to our view.
Jenyns, Immortal. of Soul.

5. In *logic*, the totality of subjects of which a logical term is predicable. Logical extension is generally understood to consist of individual objects, but some logicians make it consist of species. The extension is also called the *supposita*, the *subjective parts*, the *external quantity*, the *scope*, the *denotation*, and the *breadth*. (See *breadth*.) It is contrasted with *comprehension* and *intention*. Many logicians say that the greater the extension of a term, the less its comprehension—that is, the more subjects it can be predicated of, the fewer the predicates that can be asserted of it universally. But this statement takes no account of increase of knowledge.

6. A grant of further time in which to do something which has been set down for a particular day. Specifically—(*a*) In *legal proceedings*, a postponement, by agreement of the parties or act of the court, of the time set for service of papers or for other acts. (*b*) In *com.*, a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; more especially, an agreement made between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, by which the latter agree to wait a fixed time after their claims are due before demanding payment, in order to enable the former to meet his obligations. The agreement is often effected by issuing notes that mature at various times.

7. That by which something is extended or enlarged; particularly (in the United States), an addition to a house, usually at the rear, and not so high as the main building: as, a dining-room *extension*. The term applies whether the extension is part of the original building or is a subsequent addition.—**Difform extension,** the extension of a heterogeneous body, such as a pudding-stone.—**Extension of title,** in *law*, in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the certificate of location usually issued by a local commissioner appointed for the purpose, to designate the particular land on which an original grant is to take effect. It is a title of possession, and necessary to perfect the original grant, which does not attach to any specified land. By its issue the grant is said to be extended upon the land designated.—**Uniform extension,** the extension of a homogeneous body, such as a piece of gold.

extensional (eks-ten'shon-al), *a.* [< *extension* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having extension or extent; existing in space.

You run upon these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of pismires. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

extension-pedal (eks-ten'shon-ped'al), *n.* In the pianoforte, a pedal for raising the dampers

and thus prolonging the tone; the damper-pedal, or loud pedal.

extension-table (eks-ten′shon-tā″bl), *n.* A table the frame of which is capable of being drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top. Such tables are especially used for dining-tables. There are several different mechanical contrivances used in their manufacture.

extensity (eks-ten′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ity*; after *intensity*.] That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed. It is, according to some psychologists, an element in most of our sensations, and is more or less in amount, according to the greater or smaller number of nerve-terminals excited. Other psychologists deny or doubt the existence of any such special feeling.

In a given sensation, more particularly in our organic sensations, we can distinguish three variations: viz., variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, *extensity*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

Extensity is Mr. Ward's name . . . for this primitive quality of sensation, out of which our several perceptions of extension grow. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 183, note.

extensive (eks-ten′siv), *a.* [= F. *extensif* = Pr. *extensiu* = Sp. Pg. *extensivo* = It. *estensivo, stensivo*, < LL. *extensivus*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] 1†. That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

But these two
Make the rest ductile, malleable, *extensive*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle*.

2. Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

Op'ning the map of God's *extensive* plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 147.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

We do not first experience a succession of touches or of retinal excitations by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as *extensive* because they are associated with or symbolize the original series of movements; but, before and apart from movement altogether, we experience that massiveness or extensity of impressions in which movements enable us to find positions, and also to measure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

All our sensations are positively and inexplicably *extensive* wholes. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 536.

4. Pertaining to logical extension.—**Extensive completeness** of a cognition, the perfection of extensive distinctness; thoroughness.—**Extensive distinctness**, the division of the logical extension of a term, in the apprehension of it, into many coördinated marks. Thus, a man who knows all the genera of a zoölogical or botanical family may increase the *extensive distinctness* of his knowledge by learning all the species.—**Extensive energy**. See *energy*.—**Extensive proposition**, in the logic of Sir William Hamilton and his followers, a proposition whose predicate is regarded as a whole under which the subject is contained.—**Extensive quantity**. (*a*) Continuous quantity of space and time.

I call an *extensive quantity* that in which the representation of the whole is rendered possible by the representation of its parts, and therefore necessarily preceded by it. I cannot represent to myself a line, however small it may be, without drawing it in thought.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

(*b*) Logical extension.

The external or *extensive quantity* of a concept is determined by the greater or smaller number of classified concepts or realities contained under it. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Extensive sublimity, the possession of so great a multitude of parts that the imagination sinks under the attempt to represent the whole by an image, thus giving rise to a peculiar emotion.=**Syn. 2.** Broad, comprehensive, capacious, extended, spacious, roomy, ample.

extensively (eks-ten′siv-li), *adv.* 1. With regard to extension or extent.

By more complex efforts that are found to procure tactile impressions (continuous or discrete, as the case may be)—efforts not interpretable as movements till they have done their part in the work of psychological construction—we distinguish this and that *extensively* within such body, and the body as a whole in relation to our own bodily frame. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 423.

2. In an extensive manner; widely; largely; to a great extent: as, a story *extensively* circulated.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Like boys who are throwing the sun's rays into the eyes of a mob by means of a mirror, you must shift your lights and vibrate your reflexions at every possible angle, if you would agitate the popular mind *extensively*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

extensiveness (eks-ten′siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being extensive.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very *extensiveness* of his bounty.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

2†. The capacity of being extended; extensibility.

Here, by the by, we take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

3. Same as *extensity*. [Rare.]

Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling, indescribable except in terms of itself, and inseparable in actual experience from some sensational quality which it must accompany, can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

extensometer (eks-ten-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion or contraction in metal bars under the influence of temperature or under strain. See *expansion*.

extensor (eks-ten′sọr), *n.*; pl. *extensors*, *extensores* (eks-ten′sọrz, eks-ten-sō′rēz). [= F. *extenseur* = Pg. *extensor* = It. *estensore*, < LL. *extensor*, lit. a stretcher (used of one who stretches on the rack, a torturer), < L. *extendere*, pp. *extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*. See cut under *musele*.—**Extensor brevis digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes; a muscle of the dorsum of the foot, extending the toes. Also called *brevextensor digitorum*.—**Extensor carpi radialis brevior**, the shorter radial wrist-extensor; the shorter one of two muscles on the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi radialis longior**, the longer radial wrist-extensor; the longer one of two muscles upon the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi ulnaris**, the ulnar wrist-extensor; a muscle upon the ulnar aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor coccygis**, the extensor of the coccyx; a muscle, rudimentary in man, upon the back of the coccyx, the termination of the general extensor system of the back: in many animals an important muscle, lifting the tail.—**Extensor communis digitorum**, the common extensor muscle of the fingers, lying upon the back of the forearm and hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor indicis**, the extensor of the forefinger; a deep-seated muscle of the back of the forearm and hand.—**Extensor longus digitorum**, the long extensor of the toes; a muscle upon the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the toes collectively.—**Extensor minimi digiti**, the special extensor of the little finger.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis**, the extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Extensor patagii**, in *ornith.* See *patagium*.—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the first joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the proximal phalanx of the thumb.—**Extensor proprius pollicis**, the proper extensor of the great toe; a long muscle of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the great toe. Also called *extensor longus pollicis* and *extensor haltucis*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the second joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the terminal joint of the thumb. See *quadriceps*, *triceps*.

extensum (eks-ten′sum), *n.* [< L. *extensum*, neut. of *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*, *extense*.] An extended body.

To suppose every soul to be but one physical minimum, or smallest *extensum*, is to imply such an essential difference in matter or extension as that some of the points thereof should be naturally devoid of all life, sense, and understanding, and others again sensitive and rational.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

extensure† (eks-ten′sūr), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ure*. Cf. *extendure*.] Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree,
Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton, The Owl.

extent (eks-tent′), *n.* [< ME. *extente*, valuation, < OF. *extente, exstente, estente, estende, estande*, extent, extension; in law (AF. *extente*, AL. *extenta*), survey, valuation; < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, extend, ML. (AL.), refl. *se extendere*, extend itself, i. e., amount, be worth: see *extend*.] 1. The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body; the utmost *extent* of one's ability.

The practice of burning was also of great antiquity, and of no slender *extent*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The real measure of *extent* is not the area on the map, but the means of communication.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 353.

The excuses of the appellants were to some *extent* a confession of guilt. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

2†. Communication; distribution; bestowal.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the *extent*
Of egal justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger [cause] this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis.
Acts James I., 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 4.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

(*b*) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt. It is not usual, however, to seize the body. (*Wharton.*) *Extents*, or *writs of extent*, or *writs of 'extendi facias*, are so called because directing the property to be appraised at its full value (*extent*). They are issued at suit of the crown (*extents in chief*), or at suit of a private creditor who is himself indebted to the crown (*extents in aid*). Extents have been used in some of the United States, by which a judgment creditor could have the lands of the debtor valued, and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years, instead of having them sold in satisfaction of the debt.

A bond for £800 made by Lord Strange to plaintiff, and an *extent* upon the lands of Ferdinand.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 9.

4. Logical extension or breadth.—5†. A violent attack. *Wright.*

Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Alar extent. See *alar*.=**Syn. 1.** *Expanse*, *Extent*; magnitude, volume, stretch, compass. In zoölogy *expanse* and *extent* are the same, as applied to the stretch of the wings, or alar extent; but usually *expanse* is said of insects' wings, *extent* of birds'.

extent† (eks-tent′), *a.* [< L. *extentus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended.

Both his handes . . .
Above the water were on high *extent*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 61.

Our king with royal apparayle,
With sword drawen bright and *extent*
For to chastise enimies violent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 202.

extent (eks-tent′), *v.* [< *extent*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Now only Scotch.]

Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton *extented* upon judgments at the suit of defendant.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 41.

II. *intrans.* To be assessed; be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

extenuate (eks-ten′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extenuated*, ppr. *extenuating*. [< L. *extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuare* (> It. *estenuare, stenuare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *extenuar* = F. *exténuer*), make thin, reduce, diminish, lessen, weaken, < *ex* + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin, = E. *thin*: see *tenuis* and *thin*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make thin, lean, slender, or rare; reduce in thickness or density; draw out; attenuate. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

He the congealed vapours melts again
Extenuated into drops of rain.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 53.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.
N. Grew, Museum.

Nor were they less astonished at the appearance of the pale, *extenuated* [in some editions *attenuated*], half dead, yet still lovely female, whom the queen upheld by main strength with one hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To make smaller in degree or appearance; make less blamable in fact or in estimation; lower in importance or degree, as a fault or crime; mitigate; palliate: opposed to *aggravate*.

Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Whatever little office he can do for you, he is so far from magnifying it that he will labour to *extenuate* it in all his actions and expressions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

I have no desire to *extenuate* guilt, or to break down the distinction between virtue and vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

3. To detract from, as a person or thing; lessen in honor, estimation, or importance. [Now rare.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton*, P. L., x. 644.

Christianity has never altogether denied, but only *extenuated* the claims of Art and Science.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

=**Syn. 2.** See *palliate*.

II. *intrans.* To become thin or thinner or more slender; be drawn out or attenuated. [Rare.]

The subtil dew in air begins to soar,
Spreads as she flies, and, weary of her name,
Extenuates still, and changes into flame.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 379.

extenuate† (eks-ten′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *extenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; slender.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Huloet.*

extenuatingly (eks-ten′ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

extenuation (eks-ten-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *ténuation* = Sp. *extenuacion* = Pg. *extenuação* = It. *estenuazione*, < L. *extenuatio(n-)*, a thinning, lessening, diminution, < *extenuare*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] **1.** The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. [Rare.]

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. The act of making less, or that which makes less, in importance or degree; a diminishing of blame or guilt in fact or in estimation; mitigation; palliation: as, his faults deserve no *extenuation;* a charitable purpose is no *extenuation* of crime.

Yet such *extenuation* let me beg.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Every *extenuation* of what is evil. *Is. Taylor.*

We are often told, in *extenuation* of war and conquest, that the state and the individual are governed by separate laws of right. *Sumner*, Oration, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

extenuative (eks-ten′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *extenuate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of extenuation; tending to extenuate; extenuating.

II. *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 370.

extenuator (eks-ten′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *extenuador;* < L. as if **extenuator*, < *extenuare*, extenuate: see *extenuate*, *v.*] One who extenuates, in any sense.

The *extenuators* of the sacrament sometimes suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service may possibly not extend to us in these days.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper.

extenuatory (eks-ten′ū-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *extenuatorius*, attenuating, < *extenuare*, pp. *extenuatus*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] Tending to extenuate.

exterialt, *a.* [< OF. *exterial*, < L. *exterus*, outward, outside: see *exterior*.] External.

Fyrst beware in especiall
Of the outwarde man *exteriall*,
Though he shewe a fayre aperaunce.
Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott Wroth, p. 123.

exterior (eks-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exteriour;* < OF. **exteriour*, later *exterieur*, F. *extérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterior* = It. *esteriore*, < L. *exterior*, outward, outer, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, outward, on the outside, foreign, < *ex*, out, + *-ter*, *-terus*, compar. suffix. Cf. *interior*. The corresponding L. superl. is *extremus:* see *extreme*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the *exterior* relations or possessions of a country; an *exterior* boundary or line of fortification. In mathematics applied to a position with reference to a surface in space such that from that position it would be possible to proceed by a continuous motion to infinity without crossing the surface. In like manner, on a surface a position is exterior to a contour if from that position it would be possible to move to the limit of the surface, or to infinity, without crossing the contour. Also, if a space, a surface, or a line be divided into three parts in such a manner that from the first it would not be possible to pass to the third without traversing the second, the first and third are said to be exterior to the second. Upon a closed surface, or curve, the term *exterior* can have only a modified meaning; the larger part is generally regarded as the exterior. When two lines are crossed by a third line eight angles are formed, and of these those that are outside of the space between the first two are termed *exterior*, although if another pair of the three lines is considered as the first pair other angles will be exterior.

2. Related to or connected with the outside; acting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

If I affect it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise,
Which my most true and inward duteous spirit
Teacheth, this prostrate and *exterior* bending!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd
Alone, without *exteriour* help sustain'd?
Milton, P. L., ix. 336.

'Twere well if his *exterior* change were all—
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.
Cowper, Task, iv. 649.

3. Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resembles what it was. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

4. Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the *exterior* decorations of a church.—**5.** In *bot.*, on the side away from the axis: same as *anterior*. [Rare.]—**Exterior angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Exterior epicycloid.** See *epicycloid*.—**Exterior object,** in *metaph.*, a real thing independent of our thoughts; an object without the mind.—**Exterior relations** of a state, its foreign relations.—**Exterior school.** See *school*.—**Exterior side,** in *fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.—**Exterior slope** or **talus,** in *fort.*, that slope of a work toward the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope.—**Syn.** *Exterior, Outward, External, Extraneous, Extrinsic. Exterior* is opposed to *interior, outward* to *inward, external* to *internal, extraneous* to *essential* or *germane, extrinsic* to *intrinsic. Extrinsic* is only mental, except in anatomy; the others are primarily physical, although *extraneous* seems quite as much mental as physical.

Not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward accoutrement.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Each perturbation smooth'd with *outward* calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

Nothing *external* can tell me what a glorious principle the mind is. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 22.

By self-existence we clearly mean existence which is not dependent on any *extraneous* existence.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 7.

The desire of knowledge, though often animated by *extrinsic* and adventitious motives, seems on many occasions to operate without subordination to any other principle. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

II. *n.* **1.** The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the *exterior* of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his *exterior*.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

His high reputation and brilliant *exterior* made him one of the most distinguished ornaments of the royal circle.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the *exteriors* of religion.—**Syn.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

exteriority (eks-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *exteriorities* (-tiz). [= F. *extériorité* = Sp. *exterioridad* = Pg. *exterioridade* = It. *esteriorità;* < L. as if **exteriorita(t-)s*, < *exterior*, outer: see *exterior*.] **1.** The character or fact of being exterior; superficiality; externality.—**2.** Something exterior or external; an outward circumstance.

Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstances has surely seldom been surpassed; housebuilders, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless dripping dog, and toothache form what our friend, Miss Masson, called a "concatenation of *exteriorities*" little favorable to literary composition of any sort.
F. A. Kemble, Pers. Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 47.

exteriorization (eks-tē″ri-ọr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *exteriorize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

It was like the awakening and *exteriorization* of sensations already stored up in the organism.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 169.

exteriorize (eks-tē′ri-ọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exteriorized*, ppr. *exteriorizing*. [< *exterior* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough; it must be impressed. It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we *exteriorize* associations as well as single images. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 517.

He had at last *exteriorized* his consciousness, and was very near being some one else than himself.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 340.

exteriorly (eks-tē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

And you have slander'd nature in my form,
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Insects are attracted by five drops of nectar, secreted *exteriorly* at the base of the stamens, so that to reach these drops they must insert their proboscides outside the ring of broad filaments, between them and the petals.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 95.

exterminable (eks-tėr′mi-nạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *exterminabilis*, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exterminated*, ppr. *exterminating*. [< L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *exterminare* (> F. *exterminer*, etc.: see *extermine*), drive out or away, banish, abolish, extirpate, destroy: see *extermine*.] **1.** To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel. [Rare.]

By the chacing of the Britons out of England into Wales, their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 163.

2. To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

If any one species does not become modified and improved in a corresponding degree with its competitors, it will be *exterminated*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

How far in any particular district the vanquished were slain, how far they were simply driven out, we never can tell. It is enough that they were *exterminated*, got rid of in one way or another, within what now became the English border. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 133.

3. In *alg.*, to take away; eliminate: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.—**Syn. 2.** To uproot, abolish, annihilate.

extermination (eks-tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *extermination* = Sp. *exterminacion* = Pg. *exterminação* = It. *esterminazione*, < LL. *exterminatio(n-)*, destruction, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] **1.** The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation: as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?
Bacon.

2. In *alg.*, the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

exterminator (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *exterminateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminador* = It. *esterminatore*, < LL. *exterminator*, a destroyer, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] One who or that which exterminates.

Such a saint as Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenses. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. iii.

exterminatory (eks-tėr′mi-nạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *exterminate* + *-ory*.] Serving or tending to exterminate.

Against this new, this growing, this *exterminatory* system, all these churches have a common concern to defend themselves. *Burke*, To R. Burke.

extermine† (eks-tėr′min), *v. t.* [< F. *exterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminar* = It. *esterminare*, < L. *exterminare*, drive out or away, banish, abolish, destroy, < *ex*, out, + *terminus*, a boundary: see *terminus*.] To exterminate.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 5.

exterminion†, *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exterminio* = It. *esterminio*, < LL. *exterminium*, ejection, banishment, < L. *exterminare*, put out of limits, exterminate: see *exterminate*.] Extermination.

To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *exterminion*, the same persones she doeth firste laughe upon and flatre with some vnqnod prosperitee of things.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

extern (eks-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *externe*, outer, outward (as a noun, a day-scholar), = Sp. Pg. *externo* = It. *esterno*, < L. *externus*, outward, external, < *exter*, outward: see *exterior*.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Outward; external; visible.

Considering neither the diversity of times concerning the external ecclesiastical polity, nor the true liberty of the Christian religion in *extern* rites and ceremonies.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 382.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In complement *extern*. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 1.

2. Being outside; coming from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Sir K. Digby.*

Extern maternity, in *hospital parlance*, the lying-in of women at their own homes, under attendance from the hospital.

The *extern maternity* charities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 302.

Extern monk. See *monk*.

II. *n.* 1†. Outward form or part; exterior.

Were 't aught to me I bore the canopy,
With my *extern* the outward honouring?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

2. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

The *externes* or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.

external (eks-tėr′nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *extern* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated on or pertaining to the

outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

Without being struck or pushed by anything *external*, bodies which are alive suddenly change from rest to movement, or from movement to rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

2. Outer or outermost; specifically, in *zoöl.*, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the *external* side of an insect's leg; the *external* edge of the carapace; *external* border, etc.—3. Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, *external* evidence; specifically, in *metaph.*, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

The self of which we are conscious is manifold in its states and because it stands in relation to an *external* world. *E. Caird*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 83.

4. Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, *external* constraint.

God, to the intent of further healing mans deprav'd mind, to this power of the Magistrat which contents it self with the restraint of evil doing in the *external* man added that which we call censure, to purge and remove it clean out of the inmost soul. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by *external* ordinances. *Johnson*, Milton.

5. Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

If they had swallowed poison, 'twould appear
By *external* swelling. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Nothing more is to be granted to the sacraments than to the *external* word of God.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 404.

6. Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, *external* culture.—7. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.—**External absorption.** See *cutaneous absorption*, under *absorption*.—**External adjunct,** in *logic*, an object, sign, or circumstance.—**External agreement,** agreement in regard to an external adjunct.—**External angle.** See *angle*[3], I.—**External capsule.** See *capsule*.—**External cause,** a cause not a part of the thing caused, namely, either an efficient or a final cause: opposed to matter and to form.—**External criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**External criticism, denomination, end, epicondyle, good, multiplication,** etc. See the nouns.—**External diversity,** the opposite of *external agreement*.—**External form of reasoning,** the mode in which a given kind of reasoning is expressed.—**External object,** an object whose characters are independent of our thoughts; an exterior thing.—**External perception,** perception of objects as external in space: opposed to *internal perception*, or perception of what is passing in the mind.

External Perception, or Perception simply, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Non-Ego or matter—if there be any intuitive apprehension allowed of the Non-Ego at all. *Internal Perception*, or Self-consciousness, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Ego or mind.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xvii.

External quantity, in *logic*, logical extension.—**External work.** See *work*.—**External world,** the totality of external objects; the world in space and time revealed by external perception; the material or objective world.—**Hosteler external.** See *hosteler*.=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

II. *n.* 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals;* he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.
South, Sermons.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 66.

externalisation, externalise. See *externalization, externalize*.

externalism (eks-tėr′nal-izm), *n.* [< *external* + *-ism.*] 1. Same as *phenomenalism*.

Some men . . . imagine that in mere physics is wisdom to be found, and that the true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction. This is the very madness of *externalism*.
Prof. Blackie, Self Culture, p. 21.

2. Attention or devotion to externals; especially, undue regard to externals, as of religion.

This work . . . is destined, I believe, to hurt only *externalism* and ecclesiastical authority.
Congregationalist, April 29, 1886.

Externalism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

externality (eks-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *externalities* (-tiz). [< *external* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being external. (*a*) The state of being located outside or on the outside. (*b*) In *metaph.*, existence in space, or existence of any kind outside of the perceiving mind; the essential characteristics of such existence.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.
Adam Smith, The External Senses.

The *externality* of the perceived object to consciousness seems to be taken for granted, even by those who would be quite ready to tell us that the "things" which we talk of conceiving are but "nominal essences."
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 59.

(*c*) Superficiality.

2. An external; an outward rite, ceremony, or form.

The subjective standpoint of the mystic made him not only independent of, but averse to, the *externalities* of sacerdotalism and its rites.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 402.

3. Undue regard to externals; the sacrifice of substance to form.

While he [Pepys] was still sinning and still undiscovered, he seems not to have known a touch of penitence. . . . Once found out, however, and he seems to himself to have lost all claim to decent usage. It is perhaps the strongest instance of his *externality*.
R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

externalization (eks-tėr′nal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *externalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of externalizing; the fact or condition of being externalized, made objective or real in space and time, or embodied; embodiment. Also *externalisation*.

A number of strange heterogeneous narratives might be explained and connected by supposing them to represent the various stages of *externalisation* of a telepathic impact in the percipient's mind.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 163.

In proportion as the sensorial element in hallucination is attenuated and dim, or full and distinct, will the perception appear internal or external; and these cases are simply the most internal sort, between which and the most external sort there exist many degrees of partial *externalization*. *Mind*, X. 187.

externalize (eks-tėr′nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externalized*, ppr. *externalizing*. [< *external* + *-ize.*] 1. To embody in an outward form; give shape and form to.

The idea of a normative analogy of faith discovered within Scripture was *externalized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 746.

2. To confer the quality of exteriority or external reality upon; invest with actual objectivity: a word used in modern psychology to indicate a mental operation whereby, for instance, one's name arising in the mind as a subjective concept is heard as a word spoken from without, and therefore as a sense-percept.

An idea of the agent was most vividly presented to the percipient (often even *externalising* itself as a hallucination of the senses), while yet the agent's mind at the time was presumably not dwelling on himself or his appearance. *E. Gurney*, Mind, XII. 230.

We find in the case of phantasms corresponding to some accident or crisis which befalls a living friend, that there seems often to be a latent period before the phantasm becomes definite or *externalised* to the percipient's eye or ear. *Phantasms of the Living*, Int., p. lxv.

We are obviously as yet only on the threshold of Apparitions as commonly understood—the visible phantoms, *externalised* in space. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 136.

Also spelled *externalise*.

externally (eks-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* 1. In an external manner or position; with reference to the outside or to externality.

These injuries having been comforted *externally* with patches of pickled brown paper, and Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally with some stiff brandy-and-water, the eldest Miss Pecksniff sat down to make the tea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, away from the median line, or the center of a radially symmetrical form; ectad.

externat (eks-tėr′nat), *n.* [< F. *externat*, a day-school, < *externe*, a day-scholar: see *extern*.] A day-school.

The establishment was both a pensionat and an *externat*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, viii.

externity (eks-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< *extern* + *-ity.*] Outwardness. [Rare.]

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

externization (eks-tėr-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *externize* + *-ation.*] Same as *externalization*.

The universe is the *externization* of the soul.
Emerson, The Poet.

externize (eks-tėr′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externized*, ppr. *externizing*. [< *extern* + *-ize.*] Same as *externalize*.

Language is merely that product and instrumentality of the inner powers which exhibits them most directly and most fully in their various modes of action; by which, so far as the case admits, our inner consciousness is *externized*, turned up to the light for ourselves and others to see and study. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 304.

externomedial (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-al), *a.* Same as *externomedian*.

externomedian (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *externus*, outward, + *medius*, middle, + *-an.*] In *entom.*, exterior to the central line.—**Externomedian cell,** a cell at the base of the wing of an insect, between the subcostal and median veins: used especially in describing *Hymenoptera*.—**Externomedian vein** or **nervure,** a longitudinal vein of the wing of an insect which runs near and parallel to the anterior margin. This vein is especially prominent in the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, limiting the anterior, marginal, or lower field or area; in *Lepidoptera* and other insects it is the median vein.

exterraneous (eks-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *exterraneus*, of another country, < *ex*, out, + *terra*, country.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad. [Rare.]

exterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory, territorial*.] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality; not subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Also *extraterritorial*.

exterritoriality (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *exterritorial* + *-ity.*] A legal fiction by which the persons and residences of ambassadors and sovereigns when abroad are treated as being still within their own territory; the privilege extended by law and custom to all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and their families resident within the territory of a nation, of enjoying in general the same rights and privileges as belong to them in their own country. Also *extraterritoriality*.

Certain classes of aliens are, by the comity of nations, exempted in a greater or less degree from the control of the laws in the land of their temporary sojourn. They are conceived of as bringing their native laws with them out of their native territory; and the name given to the fiction of law—for it seems there must be a fiction of law to explain a very simple fact—is *exterritoriality*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 64.

exterritorially (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an exterritorial manner; with reference to exterritoriality. Also *extraterritorially*.

extersion (eks-tėr′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **extersio(n-)*, < *extergere*, pp. *extersus*, wipe or rub off, < *ex*, out, + *tergere*, wipe: see *terse*.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

extil† (ek-stil′), *v. i.* [< L. *extillare, exstillare*, drop or trickle out, < *ex*, out, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2]. Cf. *distil, instil*.] To drop or distil from. *Johnson*.

extillation† (ek-sti-lā′shon), *n.* [< *extil* + *-ation.*] The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

extimulate† (ek-stim′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extimulatus, exstimulatus*, pp. of *extimulare, exstimulare* (> Pg. *extimular*), prick up, goad, stimulate, < *ex*, out, up, + *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate.] To stimulate.

Choler is . . . one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, descending . . . into the bowels, *extimulates* . . . them unto expulsion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

extimulation† (ek-stim-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *extimulate* + *-ion.*] Stimulation. *Bacon*.

extinct (eks-tingkt′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *estinto* = Pg. *extincto*, < L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, put out, destroy, abolish, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched.

They are *extinct*, they are quenched as tow. Isa. xliii. 17.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 418.

2. Having ceased; being at an end; out of existence or out of force; terminated: as, an *extinct* family or race; an *extinct* law.

My days are *extinct*, the graves are ready for me.
Job xvii. 1.

Past away
The music, and *extinct* the lay.
Wordsworth, Written on a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's [Ossian.

When specific types disappear without any known successors, under circumstances in which it seems unlikely that we should have failed to discover their continuance, we may fairly assume that they have become *extinct*, at least locally. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 232.

Nor is the fascinating mantilla quite *extinct* among women. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

II.† *n.* Extinction. [Rare.]

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

extinct† (eks-tingkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, quench: see *extinct, a.*] To put out; destroy.

Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits,
And bring all Cyprus comfort!
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

extincteur (eks-tingk'tėr), *n.* [F., < L. *extinctor, exstinctor*, an extinguisher, destroyer, < *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere:* see *extinguish.*] Same as *extinguisher* (*b*).

They [the crew] were afraid to open the hatches, to discover where the fire was, until the hose and *extincteurs* were ready to work.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

extinction (eks-tingk'shon), *n.* [= F. *extinction* = Sp. *extincion* = Pg. *extincção* = It. *estinzione*, < L. *extinctio(n-), exstinctio(n-)*, extinction, annihilation, < *extinguere, exstinguere*, pp. *extinctus, exstinctus*, extinguish: see *extinguish.*] 1. The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished; a quenching or putting out, as of fire or flame.

Red-hot needles and wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Hence—2. A bringing or coming to an end; a putting out of existence; suppression; destruction.

There is reason to believe that the *extinction* of a whole group of species is generally a slower process than their production. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 299.

An order which takes in few or no new members tends to *extinction;* if it does not die out, it will at least sensibly lessen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 289.

3. In *optics*, the arresting of a beam of light by polarization, by the imperfect transparency of the medium, or otherwise. Thus, extinction takes place when the vibration-planes of the two Nicol prisms in a polariscope are set at right angles to each other (see *polarization*), for then the light which passes through the first, or polarizer, is arrested or extinguished by the second, or analyzer. The extinction-directions in a section of a transparent doubly refracting substance are the principal planes of light-vibration; for if the section is placed between the crossed nicols, it remains dark only when these directions coincide with the vibration-planes of the nicols. If these directions coincide with the crystallographic axes, the extinction is said to be *parallel*, otherwise it is *oblique.* See *microscope.*— **Extinction of mercury**, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. *Dunglison.*

extincture† (eks-tingk'tūr), *n.* [< *extinct* + *-ure.*] Extinction; the act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished.

Cold modesty, hot wrath,
Both fire from hence and chill *extincture* hath.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 294.

extine (eks'tin), *n.* [< L. *ext(erus)*, outside, + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, the outer coat of the pollen-grain or of a spore. Also *exine.*

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [With suffix *-ish*[1] (after *abolish, banish*, etc.), < L. *extinguere, exstinguere*, pp. *extinctus, exstinctus*, put out (what is burning), quench, extinguish, deprive of life, destroy, abolish, < *ex*, out, + *stinguere* (rare), put out, quench, extinguish. Cf. *distinguish.*] 1. To put out; quench; stifle: as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish.* *Prescott.*

2. To destroy; put an end to; suppress: as, to *extinguish* an army; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

King Hardiknute, dying without Issue, as having never been married, . . . the Danish Line [was] clean *extinguished.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

Thus this late mighty [Turkish] Empire, *extinguisht* in Egypt by the Mamelucks, . . . was for a time deprived of all principality. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 35.

Natural bodies possess the power of *extinguishing*, or, as it is called, absorbing the light that enters them.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

3. To put under a cloud; obscure; eclipse; make unnoticed or unnoticeable: as, he was completely *extinguished* in this brilliant company.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount:
Mad, natural graces that *extinguish* art.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

4. In *law*, to put an end to. See *extinguishment*, 2.

extinguishable (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *extinguish* + *-able.*] Capable of being extinguished.

The old heroes in Homer dreaded nothing more than water or drowning; probably upon the old opinion of the fiery substance of the soul only *extinguishable* by that element. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which extinguishes, or suppresses or puts out of existence. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the flame of a candle or lamp.

A hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a brode *extinguisher* he makes,
And holds the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 281.

(*b*) A portable apparatus for extinguishing fire. See *fire-extinguisher.*— **Chemical extinguisher**, a fire-extinguisher which acts by a chemical agency, as by the generation of a flow of carbonic-acid gas which can be directed on the fire.

extinguishment (eks-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< AF. *extinguishment* (in legal use); as *extinguish* + *-ment.*] 1. The act or process of extinguishing; a bringing to an end: as, the *extinguishment* of a fire, or of life.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

For when Death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The reasons for persevering in the *extinguishment* of the financial obligations of the Civil War are innumerable.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 209.

2. In *law*, the extinction or annihilation of a right, an estate, etc., by merging or consolidating it with another, generally with one greater or more extensive. Extinguishment is of various natures as applied to various rights: as, *extinguishment* of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

These releases may enure. . . . By way of *extinguishment:* as, if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A, this extinguishes my right to the reversion.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

extirp† (ek-stėrp'), *v.* [< OF. *extirper*, F. *extirper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *extirpar* = It. *estirpare, stirpare*, < L. *extirpare, exstirpare*, root out, eradicate, extirpate, < *ex*, out, + *stirps*, also *stirpes* and *stirpis*, the lower part of the trunk of a tree (including the roots), the stem, stalk: see *extirpate.*] I. *trans.* To extirpate; root out; eradicate; expel.

Yes, in good sooth, the vice is of a great kindred; it is well allied; but it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar, till eating and drinking be put down. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

If those persons would *extirp* but that one thing in which they are principally tempted.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 912.

II. *intrans.* [A mistaken use, appar. intended for **exturp*, with ref. to L. *turpare*, disgrace, abuse, < *turpis*, bad, base.] To speak abusively; rail. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 9.

She did *extirpe* against his Holinesse.
S. Rowley, When you See me you Know mee, fol. H 2, back.

extirpable† (ek-stėr'pa-bl), *a.* [< *extirp* + *-able.*] Capable of being extirpated or eradicated.

Let it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable.* *Evelyn*, Terra.

extirpate (ek-stėr'- or eks'tėr-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extirpated*, ppr. *extirpating.* [Formerly also *exterpate, exterpat;* < L. *extirpatus, exstirpatus*, pp. of *extirpare, exstirpare*, root out: see *extirp.*] To pull up by the roots; root out; eradicate; get rid of; expel; destroy totally: as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field; to *extirpate* cancer or a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

As it *exterpats* all religions and civill supremacies, so itself should be *exterpat.* *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

The king, at the beginning of this campaign, declared that his intention was not to carry on war with the Dobas as with an ordinary enemy, but totally to *extirpate* them as a nuisance. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 85.

=**Syn.** To uproot, exterminate, abolish, annihilate.

extirpation (eks-tėr-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *extirpation* = Sp. *extirpacion* = Pg. *extirpação* = It. *estirpazione, stirpazione*, < L. *extirpatio(n-), exstirpatio(n-)*, < *extirpare, exstirpare:* see *extirpate.*] The act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction: as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of a diseased gland; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of heresy.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson.*

Men may ask why the Canaanites in Joshuas time were dealt with so severely, that nothing but utter *extirpation* would satisfie the Justice of God against them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

extirpative (eks'tėr-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of or effecting extirpation.

extirpator (eks'tėr-pā-tor), *n.* [= F. *extirpateur* = Sp. Pg. *extirpador* = It. *estirpatore, stirpatore*, < L. *extirpator, exstirpator:* see *extirpate.*] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-stėr'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ory.*] Extirpating or serving to extirpate, root out, or destroy.

extirper† (ek-stėr'pėr), *n.* One who extirps or extirpates.

Extirpers of tyrants, fathers of the people, and other eminent persons in civil merit, were honored.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 72.

extispex (eks-tis'peks), *n.*; pl. *extispices* (-pi-sēz). [L., < *exta*, the nobler internal organs of the body, + *specere*, view.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one who inspected entrails for the purpose of divination: same as *haruspex.*

extispicious† (eks-ti-spish'us), *a.* [< L. *extispicium*, an inspection, < *extispex* (*-spic-*), an inspector of entrails for the purpose of divination: see *extispex.*] Relating to the inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

Thus hath he deluded many nations in his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies divining events succeeding.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

extol (eks-tōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extolled*, ppr. *extolling.* [Formerly also *extoll;* < OF. *extoller, extoler, estoler* = It. *estollere, stollere*, < L. *extollere*, raise up, lift up, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, + *tollere*, raise: see *elate* and *tolerate.*] 1†. To raise aloft; set on high; elevate.

She left th' unrighteous world, and was to heaven *extold.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 37.

A lone vine in a naked field
Never *extols* her branches, never bears
Ripe grapes, but with a headlong heaviness wears
Her tender body. *B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

2. To speak in laudatory terms of; praise strongly; enlogize: as, to *extol* the virtues or the exploits of a person.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. Ps. lxviii. 4.

In the forrest of merry Sherwood,
I shall *extol* your fames.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

Cæsar, to *extoll* his own Victorie, *extoll'd* the man whom he had vanquish'd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The whole assembled troop was pleas'd as well,
Extolled the award, and on their knees they fell,
To bless the gracious king.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 429.

=**Syn.** 2. *Applaud*, etc. (see *praise, v.*); laud, commend, celebrate, glorify, exalt.

extoller (eks-tō'lėr), *n.* One who extols; a praiser or enlogizer.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

extolment† (eks-tōl'ment), *n.* [< OF. *extollement*, < *extoller*, raise: see *extol* and *-ment.*] The act of extolling, or the state of being extolled.

In the verity of *extolment*, I take him to be a soul of great article. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

extorsive (eks-tôr'siv), *a.* [Prop. **extortive*, < L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (see *extort*), + *-ive.*] Serving to extort; tending to draw out or secure by compulsion.

The value of all our possessions, by a complication of *extorsive* measures, would be gradually depreciated, till it became a mere shadow. *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 50.

extorsively (eks-tôr'siv-li), *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion. *Johnson.*

extort (eks-tôrt'), *v.* [< L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (> It. *estorquere* = Pg. *extorquir* = OF. *estordre, extordre*, F. *extorquer*), twist out, wrench out or away, take away by force, extort, < *ex*, out, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort.* Cf. *contort, detort, distort, retort.*] I. *trans.* 1. To obtain, as from a holder of desired possessions or knowledge, by force or compulsion; wrest or wring away by any violent or oppressive means, as physical force, menace, duress, torture, authority, monopoly, or the necessities of others.

Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Thy sad fate *extorts* the heart-wrung tear.
Goldsmith, Taking of Quebec.

A man whose irresistible energy and inflexible firmness *extorted* the respect of his enemies.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law*, to take illegally under color of office. See *extortion.* =**Syn.** 1. *Enforce*, etc. (see *exact, v. t.*); wrench, force.

II. *intrans.* To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they came. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

extort† (eks-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *extortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Extortionate.

Taking their goodes from them, or by spending the same by their *extorte* taking of coyne and liverie.
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, I. 24.

extorter (eks-tôr'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *extortour;* < OF. *extorteur*, < L. *extortor*, < *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort.*] One who extorts or practises extortion; an extortioner. [Rare.]

Is the violent *extortour* of other men's goods carried away with his couetous desire? Thou mayest liken him to a wolfe. *Boëthius*, Philosophical Comfort (trans.), p. 98.

You strict *Extorters*, that the Poor oppress,
And wrong the Widdow and the Father-less.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

extortion (eks-tôr′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *extorcioun, extorcion*, < OF. *extorcion, extorsion*, F. *extorsion* = Pr. *extorsion, estorsio* = Sp. *extorsion* = Pg. *extorsão* = It. *estorsione, storsione*, < LL. *extorsio(n-)*. (ML.) *extortio(n-)*, an extortion, < L. *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort*. Cf. *torsion*.] 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price, rent, or interest.

Oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Dover boatmen, whose *extortions* may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau. *J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 353.

2. In *law*, strictly, the crime of obtaining money or other property, or service, from another under color of public office, when none is due, or not so much is due, or before it is due. In some of the United States, however, a wider meaning is given to the word by statute.—3. That which is extorted; a gross overcharge: as, the price you paid was an *extortion*.

extortionable† (eks-tôr′shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-able*.] Extortionate. *Lithgow.*

extortionary (eks-tôr′shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *extorsionnaire* = Pg. *extorsionario*; as *extortion* + *-ary*[1].] Practising extortion; containing extortion.

extortionate (eks-tôr′shọn-ạt), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by extortion; oppressive; excessive: as, an *extortionate* price.

extortioner (eks-tôr′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *extorcionere*; < *extortion* + *-er*[1].] One who practises extortion; specifically, one who obtains excessive prices, rent, interest, etc., by means of monopoly or some other advantage.

God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, *extortioners*, unjust, adulterers. Luke xviii. 11.

As when some covetous *extortioner*, out of the strength of his purse, buyes up the whole lading of the ship, that he may have the sole power of the wares to sell them at pleasure. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 5.

extortionist (eks-tôr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *extortion* + *-ist*.] One who extorts something from another, or makes an extortionate demand or charge; an extortioner.

extortionous† (eks-tôr′shọn-us), *a.* [< OF. *extorcionous, estorsionneus*, < *extorcion*, extortion: see *extortion* and *-ous*.] Extortionate. *Craig.*

extortious† (eks-tôr′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *extorsious*; < *extorti-on* + *-ous*.] Extortionate; oppressive; violent; unjust.

Hardly escaping the fury of the sword and fire of their outrageous neighbours, or the famyne with the same, which their *extortious* lordes have driven them unto. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, I. 24.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 77.

extortiously† (eks-tôr′shus-li), *adv.* By extortion; oppressively.

That office . . . was commonly misused *extorsiously*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1207.

extra (eks′trạ), *a.* and *n.* [From the use of *extra-* in comp., esp. in *extraordinary*, of which *extra* may be regarded as an abbreviation.] **I.** *a.* More than what is usual, or than what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; supernumerary: as, an *extra* price; an *extra* edition of a newspaper; *extra* diet; *extra* charges at a boarding-school.—**Extra efficient.** See *efficient*, *n.*—**Extra induced current**, in *elect.* See *induction*.

II. *n.* [= F. *extra*, n.] 1. Something in addition to what is usual or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge, or beyond what is usual.

"I've been to a day-school too," said Alice; "you needn't be so proud as all that."
"With *extras*?" asked the Mock Turtle a little anxiously.
"Yes," said Alice, "we learned French and music."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, ix.

Specifically—2. An edition or a copy of a newspaper issued at an unusual hour to convey special intelligence.

Hourly *extras* were issued, and the circulation, which six months before had been less than 5000, reached upon one day of the riot more than 70,000 copies. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 690.

extra (eks′trạ), *adv.* Beyond the ordinary standard or measure; extraordinarily; unusually; uncommonly: as, this is done *extra* well; that is an *extra* high price. [Colloq.]

People are so apt to fancy that if a man stands up for religion he must pose as a sort of *extra* good fellow, one who has less relish for pleasure and who is stronger against temptations than his neighbours are. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 238.

extra-. [L. *extrā*, OL. *extrad*, adv. on the outside, without, conj. except, prep. outside of, without, beyond; abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *exter*, outside: see *exterior*. As a prefix, *extra-* occurs in classical L. only in *extraordinarius*, extraordinary; in LL. it occurs in three or four words; it is more common in ML., but most words with this prefix are of mod. formation.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally an adverb and preposition, meaning 'outside, beyond.' In Latin, and in modern formations on Latin analogies, it is especially used—(*a*) as a preposition in composition with a noun, the preposition with its object noun forming a unitary phrase to which is then attached an adjective termination, as in *extraordinary* (Latin *extraordinarius*), pertaining to or characterized by something beyond the usual order (*extra ordinem*); (*b*) as an adverb, in composition with a verb, as in *extravagant*. As a mere English prefix it is often a quasi adjective, and is often detached as an adjective proper. (See *extra*, *a.*) The compounds given below are chiefly of the first class (*a*), of the type *extra-* + noun + adjective termination, as *extra-aliment-ary*; as the second and third elements usually exist also as a simple adjective, the etymology is obvious, and is not usually inserted.

extra-alimentary (eks″trạ-al-i-men′tạ-ri), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the alimentary canal.

Thousands of embryos [of *Trichina*] . . . bore their way into the *extra-alimentary* tissues of their host. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 551.

extra-atmospheric (eks′trạ-at-mọs-fer′ik), *a.* Beyond or outside of the atmosphere.

It appears to be highly probable, from the observations thus far made, that the maximum ordinate in the *extra-atmospheric* curve lies much nearer to the violet than it does in the curve after absorption. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 305.

extra-axillary, -axillar (eks′trạ-ak′si-lạ-ri, -lạr), *a.* In *bot.*, growing from above or below the axils: as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

extracalicular (eks″trạ-ka-lik′ụ-lạr), *a.* Placed outside the calyx or cup of a cœlenterate.

The absence of the "Rand-platte" implies almost necessarily the absence of *extracalicular* calicoblasts. *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 16.

extracapsular (eks-trạ-kap′sụ-lạr), *a.* Situated outside of a capsule; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated without the central capsule; pertaining to the extracapsularium. Also *extracapsulary*.

Gelatinous substance is frequently formed peripherally by the *extracapsular* protoplasm, constituting a kind of soft mantle which is penetrated by the pseudopodia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.

extracapsularium (eks″trạ-kap-sụ-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *extracapsularia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-arium*.] In *zoöl.*, the extracapsular part of a radiolarian.

extracapsulary (eks-trạ-kap′sụ-lạ-ri), *a.* In *Radiolaria*, same as *extracapsular*.

extracardial (eks-trạ-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Situated or coming from outside of the heart: as, *extracardial* murmurs.

extracellular (eks-trạ-sel′ụ-lạr), *a.* Being, occurring, or done outside of a cell: opposed to *intracellular*: as, cavitary or *extracellular* digestion, respiration, etc., as distinguished from any vital process or physiological activity inside of the cells of which the body is composed.

extracerebral (eks-trạ-ser′ẹ-bral), *a.* Situated or occurring outside the limits of the cerebrum.

extrachristian (eks-trạ-kris′tiạn), *a.* Beyond or outside of Christianity.

Science and philosophy . . . are neither Christian nor Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian*, and have a world of their own, which . . . is not only unsectarian, but is altogether secular. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 341.

extracloacal (eks″trạ-klọ-ā′kạl), *a.* In *anat.*, situated outside the cloaca, as the penes of snakes and lizards. *Huxley.*

extraconstellary (eks-trạ-kon′ste-lạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + E. *constell(ation)* + *-ary*[1].] Outside of the constellations: an epithet applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

extracostalis (eks″trạ-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *extracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] An external intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales externi. *Coues.*

extracranial (eks-trạ-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* Situated beyond the cranium; not entering into the composition of the cranium, though associated therewith.

The hyoid [in *Insectivora*] is formed generally, like that of the Carnivora, with three complete *extracranial* ossifications in the anterior arch. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 151.

extracruræus (eks″trạ-krọ̈-rē′us), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *cruræus*, q. v.] The outer portion of the cruræus muscle, commonly called the *vastus externus*. *Coues.*

extract (eks-trakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere* (see *extray*), draw out, drag out, withdraw, extricate, also prolong, protract, < *ex*, out, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*[1], *tract*[1], and cf. *abstract, attract, contract, detract, protract, retract*, etc.] 1. To draw out; withdraw; take or get out; pull out or remove from a fixed position, literally or figuratively.

May it be possible that foreign hire
Could out of thee *extract* one spark of evil
That might annoy my finger? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweet.
Milton, P. L., v. 25.

2. To separate or eliminate, as a constituent part from the whole, as by distillation or heat, or other chemical or physical means: as, to *extract* spirit from cane-juice, or salt from sea-water. Hence—3. Figuratively, to obtain as if by distillation or chemical action; draw or bring out by some process: as, to *extract* pleasure from a quiet life; to *extract* instruction from adversity.

Shivering at cold windows of print-shops, to *extract* a little amusement. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

4. To pick out or select; segregate, as from a collection, or from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

The passage is *extracted* in Roscoe's elegant version of the Spanish novelists. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3, note.

Dr. Munch succeeded in *extracting* from the Vatican archives matter which settles the main question of her [the Manx Church's] history, of which we had no record. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 67.

To extract the root, in *math.*, to ascertain by a process of calculation the root of a number or quantity.

extract (eks′trakt), *n.* [= OF. *estrait, extrait*, etc., m., *estraite*, etc., f., extract (in various senses), F. *extrait* = Pr. *estrat* = Sp. Pg. *extracto* = It. *estratto* = D. G. *extract* = Dan. Sw. *extrakt*, < ML. *extractus, extracta*, an extract (def. 2), < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, draw out: see *extract*, *v.* Cf. *extreat, estreat*.] 1. That which is extracted or drawn out. [Archaic.]

The words of Adam may be fitly the words of Christ concerning his Church, "flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones," a true native *extract* out of mine own body. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

2. Anything drawn from a substance by distillation, heat, solution, or other chemical or physical process, as an essence or tincture. A pharmaceutical extract consists of the active principles of a drug, obtained by maceration, percolation, or decoction with a suitable menstruum, or by using the expressed juice of the fresh plant, and reducing the solution thus obtained to a proper consistency and strength by evaporation. The menstrua used are water, alcohol, and ether, or two of these combined, and in some cases aqua ammoniæ, glycerin, or hydrochloric or acetic acid is added. Hard, soft, and fluid extracts are distinguished. Soft extracts are of pilular consistence; fluid extracts are (U. S. P., 1880) brought to such bulk that one cubic centimeter represents one gram of the crude drug.

Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy *extract*. *Dunglison.*

Hence—3†. A concentration of the principles or elements of anything; a condensed embodiment or representation.

Heathen opinion . . . supposed the world to be the image of God, and man to be an *extract* or compendious image of the world. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 153.

4. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. Also called the *extractive principle*.—5. In *lit.*, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.

Some books also may be read by deputy, and *extracts* made of them by others. *Bacon*, Studies.

6†. Extraction; descent; origin.

Host. But yet the lady, the heir, enjoys the land?
Lov. And takes all lordly ways how to consume it. . . .
Host. She shews her *extract*, and I honour her for it.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*. *South*, Sermons.

They themselves are sprung from some mean rank or *extract*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 446).

7. In *Scots law*, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the

principal has been preserved in a public record. —**Ethereal extract.** See *ethereal*.—**Fir-wool extract.** See *fir-wool*.—**Mucilaginous extracts.** See *mucilaginous*.

extractable, extractible (eks-trak'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *extract* + *-able, -ible*.] Capable of being extracted.

No more money was *extractable* from his pocket.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

extractiform (eks-trak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *extractum*, an extract, + *forma*, form.] In *chem.*, having the appearance or nature of an extract.

extracting (eks-trak'ting), *p. a.* 1. Drawing or taking out.—2†. Distracting; absorbing.

A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banish'd his.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

extraction (eks-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *extraction* = Pr. *extraccio* = Sp. *extraccion* = Pg. *extracção* = It. *estrazione, strazione*, < L. as if **extractio(n-)*, < *extrahere*, pp. *extractus*, draw out, extract: see *extract*.] 1. The act of extracting. (*a*) The act of drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth.

Where the pain arises from impaction of wisdom-teeth, relief from pressure must be given by *extraction*.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*b*) The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, or the like.

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients.
Hakewill, Apology.

(*c*) The act of taking out or copying a part, as a passage from a book. (*d*) In *arith.* and *alg.*, the rule or operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. See *root*.

2. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They [books] do preserve as in a viol the purest efficacie and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

3. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.

He adorned his family and *extraction* with a more worthy comportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 140.

A family of an ancient *extraction* transported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

extractive (eks-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extractif* = Sp. Pg. *extractivo* = It. *estrattivo;* as *extract* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of an extract; extracted.

He found 1 lb. of it [soil near Turin] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned.
Kirwin, Manures, p. 55.

2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting. —**Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4.

II. *n.* 1†. An extract. *Parr.*—2. In *phar.*, the substance which, during the evaporation in making an extract, becomes dark in color and at last insoluble. Its nature is doubtful.

The leaves of the plant are first boiled to remove *extractives*.
Nature, XXX. 224.

3. In *physiol. chem.*, one of various substances existing in small quantities in animal tissue, such as creatine and xanthin.

Another class of food ingredients which contain nitrogen, and are hence commonly included with the protein compounds, are the so-called "*extractives*," known to chemists by the names "creatin," "creatinin," etc.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

extractor (eks-trak'tor), *n.* [= F. *extracteur* = Sp. Pg. *extractor* = It. *estrattore*, < NL. *extractor*, < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, extract: see *extract, v.*] One who or that which extracts. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a forceps; one of a class of instruments used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading arm which, when the gun is opened, ejects the discharged cartridge-case from the chamber; an implement for extracting the cartridge-case from a breech-loading gun. (*c*) A device for removing an exploded cap from the nipple of a cartridge-case. (*d*) Same as *drying-machine*. (*e*) An air-tight globular vessel of metal in which bones are treated with steam to obtain from them gelatin and glue. (*f*) In the Scottish Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

extracture† (eks-trak'tūr), *n.* [< *extract* + *-ure*.] A drawing forth; extraction.

Let each note breathe the heart of passion,
The sad *extracture* of extreamest griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

extradictionary† (eks-trā-dik'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *dictio(n-)*, a saying, a mode of expression, ML. a word (see *diction*), + *-ary*[1].] Outside of words or language; consisting not in words but in realities.

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

extraditable (eks-tra-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *extradite* + *-able*.] 1. Warranting extradition: as, an *extraditable* offense.—2. Subject to extradition or to the provisions of an extradition treaty: as, an *extraditable* person.

extradite (eks'tra-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extradited*, ppr. *extraditing*. [Formed from *extradition*, as if < L. *ex* + *traditus*, pp. of *tradere:* see *extradition*.] 1. To deliver or give up, as to another nation: as, to *extradite* a criminal.

Nothing did so much to dispel the German Chancellor's apprehensions of a Russo-French alliance as the refusal of the French Government (in the spring of 1880) to *extradite* Hartmann, the Nihilist, who was suspected of having planned the railway plot against the Czar at Moscow (in December, 1879). *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 120.

2. To project in perception by a psychological process (a sensation) to a distance from the body. Thus, when we strike the ground with a cane, we seem to feel the blow at the further end of the cane—that is, *extradite* the sensation to that point. [Recent.]

It would appear therefore that, in the first instance at any rate, a sensation can be projected or *extradited*, only if it form a part of a space-volume felt all at once or in continuous succession. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 205.

extradition (eks-tra-dish'on), *n.* [< F. *extradition* = Sp. *extradicion*, < L. *ex*, out, + *traditio(n-)*, a giving up, < *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, give up, give over: see *tradition*.] 1. Delivery by one state or nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice.

Bismarck had demanded *extradition* of the assassins of German soldiers, but his request was refused.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 12.

2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body. [Recent.]

If we shake a locked iron gate, we feel the middle, on which our hands rest, move; but we equally feel the stability of the ends, where the hinges and the lock are; and we seem to feel all three at once. Such examples open up the whole subject of *extradition*, one of the most difficult problems which can occupy the space-philosopher.
W. James, Mind, XII. 205.

Extradition treaty, a treaty by which each of two nations becomes bound to give up criminal refugees from the territory of the other, in specified cases.

extrados (eks-trā'dos), *n.* [F., < L. *extra*, beyond, + *dorsum*, F. *dos*, the back: see *doss*[1], *dorse*[1].] 1. The upper or convex surface of an arch or of a vault. The extrados of an arch is the curved surface formed by the upper or outer faces of the voussoirs in position, when this surface and the intrados are concentric and parallel. See first cut under *arch*[1].

2. The outer curve of a voussoir. See *arch*[1], 2.—3. In *mech.*, the locus of the lower ends of wires, of uniform weight per unit of length, hanging down from points on a cord which is perfectly flexible, inextensible, and without weight. When the wires are equally distant from one another and of equal length, the extrados is a parabola.

extradosed (eks-trā'dost), *a.* [< *extrados* + *-ed*[2].] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): applied to a true arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. See *arch*[1], 2.

extradotal (eks-trā-dō'tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *dos* (*dot-*), dowry, + *-al*.] In *civil law*, not forming part of the dowry; paraphernal: said of a married woman's property. *Kent*.

extra-enteric (eks'trā-en-ter'ik), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated outside of the enteron; perivisceral; somatic, as a body-cavity.

extra-essential (eks'trā-e-sen'shal), *a.* Outside of what is necessary or indispensable.

They perswaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines, and suspense of judgment in things that were not absolutely certain. *Glanville*, Essays, vii.

extrafloral (eks-trā-flō'ral), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al*.] Outside of a flower.

extrafoliaceous (eks'trā-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them: as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles.

extraforaneous (eks'trā-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *foris*, a door; cf. *foras*, out of doors: see *forum*.] Outdoor. [Rare.]

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing. *Cowper*.

extrageneous (eks-trā-jē'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

extrahazardous (eks-trā-haz'ar-dus), *a.* Unusually hazardous: specifically used in insurance in classifying risks.

extrajudicial (eks'trā-jō-dish'al), *a.* Outside of judicial proceedings; out of the proper court, or the ordinary course or scope of legal procedure: as, *extrajudicial* declarations (those made out of court).

On these *extra-judicial* proceedings of mankind, an unmannerly jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

The execution of Lord Welles and Sir Thomas Dymock in 1470 was an *extra-judicial* murder.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

extrajudicially (eks'trā-jō-dish'al-i), *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner; out of court, or in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; without recourse to legal proceedings: as, the case was settled *extrajudicially*.

St. Paul [swore] . . . *extra-judicially*, when the glory of God was concerned in it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

The power of seizing a man's property *extrajudicially* in satisfaction of your demand was, as Professor Solam justly remarks, a sort of two-edged sword.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

extralimital (eks-trā-lim'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds, limit, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not found within a given limit of geographical distribution or zoögeographical area: as, an *extralimital* species. Thus, the tapirs are at present almost confined to the southern part of the American continent, but there is an *extralimital* species in the Malay islands. (*b*) Lying outside of a circumscribed part or surface: as, median area of the wings spotted with white, with a few *extralimital* spots on the internal area.

extralimitary (eks-trā-lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds: see *limitary*.] 1. Being beyond the limit or bounds: as, *extralimitary* land.—2. Same as *extralimital*.

extralogical (eks-trā-loj'i-kal), *a.* Lying out of or beyond the province of logic, when this is conceived to be restricted to syllogistic and subsidiary doctrines, and to have no further concern with the truth or falsity of reasonings. This term originated in the narrowest school of formal logic, and is used by those who wish to exclude from logic any study of actual reasonings.

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

extralogically (eks-trā-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an extralogical manner; beyond the sphere of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore *extralogically*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

extramalleolus (eks'trā-ma-lē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *extramalleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *malleolus*.] In *anat.*, the outer malleolus of the ankle, formed by the lower end of the fibula.

extrambulacral (eks-tram-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated beyond or outside of the ambulacra.

extramedullary (eks'trā-mē-dul'a-ri), *a.* Outside of the medulla spinalis or spinal cord.

extramission (eks-trā-mish'on), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *missio(n-)*, a sending.] A sending out; emission.

They hold that sight is made by reception, and not by *extramission;* by receiving the rales of the object into the eye, and not by sending any out.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

extramundane (eks-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [< LL. *extramundanus*, beyond the world, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] Being beyond the limit of the world; pertaining to a region not included (*a*) in our world, (*b*) in any world, or (*c*) in the material universe.

The first cause was an *extramundane* being, too excellent, as well as too remote, to be approached and addressed to in the first instance. *Warburton*, Works, IX. v.

Extramundane space, that part of the receptacle of space which lies beyond the material universe, when this is supposed to be limited.

extramural (eks-trā-mū'ral), *a.* [Cf. LL. *extramuranus*, beyond the walls; < L. *extra*, beyond, + *murus*, wall, + *-al*.] Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university; hence, outside of the fixed limits or boundaries of a place: as, *extramural* interment; an *extramural* lecturer.

The term cemetery has . . . been appropriately applied in modern times to the burial grounds, generally *extramural*, which have been substituted for the over-crowded churchyards of populous parishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 329.

The peculiar arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give instruction, and prepare young men for medical graduation. "*Extra-mural*" instruction is the term employed. *Science*, III. 371.

extraneity (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *extraneous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something.—2. Something extraneous. [Rare.]

Ready to be drawn forth by the action of that very *extraneity* called "sun."
London Spectator, quoted in Library Mag., July 10, 1886, [p. 2491.

extraneous (eks-trā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, strange, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*. Cf. *estrange*, *strange*, from the same source.] Not belonging or proper to a thing; not intrinsic or essential, though attached; foreign: as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter; *extraneous* ornaments or observances.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

To men of Mr. Deane's stamp, what goes on among the young people is as *extraneous* to the real business of life as what goes on among the birds and butterflies.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 8.

Extraneous factor, in *math.*, a factor which an invariant or reciprocant assumes upon linear transformation, and which depends on that transformation only.—**Extraneous modulation**, in *music*, a modulation into a distant or unrelated key.=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extraneously (eks-trā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner; from without.

By their being *extraneously* overruled.
Law, Theory of Religion, iii.

extranuclear (eks-trā-nū'klē-ăr), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *nucleus*, q. v., + *-ar*³.] Situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

He [Sedgwick] . . . demonstrated the continuity of the *extranuclear* and intranuclear networks.
Micros. Science, XXVIII. 97.

extra-ocular (eks-trā-ok'ū-lăr), *a.* Situated outside of or away from the eyes: in *entom.*, said of antennæ which are distant from or behind the compound eyes.

extra-official (eksˊtrā-ō-fish'al), *a.* Not being within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

The various *extra-official* fees not only bring our consulates into disrepute abroad, . . . but they have had at home a deleterious and debauching influence upon public opinion. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 91.

extraordinarily (eks-trôr'- or eks-trä-ôr'di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; eminently.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't unkindly that mine enemy
Should use me so *extraordinarily* scurvily.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

2. Not in the ordinary or common way; in a peculiar manner; specially.

The olive-green light . . . is composed of ordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate at right angles, and of *extraordinarily* refracted rays, which vibrate parallel to the axis. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 313.

extraordinariness (eks-trôr'- or eks-trä-ôr'di-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being extraordinary; uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt or, etc. *Government of the Tongue.*

He had a strange persuasion in his mind . . . that there was bestowed on him the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the *extraordinariness* of it, he thought fit to conceal for some time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

extraordinary (eks-trôr'- or eks-trä-ôr'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extraordinaire* = Pr. *extraordinari* = Sp. Pg. *extraordinario* = It. *estraordinario*, *straordinario*, < L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order, rare, extraordinary, < *extra*, beyond, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, rule (> *ordinarius*, ordinary): see *order*, *ordinary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, *extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.

In *extraordinary* distresses, we pray for *extraordinary* reliefs. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

All good things for mans sustenance may with . . . facility be had by a little *extraordinary* labour.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 191.

Extraordinary expenses should be sanctioned both by the assembly and the separate assemblies or estates of the duchies. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 428.

It is an *extraordinary* fact that the Old Testament Hebrews, though not wholly without the idea of existence after death, had yet no distinct idea of future reward and punishment. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 378.

2. Not pertaining to a regular system or sequence; exceptional; special: as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an ambassador *extraordinary;* the *extraordinary* jurisdiction of a court; a gazette *extraordinary*.

Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinarie* souldiers. *Nomenclator.*

At supper the pilgrim is first served with a dish *extraordinary*, and afterwards the guardian, which is carried to none of the rest.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

3. In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not recognized by the university as of the first rank of importance. In the middle ages *ordinary* lectures were so called because their subjects, forms, times, and places were fixed by the faculty or nation, while those of the *extraordinary* lectures were within certain limits left to the will of the lecturer. The extraordinary lectures could only be given at times not occupied by ordinary lectures. They treated of every subject except logic, theology, law, and medicine.

4. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the *extraordinary* genius of Shakspere; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.—**Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** See *envoy*².—**Extraordinary care**, in *law*, the utmost or highest degree of care. See *negligence*.—**Extraordinary ray**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.

The vibrations of the *extraordinary ray* are in the plane of the principal plane of cleavage itself.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 298.

=**Syn.** Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

II. *n.*; pl. *extraordinaries* (-riz). 1. Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method. [Rare.]

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotion; for that was eminent in them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.
J. Spencer, Prodigies.

2†. An express messenger or courier.

Since we came to this town, there arrived an *extraordinary* from Spain. *Donne*, Letters, lxviii.

3†. Extra expense or indulgence.

I attended him also with the note of your *extraordinaries*, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

extraordinary† (eks-trôr'- or eks-trä-ôr'di-nā-ri), *adv.* [< *extraordinary*, *a.*] Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

The Achinese seem not to be *extraordinary* good at Accounts, as the Banians or Guzurats are.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 137.

The wine that grows on the sides of their mountain is *extraordinary* good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold side of the Apennines.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 403.

extraparochial (eksˊträ-pā-rō'ki-al), *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of a parish, or of any parish: as, *extraparochial* land; *extraparochial* charities.

The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, *extra-parochial;* and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "Castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament *extra-parochial*. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 16.

extraparochially (eksˊträ-pā-rō'ki-al-i), *adv.* In an extraparochial manner or relation.

But it is farther enacted, "that the registers of all such marriages . . . be removed to the parish church, . . . or, in case of a chapel *extraparochially* situate, then to the parish church next adjoining." *Horsley*, Charges, p. 207.

extraperitoneal (eksˊträ-per-i-tō-nē'al), *a.* Situated outside of the peritoneal cavity.

extraphysical (eks-trä-fiz'i-kal), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

extraplantar (eks-trä-plan'tăr), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *planta*, the sole of the foot (> *plantaris*, adj.): see *plantigrade*.] Situated on the outer side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *intraplantar:* as, the *extraplantar* nerve. *Coues.*

extrapolation (eksˊträ-pō-lā'shon), *n.* [< F.] The approximate calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based. Thus, the calculation of the population of the United States in 1900, from the population in 1870, 1880, and 1890, would be an *extrapolation*.

extraprofessional (eksˊträ-prō-fesh'on-al), *a.* Not included within the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extraprofessional*. *Med. Repos.*

extraprovincial (eksˊträ-prō-vin'shal), *a.* Not pertaining to or situated in the (specified) province or jurisdiction.

An *extra-provincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

extrarectus (eks-trä-rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *extrarecti* (-tī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *rectus*, straight: see *rectus*.] 1. The outer straight or abducent muscle of the eyeball; the rectus externus, which rolls the eye outward. See cut under *eyeball*.—2. The small or external straight muscle of the abdomen, commonly called *pyramidalis abdominis*. *Coues.*

extraregarding (eksˊträ-rē-gär'ding), *a.* Looking outward; considering what is outside or without. [Rare.]

Still it would seem that the normal bent and attitude of our minds, in the exercises and pursuits from which the happiness of most of us is derived, is objective, *extra-regarding*, rather than introspective.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 133.

extraregular (eks-trä-reg'ū-lär), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules; unrestricted.

His [God's] providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 2.

extraregularly (eks-trä-reg'ū-lär-li), *adv.* Exceptionally; in a manner not according to rule.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have miscarried in battle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 258.

extrasensible (eks-trä-sen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Inaccessible to the senses.

II. *n.* That which is inaccessible to the senses.

The distinction between the Atomic Theory and the Hypothesis of Atomism points to the distinction . . . between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles* and the conception of them as convenient fictions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 85.

extrasolar (eks-trä-sō'lăr), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside of or beyond the solar system.

extraspection (eks-trä-spek'shon), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *spectio*(*n-*), observation, < *specere*, see, observe.] Outward observation; observation of external things.

The idea of God is held to include all that can be known concerning the external universe and our inner consciousness, and this knowledge is obtained through science by *extra-spection* and by religion through intro-spection.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 629.

extrastomachal (eks-trä-stum'ak-al), *a.* Situated or taking place outside of the stomach.

Fresh leaves . . . are similarly treated [moistened and softened by secretion poured out of the mouth of an earthworm]. The result is that they are partially digested before they are taken into the alimentary canal. I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal* digestion having been recorded. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 43.

extratarsal (eks-trä-tär'sal), *a.* Situated upon the outer side of the tarsus. *Coues.*

extraterrestrial (eksˊträ-te-res'tri-al), *a.* Occurring outside of the earth; extramundane.

Few people understand that the atmosphere bears also a large proportion of mineral substances, some of which must, almost to a certainty, have an *extra-terrestrial* origin. *Winchell*, World-Life, I. i. 6.

extraterritorial (eksˊträ-ter-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory*, *territorial*.] Same as *exterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eksˊträ-ter-i-tō-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] Same as *exterritoriality*.

The treaties must in these two points, *extra-territoriality* and concessions of land for mercantile settlements at open ports, remain unchanged.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 151.

extraterritorially (eksˊträ-ter-i-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* Same as *exterritorially*.

extrathecal (eks-trä-thē'kal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, situated outside the theca: as, "the *extrathecal* part of the polyp," *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Sci., XXVIII. 7.

From the disappearance of the thecal walls prior to the maturity of the spores they sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal*. *Lindsay*, British Lichens, p. 70.

extrathoracic (eksˊträ-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *thorax*, q. v., + *-ic*.] Situated outside the thorax. *Huxley.*

extratriceps (eks-trä-trī'seps), *n.*; pl. *extratricipites* (-trī-sip'i-tēz). [< L. *extra*, outside, + *triceps*, q. v.] The outer head or division of the triceps muscle of the arm.

extratropical (eks-trä-trop'i-kal), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics, north or south.

In polar and *extra-tropical* regions . . . precipitation [of vapor] is in excess of evaporation.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 106.

extraught† (eks-trât'), *a.* [A var. of *extract*, *a.*, as *distraught* of *distract*.] 1. Extracted. *Hall.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Distraught; distracted.

There was a woman accustomed to haunt the court, whiche being *extraught* of her mind, and seemyng by some inspiration to showe thinges to come, mette Alexander, and would in noe wise suffer him to passe.
Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 227.

extra-uterine (eks-trä-ū'te-rin), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the uterus: applied to those

cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

extravagance (eks-trav′a-gans), *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravaganee* = Sp. Pg. *extravagancia* = It. *estravaganza, stravaganza*, extravagance, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, extravagant: see *extravagant*.] **1.** A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or a sally out of the usual way, course, or limit. [Now rare.]

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. An extravagant action, or such actions collectively; a going beyond proper limits in action, conduct, or feeling; the overdoing of something; specifically, lavish outlay or expenditure.

The *extravagances* of a man of genius are as sure of imitation as the equable self-possession of his higher moments is incapable of it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 317.

3. The quality of being extravagant; excessiveness or unreasonableness in amount or degree; exorbitance: as, *extravagance* of expenditure, demands, conduct, passion, etc.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance.* *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

In modern times there exists an immense body of established scientific truth, which checks the natural *extravagance* of the intellect left to itself. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 103.

=**Syn.** Wildness, irregularity, absurdity, excess, exorbitance, unreasonableness, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast.

extravagancy (eks-trav′a-gan-si), *n.* [As *extravaganee:* see *-aney*.] Extravagance; a wandering; especially, a wandering out of or beyond the usual or proper course; a wild or licentious departure from custom or propriety; a vagary. [Now rare.]

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy.* *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

Such is the *Extravagancy* of some that they will lay Wagers he [the King of Sweden] is not yet dead. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Precious liquor, warmed and heightened by a flame, first crowns the vessel, and then dances over its brim into the fire, increasing the cause of its own motion and *extravagancy.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 44.

extravagant (eks-trav′a-gant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagant* = Sp. Pg. *extravagante* = It. *estravagante, stravagante*, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, pp. of *extravagari*, wander beyond, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vagari*, wander, stray: see *vagrant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering beyond bounds or out of the regular course; straying. [Now rare.]

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Walking about the solitudes [at Tunbridge Wells], I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certains birch trees among the rocks. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 15, 1661.

Rare, *extravagant* spirits come by us at intervals, who disclose to us new facts in nature. *Emerson*, History.

2. Exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; lavish: as, the demands or desires of men are often *extravagant; extravagant* living or expenditure.

His people persuaded me to send back my horses, and promised I should be well furnish'd, but I found myself obliged to hire very bad horses at an *extravagant* price. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 59.

Of Pope himself he [Byron] spoke with *extravagant* admiration. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. Not comprised within ordinary limits of truth, probability, or propriety; irregular; wild; fantastic: as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant* and wild.
Milton, P. L., vi. 616.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

Where ceremony is dominant in social intercourse, *extravagant* compliments are addressed to private persons. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

4. Exceeding necessity or prudence in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; profuse: as, an *extravagant* purchase; an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption. *Johnson*, Rambler.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. Inordinate, exorbitant, unconscionable, absurd.—**4.** *Extravagant, Profuse, Lavish, Wasteful, Prodigal*, reckless. *Extravagant* and *prodigal* refer more often to habits or character, the others to acts. All apply to that which is immoderate or unreasonable in quantity or degree; *wasteful* to that which is injuriously so. One may be *extravagant* or *wasteful* with a small sum; it requires a large sum to enable one to be *profuse, lavish*, or *prodigal*. *Lavish* is stronger than *profuse*. *Prodigal*, perhaps from association with the *prodigal* son of Luke xv. 11–32, suggests most of immorality and reprobation. All these words have lighter figurative uses.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

Yet was she not *profuse;* but fear'd to waste,
And wisely managed, that the stock might last.
Dryden, Eleonora, i. 65.

There is one quality of Macaulay's nature, and that, perhaps, the best, which is deserving of *lavish* eulogium — his intense love of liberty, and his hearty hatred of despotism. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 21.

Long, cumbrous, and *wasteful* processes of natural selection and hereditary descent. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 213.

Free-livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

II. *n.* **1**†. One who wanders about; a vagrant; a vagabond.

Therefore returne, if yee be wise, you fall into the ditch els, and enter the cittie againe, for if there hee be not, he is a verie *extravagant*, and has no abiding. *Rowley*, Search for Money (1609).

Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks, Acts 20. 28, and are not to be *extravagants*, to goe, come, and leave them at their pleasurs to shift for them selves. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 187.

2. One who is confined to no general rule; an eccentric. [Rare.]

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *pl.* (*a*) A part of the body of canon law: as, the *Extravagants* of John XXII. and the *Extravagantes communes* of other popes: so called because they treated of matters not in the decretals (*extra decretum vagabantur*).

All these together, Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the corpus juris canonici, or body of the Roman canon law. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 82.

The accretions of the Decretum, the *Extravagants*, as they were called — that is, the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified — were many of them conveyed in answers to English bishops, or brought at once to England by the clergy, with the same avidity that lawyers now read the terminal reports in the Law Journal. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

(*b*) A collection of Jewish traditions, published at the end of the second century.

extravagantly (eks-trav′a-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; absurdly; excessively; with unjustifiable profuseness: as, to act, dress, or live *extravagantly;* to be *extravagantly* fond of pleasure.

Passing abreast of me, he . . . stuck an arm akimbo, and smirked *extravagantly* by. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxx.

My Lord *extravagantly* entertaining: telling some capital stories about old Bishop Horsley, which were set off with some of the drollest mimicry that I ever saw. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 283.

extravagantness (eks-trav′a-gant-nes), *n.* Extravagance. *Bailey*, 1727.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan′zä), *n.* [With *ex-* for *es-*, < It. *estravaganza*, extravagance: see *extravagance*.] **1.** Something out of rule, as in music, the drama, etc.; a composition characterized by extravagant, fantastic, or capricious qualities, as "Hudibras" or "Bombastes Furioso"; a burlesque.—**2.** An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extravaganzist (eks-trav-a-gan′zist), *n.* [< *extravaganza* + *-ist*.] A writer of extravaganzas.

Cornelius Webbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb. *Pope*, Marginalia, cxv.

extravagate (eks-trav′a-gāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *extravagatus*, pp. of *extravagari* (> F. *extravaguer*), wander beyond: see *extravagant*.] To wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. *Warburton*, Sermons, xx.

Adventures endless, spun
By the dismantled warrior in old age,
Out of the bowels of those very schemes
In which his youth did first *extravagate.*
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

extravagation† (eks-trav-a-gā′shon), *n.* [< *extravagate* + *-ion*.] Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob. *Smollett.*

extravasate (eks-trav′a-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *extravasated*, ppr. *extravasating.* [< ML. *extravasatus*, only as adj., as if pp. of **extravasare* (> Sp. *extravasar(se)* = Pg. *extravasar* = F. *extravaser*), < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase, vessel*.] In *pathol.*, to become infiltrated or effused; escape, as blood, lymph, or serum, from its proper vessels into surrounding tissues.

He still mends, but abundance of *extravasated* blood has come out of the wound. *Swift*, To Stella, xviii.

As if the light which was once in those sickly green pupils had *extravasated* into the white part of the eye. *Thackeray*, Catharine, p. 538.

extravasate (eks-trav′a-sāt), *a.* [< ML. *extravasatus:* see the verb.] Extravasated. [Rare.]

I'm told one clot of blood *extravasate*
Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 242.

extravasation (eks-trav-a-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *extravasation* = Sp. *extravasacion* = Pg. *extravasação;* as *extravasate* + *-ion*.] The effusion of an animal fluid into the tissues surrounding its proper vessel, from which it has escaped in consequence of rupture or morbid permeability: as, *extravasation* of blood or of urine.

Perhaps also causing some *extravasation*, as we see that wounds and bruises are attended with some inflammation, more or less, of the part affected. *Boyle*, Works, II. 83.

extravascular (eks-trā-vas′kū-lär), *a.* **1.** Being out of the proper vessel or vessels; without distinct vessels: applied especially to the free circulation of the blood of insects between the viscera and the muscles, without special veins or arteries.—**2.** Nonvascular: applied to parts which have no blood-vessels: as, cuticle and cartilage are *extravascular* structures.

extravenate† (eks-trā-vē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *vena*, a vein, + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *extravasate*.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds by anointing the weapon, and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* bloud by the sympathetic medicine, is for matter of fact put out of doubt by the noble Sir K. Digby. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

extraversion† (eks-trā-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + ML. *versio(n-)*, a turning: see *version*. Cf. *extroversion*.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out or outward.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

extray†, *v. t.* [ME. *extrayen, extraien*, < OF. *extraire*, F. *extraire* = Pr. *estraire* = Sp. *extraer* = Pg. *extrahir* = It. *estrarre, strarre*, < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extract, v.*] To extract.

And so y made hem *extraie* me ensaumples of the Bible and other bokes that y had. And y made hem rede me euerl boke; and ther that y fonde a goode ensaumple y made *extraie* it out. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 3.

extreat† (eks-trēt′), *n.* [A var. of *estreat, extract*.] Extraction.

Some Clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 1.

extree† (eks′trē), *n.* [< ME. *extre;* a var. of *axtree*, equiv. to *axletree*, q. v.] An axletree.

A large pyn, in maner of an *extre*, that goth thorow the hole. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 14.

extreme (eks-trēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *extream, extreame;* < OF. *extreme*, F. *extrême* = Pr. *extrem, estrem* = Sp. Pg. *extremo* = It. *estremo, stremo*, < L. *extremus*, outermost, utmost, superl. of *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the *extreme* verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the *extreme* limit or hour of life. [Although the word is superlative in itself, the superlative suffix is sometimes added for emphasis: as, "the *extremest* shore," *Southey.*]

Thy *extreme* hope, the loveliest and the last.
Shelley, Adonais, vi.

Behind the standing figure on the *extreme* left six objects are ranged on the edge of the chaton, so as to follow its curve. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 268.

2. Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, *extreme* pain or grief; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.

To forbid the overflowings and intercourses of pity upon such occasions were the *extremest* of evils. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Why, therefore, fire: for I have caught *extreme* cold. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

God ever mindful in all strife and strait,
Who, for our own good, makes the need *extreme*,
Till at the last He puts forth might and saves.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

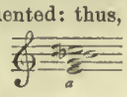
This single bilateral symmetry remains constant under the *extremest* modifications of form.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 252.

3. Exacting or severe to the utmost.

If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, cxxx. 3.

Posterity is not *extreme* to mark abortive crimes.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. In *music*, superfluous or augmented: thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—**Chord of the extreme sixth,** a chord which in its regular form contains an augmented sixth, as in fig. *a*.—**Extreme fifth.** See *fifth*, *n.*, 2.—**Extreme intervals,** in *music*, expanded, augmented, or superfluous intervals: as, the *extreme* sixth (that is, the augmented or sharped sixth).—**Extreme key,** in *music*, a key not closely related to a given key.—**Extreme parts,** in *music*, the parts or voices that lie at the top and bottom of the harmony; usually, the soprano and bass.—**Extreme unction.** See *unction*.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio,** to cut it into two parts such that the lesser is to the greater as the greater is to the whole—that is, the ratio of the whole to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$, while that of the lesser to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)$.



=**Syn. 1.** Utmost, most distant, most remote, terminal.—**2.** Final, ultimate, utter.

II. *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; an extremity; the end or one of the ends, especially of correlated parts, of a body.

With this wind they run away in the same parellel 35 or 36 d. before they cross the line again to the northward, which is about midway between the *extremes* of both promontories. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 9.

2. The utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states, qualities, or feelings as different from each other as possible; the highest or the lowest degree: as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; avoid *extremes*.

His flaw'd heart, . . .
'Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Yet is this City subject to both the *extreams* of weather.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 169.

The felon is the logical *extreme* of the epicure and coxcomb. Selfish luxury is the end of both, though in one it is decorated with refinements, and in the other brutal.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3†. Extremity; utmost need or distress.

I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our *extremes*,
Or end. *Milton*, P. L., x. 976.

4. In *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a categorical proposition; specifically, the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism; either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion. The *major extreme* is the predicate of the conclusion; the *minor extreme*, the subject of the conclusion. The major is also called the *first extreme;* the minor, the *second extreme*.

5. In *math.*: (*a*) Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, or of any other related sequence or series of terms: as, when three magnitudes are proportioual, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. (*b*) The largest or the smallest of three or more magnitudes.

If any three unequall numbers be proposed, they have this propertie: that the product of their meane number by the total of both the ods or differences whereby the *extreames* differ from the same meane countervayles both the products made of each *extreame* by this fellowes differance or oda. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 31.

(*c*) Any part of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle other than the part assumed as mean. The two extremes nearest the mean are called the *conjunct extremes*, the other two the *disjunct extremes*.—**In the extreme,** in the highest or utmost degree.

All colours in Brazil, whether of birds, insects, or flowers, are brilliant *in the extreme*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

The extremes of an interval, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—**To go to extremes,** to proceed to an extremity in some course or action; use extreme measures or methods; carry one's opinions or proceedings to the utmost limit or consequences. =**Syn.** See *extremity*.

extreme† (eks-trēm′), *adv.* [< *extreme*, *a.*] Extremely; excessively; exceedingly.

The colde is *extreame* sharpe, but here the Proverbe is true, that no extreame long continueth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 114.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very lewdly given in his common conversation, *extreme* wilful and positive. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

extremeless (eks-trēm′les), *a.* [< *extreme* + *-less.*] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite. *Bailey*, 1727.

extremely (eks-trēm′li), *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost; more commonly, to a very great degree; exceedingly: as, *extremely* hot or cold; *extremely* painful.

It rained most *extremely* without any ceasing.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

I swear thou shalt fight with me, or thou shalt be beaten *extremely* and kicked.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

extremeness (eks-trēm′nes), *n.* The quality of being extreme; tendency to extremes.

There is perhaps a little *extremeness* on either side.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 197.

extremism (eks-trē′mizm), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ism.*] Disposition to go to extremes in doctrine or practice; ultraism.

It is just this *extremism* which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless in this country. *The American*, XIII. 276.

It [the anti-saloon movement] recognizes the futility of *extremism*. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Aug. 26, 1887.

extremist (eks-trē′mist), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ist.*] One who goes to extremes; a supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

But at no time has the Prime Minister given his sanction to the proposals of the *extremists* in his own party.
The American, IX. 117.

extremital (eks-trem′i-tal), *a.* [< *extremity* + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to an extremity; situated at the end; distal: opposed to *proximal*.

extremity (eks-trem′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *extremities* (-tiz). [< ME. *extremite*, < OF. *extremite*, F. *extrémité* = Pr. *extremitat* = Sp. *extremidad* = Pg. *extremidade* = It. *estremità*, *stremità*, < L. *extremita(t-)s*, the extremity or end, < *extremus*, furthest, extreme: see *extreme*.] **1.** The utmost point or side; the end or the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing: as, the *extremities* of a bridge; the *extremities* of a lake.

Perseus readily undertook a very long expedition even from the east to the *extremities* of the west.
Bacon, Fable of Perseus.

Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, I. iv.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a limb or an organ of locomotion; an appendage or appendicular part of the body. The extremities of the vertebrate body are four in number, viz., the arms and legs, divided in man into upper and lower, and in other animals into anterior and posterior extremities.

He achal waische al his body and his *extremytees* with brennynge watir ofte tymes.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

It is a sign . . . of new vigor, when the *extremities* are made active, when currents of warm life run into the hands and feet. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 93.

3. The highest degree; the most intense form: as, to suffer the *extremity* of pain or cruelty.

He is vain-glorious and humble, and angry and patient, and merry and dull, and joyful and sorrowful, in *extremities*, in an hour. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Come arm'd with Flames, for I will prove
All the *Extremities* of mighty Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Request.

He reddening in *extremity* of delight,
"My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold."
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Extreme or utmost need, distress, or difficulty; the greatest degree of destitution or helplessness; specifically, death: as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity;* man's *extremity* is God's opportunity.

My servants all for life did flee,
And left me in *extremitie*.
Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Lover's oaths are like mariner's prayers, uttered in *extremity*. *Webster*, White Devil, iv. 4.

5. *pl.* Extreme measures: as, the commander was compelled to proceed to *extremities*.

Extremities ought then only to ensue when, after a fair experiment, accommodation has been found impracticable.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 438.

=**Syn. 1.** *Extremity*, *End*, *Extreme*, border, termination. *Extremity* is opposed to *middle*, *end* to *beginning*, and *extreme* to *mean* or *moderate degree*. *Extreme* is now used only in figurative senses; the others are literal or figurative. *Extreme* generally indicates that which is excessive, exaggerated, or extravagant: as, he was dressed in the *extreme* of the fashion; "avoid *extremes*," *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 385. For the direct expression of a great distress, etc., *extremity* is used, and *extreme* is rare or obsolete.

Truly in my youth I suffered much *extremity* for love.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

But only fools, and they of vast estate,
The *extremity* of modes will imitate.
Dryden, New House, Prol., l. 26.

Death is the *end* of life; ah, why
Should life all labour be?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The human mind not infrequently passes from one *extreme* to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute incredulity.
Story, Address, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

extricable (eks′tri-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **extricabilis* (cf. *inextricabilis*), inextricable, < *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Capable of being extricated.

Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx encloaing and grasping it.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

extricate (eks′tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extricated*, ppr. *extricating*. [< L. *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, disentangle, extricate, < *ex*, out, + *trica*, trifles, toys, trumpery, hence also hindrances, impediments. Cf. *intricate*.] **1.** To disentangle; disengage; free: as, to *extricate* one from a perilous or embarrassing situation; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

A friend was arrested for fifty pounds. I was unable to *extricate* him, except by becoming his bail.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

Butler dwells . . . on the dexterity with which he [Shaftesbury] *extricated* himself from the snares in which he left his associates to perish.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

If I felt any emotion at all, it was a kind of chuckling satisfaction at the cleverness I was about to display in *extricating* myself from this dilemma. *Poe*, Tales, I. 13.

2. To set loose or free; evolve; excrete.

They *extricate* water, urea, and carbonic acid.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

This mixture [for the manufacture of phosphorus] must be made out of doors, as under an open shed, on account of the carbonic acid and other offensive gases which are *extricated*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 557.

=**Syn. 1.** *Disentangle*, etc. (see *disengage*); relieve, deliver, set free.

extricate, extricated (eks′tri-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *extricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, extruded: applied to the ovipositor when the valves and vagina are entirely without the body, whether in use or not, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

extrication (eks-tri-kā′shon), *n.* [< *extricate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated; a freeing from impediments or embarrassments; disentanglement.

The chief object in the mind of every citizen may not be *extrication* from a condition admitted to be disgraceful, but fulfilment of a duty which shall be also a birthright.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 4.

2. The act or process of setting loose or free; an evolving: as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

Extrication, or escape of the embryo from the ovum.
Owen, Anat., xii.

Whenever any rapid chemical action attended with *extrication* of light and heat takes place, combustion is said to occur. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 336.

extrinsecal†, *a.* See *extrinsical*.

extrinsecate†, *a.* See *extrinsicate*.

extrinsic (eks-trin′sik), *a.* [Formerly *extrinsick*, *extrinsique;* prop. **extrinsec* (the term. being erroneously conformed to that of adjectives in *-ic*) = F. *extrinsèque* = Pr. *extrinsec* = Sp. *extrínseco* = Pg. *extrinseco* = It. *estrinseco*, < L. *extrinsecus*, adj., outer, < *extrinsecus*, adv., from without, without, on the outside, < **extrim*, an assumed adverbial form of *exter*, outer, outward, + *secus*, prep., by, beside, seen also in *intrinsecus*, on the inside (> E. *intrinsic*, q. v.), *altrinsecus*, on the other side, *utrinsecus*, on both sides, *circumsecus*, on all sides.] **1.** Outward; external; not of the essence or inner being or nature of a thing.

So in like manner astronomy exhibiteth the *extrinsique* parts of celestial bodies (namely, the number or situation, notion, and periods of the starres) as the hide of heaven.
Bacon, On Learning, ii. 4.

The royal stamp upon any kind of metal may be sufficient to give it an *extrinsick* value, and to determine the rate at which it is to pass amongst coins; but it cannot give an intrinsick value, or make that which is but brass to be gold. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

Words
That, while they most ambitiously set forth
Extrinsic differences, the outward marks
Whereby society has parted man
From man, neglect the universal heart.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

2. Determined by something else than the subject; extraneous; foreign.

That one is wise, and another is foolish or less learned, is by accident and *extrinsic* causes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

3. In *anat.*, originating outside the anatomical limits of a limb, these limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches: applied to certain muscles.—**4.** In *Scots law*, not relevant to the point referred: applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.—**Extrinsic** or **extrinsical argument,** an argument not drawn from a definition.—**Extrinsic evidence,** that evidence which is not contained in a document, but sought to be adduced from without, as for the purpose of interpreting its contents or qualifying its effect. =**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extrinsical (eks-trin'si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. and prop. *extrinseal;* as *extrinsic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *extrinsic.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

A purpose acted and not acted differs not in the principle, but in the effect, which is *extrinsical* and accidental to the purpose. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 186.

Shakespeare no doubt projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became so perfectly disengaged from him, so objective, or, as they used to say, *extrinsical,* to him, as to react upon him like real and even alien existences. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 86.

II.† *n.* An outward accident or circumstance; a non-essential.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged unto it.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, II. 179.

extrinsicality (eks-trin-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *extrinsical* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being extrinsic. *Roget.*

extrinsically (eks-trin'si-kal-i), *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without; externally.

extrinsicalness (eks-trin'si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *extrinsicality. Bailey,* 1727.

extrinsicate†, *a.* [Orig. *extrinsecate;* as *extrinsic* + *-ate*[1].] External; extraneous. *Davies.*

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate,* by marvaile wrought.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

extrinsicate (eks-trin'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrinsicated,* ppr. *extrinsicating.* [< *extrinsic* + *-ate*[2].] To make extrinsic; transmit from an internal to an external activity or being; externalize.

The acoustic image cannot be evoked, and therefore the idea cannot be *extrinsicated* either in spoken words or in writing, which alone are capable of exactly calling up the idea in other persons.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.,* VIII. 219.

extrinsication (eks-trin-si-kā'shon), *n.* [< *extrinsicate* + *-ion.*] The act or result of extrinsicating or externalizing.

extrobliquus (eks-trob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *extrobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *extra,* outside, + *obliquus,* oblique.] Same as *ectobliquus.*

extroitive (eks-trō'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introitive*) < L. *extra,* outside, + *ire,* pp. **itus,* go, + *-ive.*] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

extrorsal (eks-trôr'sal), *a.* [< *extrorse* + *-al.*] Same as *extrorse.*

extrorse (eks-trôrs'), *a.* [< F. *extrorse,* < L. as if **extrorsus,* toward the outside (cf. L. *introrsus,* adv., toward the inside), < *extra,* outside, + *versus,* adv., turned toward, < *versus,* pp. of *vertere,* turn: see *verse,* and cf. *introrse.*] 1. In *bot.,* turned outward: applied to an anther which is turned away from the axis of the flower and faces the perianth.—2. In *zoöt.,* turned out or away from the body: correlated with *antrorse, introrse,* and *retrorse.*

Extrorse Stamens in Flower of *Hippocratea.*

extrorsely (eks-trôrs'li), *adv.* In an extrorse manner; in such a way as to become extrorse.

extroversion (eks-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introversion*) < L. *extra,* without, + ML. *versio(n-),* a turning.] In *pathol.,* a turning inside out, as of the eyelids (see *eversion*) or of the bladder—in the latter case, a congenital malformation.

extruct† (eks-trukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *extructus, exstructus,* pp. of *extruere* (> OF. *estruir, estrure* = It. *estruere, struere*), *exstruere,* pile up, build up, < *ex,* out, + *struere,* pp. *structus,* build: see *structure.* Cf. *construct.*] To build; construct.

These high *exstructed* spires he writ
That mortal Dellius must quit.
Byron, On Horace's Odes, ii. 3.

extruction† (eks-truk'shon), *n.* [< L. *extructio(n-), exstructio(n-),* < *extruere, exstruere,* pp. *extructus, exstructus,* build up: see *extruct.*] A building; a structure. *Bailey,* 1731.

extructive† (eks-truk'tiv), *a.* [< *extruct* + *-ive.*] Forming into a structure; constructive.

If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness.
Fulke, Ans. to Frarine's Declaration (1580), p. 41.

extructor† (eks-truk'tor), *n.* [< LL. *extructor, exstructor,* a builder, < L. *extruere, exstruere:* see *extruct.*] A builder; a constructor; a contriver. *Bailey,* 1727.

extrude (eks-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extruded,* ppr. *extruding.* [< L. *extrudere,* pp. *extrusus,* thrust out or forth, < *ex,* out, + *trudere,* thrust, akin to E. *threat,* q. v. Cf. *intrude, obtrude, protrude.*] 1. To thrust out; force, press, or crowd out; expel: applied to things.

The gift of Nilus bringing down earth with his deluges, and *extruding* the sea by little and little.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin. *Coleridge.*

The tree puts forth leaves, and presently, by the germination of new buds, *extrudes* the old leaf.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. To drive away; expel; displace or remove, as a person from a place or office. [Now rare.]

Say he should *extrude* me his house to-day, shall I therefore desist, or let fall my suit to-morrow?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The proud Rutulian King,
A suitor to the maid, Æneas, malicing,
By force of arms attempts his rival to *extrude.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 333.

extrusion (eks-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **extrusio(n-),* < *extrudere,* pp. *extrusus,* thrust out: see *extrude.*] The act of extruding, in either use; a thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

We have already spoken of the comparatively modern *extrusion* of the bishops from all jurisdiction over the fabrics which in old times . . . were always described as having been made what they were by the bishops, and never by the deans. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXIII. 183.

extrusory (eks-trö'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *extrusus,* pp. of *extrudere,* thrust out (see *extrude*), + *-ory.*] Extruding or forcing out.

extuberance†, extuberancy† (eks-tū'be-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [As *extuberan(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] Protuberance.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pullies, its cavities, its *extuberances.*
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 60.

"And the dry land appeared"; Not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts into which God had sunk the waters.
J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 114.

extuberant† (eks-tū'be-rant), *a.* [= It. *estuberante,* < L. *extuberan(t-)s,* ppr. of *extuberare,* swell out: see *extuberate.*] Protuberant.

Extuberant lips. *Gayton,* Notes on Don Quixote, p. 223.

extuberate† (eks-tū'be-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extuberatus,* pp. of *extuberare,* swell out or up, < *ex,* out, + *tuber,* a swelling: see *tuber.*] To swell out; protrude.

extuberation† (eks-tū-be-rā'shon), *n.* [< *extuberate* + *-ion.*] The state of being extuberant; a protuberance.

In both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off and abated. *Farindon,* Sermons (1647), p. 582.

extumescence† (eks-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [< L. *ex* + *tumescere,* begin to swell: see *tumescence, tumescent.* Cf. L. *extumere,* swell up.] Tumescence; tumefaction.

extund†, *v. t.* [< L. *extundere,* beat out, strike out, squeeze out, < *ex,* out, + *tundere,* beat. Cf. *contund.*] To beat or force out. *Bailey,* 1727.

exturbate† (eks-tėr'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exturbatus,* pp. of *exturbare,* drive out, thrust out, < *ex,* out, + *turbare,* throw into disorder, agitate, trouble: see *trouble,* and cf. *disturb, perturb,* etc.] To drive out; expel.

We shall attack Flanders itself with fiery darts, and *exturbate* Antichrist from our native country.
Micronius, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., xx.

extusion†, *n.* [< L. as if **extusio(n-),* < *extundere,* pp. *extusus,* beat out: see *extund.*] A forcing or squeezing out.

In all alimentation, or nourishment, there is a twofold action, *extusion* and attraction, whereof the former proceeds from the inward function, the latter from the outward. *Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death.

exuberance, exuberancy (ek-sū'be-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [= F. *exubérance* = Sp. Pg. *exuberancia* = It. *esuberanza,* < LL. *exuberantia,* superabundance, < L. *exuberan(t-)s,* superabundant: see *exuberant.*] The state of being exuberant; exceeding abundance; an overflowing supply; superabundance; luxuriance: as, *exuberance* of foliage or of fancy.

I saw many goodly spacious grounds . . . and a singular *exuberancy* of all manner of fruits.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 101.

No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous *exuberance* of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by *exuberance* of language.
Quarterly Rev.

=Syn. *Abundance, Profusion,* etc. (see *plenty*); copiousness, plenitude, amplitude, overflow, superabundance.

exuberant (ek-sū'be-rant), *a.* [= F. *exubérant* = Pr. *exuberant* = Sp. Pg. *exuberante* = It. *esuberante,* < L. *exuberan(t-)s,* ppr. of *exuberare,* be superabundant: see *exuberate.*] Characterized by abundance; copious to excess; overflowing; superabundant; luxuriant: as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* imagination.

They are so *exuberant* that 'tis commonly reported one vine will load 5 mules with its grapes.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

Peopling the deserts of America . . . with the waste of an *exuberant* nation. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xvii.

A gentleman of large proportions but of lively temperament, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side—a sure sign of *exuberant* vitality in a mature and dignified person like him. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

exuberantly (ek-sū'be-rant-li), *adv.* In an exuberant manner; very copiously; superabundantly; luxuriantly: as, the earth has produced *exuberantly.*

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.
Woodward, Essay toward a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

exuberate (ek-sū'be-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *exuberated,* ppr. *exuberating.* [< L. *exuberatus,* pp. of *exuberare,* come forth in abundance, be abundant, < *ex,* out, + *uberare,* be fruitful, < *uber,* an udder, = E. *udder,* q. v.] To abound; be in exuberance or great abundance.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it but to give us some more enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God.
Boyle, Works, I. 264.

exuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* See *exsuccous.*

exudate† (ek-sū'dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exudatus, exsudatus,* pp. of *exudare, exsudare,* exude: see *exude.*] To exude; ooze out.

Some perforations only in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

exudate (ek-sū'dāt), *n.* [Also *exsudate;* < L. *exudatum, exsudatum,* neut. of *exudatus, exsudatus,* pp.: see *exudate, v.*] An exudation.

Stone in the bladder, and sanguineous, fibrinous, or aerous *exudates* are consequences of morbid systematic action. *Alien. and Neurol.,* VI. 45.

exudation (eks-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [Also *exsudation;* < L. as if **exudatio(n-), *exsudatio(n-),* < *exudare, exsudare,* exude: see *exude.*] 1. The act of exuding; an oozing or sweating out; a gradual discharge of humors or moisture.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiseman,* Surgery.

2. That which is exuded: as, gums are *exudations* from plants; serous *exudations.*

The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee.
Boyle, Works, V. 369.

exudative (ek-sū'dā-tiv), *a.* [Also *exsudative;* < *exudate, v.,* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

There are generally no *exudative* or degenerative changes of the retina [in retinitis apoplectica] such as are met with in other forms of retinitis. *J. S. Wells,* Dis. of Eye, p. 348.

exude (ek-sūd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuded,* ppr. *exuding.* [< L. *exudare,* prop. *exsudare,* also written *esudare,* sweat out, exude, < *ex,* out, + *sudare,* sweat: see *sweat.*] **I.** *trans.* To discharge slowly through the pores, as by sweating; give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance.
Dwight.

II. *intrans.* To ooze from a body through the pores by a natural or abnormal discharge, as juice or gum from a tree, pus from a wound, or serous fluid from a blister; be secreted or excreted.

Honey *exuding* from all flowers. *Arbuthnot,* Aliments.

exul† (ek'sul), *n.* [< L. *exul, exsul,* an exile: see *exile*[1], *n.*] An exile.

Seeing his soldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman *exuls.*
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 46.

exulate† (eks'ū-lāt), *v.* [< L. *exulatus, exsulatus,* pp. of *exulare, exsulare,* exile: see *exile*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To banish; exile.

II. *intrans.* To go into exile.

The princely Sycomore . . . hath smarted for this, being fallen just under the same fatall predicament as Altaspinus; both *exulating* from their own patrimoniall territories. *Howell,* Dodona's Grove, p. 136.

exulate† (eks'ū-lāt), *n.* [ME., < L. *exulatus, exsulatus,* pp. of *exulare, exsulare,* exile: see *exulate, v.*] An exile. *Hardyng's Chron.,* fol. 189.

exulcerate (eg-zul′sẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulcerated*, ppr. *exulcerating*. [< L. *exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare* (> It. *esulcerare* = Sp. Pg. *exulcerar* = F. *exulcérer*), cause to suppurate or ulcerate, < *ex*, out, + *ulcerare*, ulcerate: see *ulcerate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; ulcerate.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to inflammations, and comes (in time) to *exulcerate* the lungs.
Evelyn, Fumifugium, 1.

2. To corrode; fret or anger; afflict.

It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes *exulcerated* in themselves, but that somewhat there will be alwayes which displeaseth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 2.

II. *intrans.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself. *Bacon*, Speech in Parliament (7 Jac. I).

exulcerate† (eg-zul′sẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exulceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroded; irritated; vexed; enraged.

Or if that should misse, yet Ursicinus, alreadie *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly abollished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

exulceration (eg-zul-sẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exulcération* = Sp. *exulceracion* = Pg. *exulceração* = It. *esulcerazione*, < L. *exulceratio(n-)*, < *exulcerare*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] **1.** The act of causing ulcers, or the process of becoming ulcerous.

It turns into a plague, and infects the heart, and it dies infallibly of a double *exulceration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

exulcerative (eg-zul′sẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exulcératif* = Pg. *exulcerativo* = It. *esulcerativo*; as *exulcerate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

The leaves and braunches be *exulcerative*, and will raise blisters upon the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

exulceratory (eg-zul′sẹ-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *exulceratorius*, < *exulcerare*, pp. *exulceratus*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] Same as *exulcerative*.

exult (eg-zult′), *v. i.* [= F. *exulter* = Pg. *exultar* = It. *esultare*, < L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, leap for joy, rejoice, exult, freq. of *exsilire*, *exilire*, leap up, leap out, etc., < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*, and see *exile*[1], *v.*] To leap for joy; rejoice exceedingly; especially, to rejoice in triumph; triumph: as, to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

Sir To. Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame?
Fab. I would *exult*, man. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe.
Pope, Messiah, l. 44.

O hollow wraith of dying fame,
Fade wholly, while the soul *exults*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiii.

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul′tạns, -tạn-si), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsultantia*, a leaping up, an attack, < L. *exsultan(t-)s*, *exultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsultare*, *exultare*, leap up: see *exultant*.] Exultation.

Certainly it hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boast and *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 624.

exultant (eg-zul′tạnt), *a.* [< L. *exultan(t-)s*, *exsultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, exult: see *exult*.] Exulting or expressing exultation; rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly, or indicating such rejoicing.

Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement.
Is. Taylor.

But soon, emerging with a fresher ray,
He starts *exultant*, and renews the day.
W. Broome, On Death.

To let my heart be heaved by the *exultant* movement, which, while it swelled it in trouble, expanded it with life.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

exultation (ek-sul-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exultation* = Sp. *exultacion* = Pg. *exultação* = It. *esultazione*, < L. *exultatio(n-)*, *exsultatio(n-)*, a leaping up, a rejoicing, exultation, < *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; triumphant delight; triumph.

Go together,
You precious winners all; your *exultation*
Partake to every one. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

The mild and joyous *exultation* with which the meeting of the States-General and the fall of the Bastile had been hailed had passed away. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

exultet (ek-sul′tet), *n.* [L. *exultet*, *exsultet*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] In the Western Church since the fifth century or later, and in the Roman Catholic Church to the present day, the hymn sung by the deacon from the pulpit (formerly from the gospel ambo) at the benedictiou of the paschal taper on Holy Saturday or Easter eve. It begins with the words "Exsultet jam angelica turba cœlorum" ('Let the angelic multitude of the heavens now rejoice'), and takes its name from the first word. In the middle ages the hymn *Exultet* was often written on a long roll of vellum and illuminated with pictures so placed as to be upside down to the deacon as he read the words, in order that, as he gradually unrolled it and let it fall outside the ambo, the pictures might be seen upright by the people. Such an Exultet roll was sometimes 12 feet long. The Exultet was anciently used in some churches on the vigil of Pentecost also. See *paschal*.

exultingly (eg-zul′ting-li), *adv.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

In his last moments, he thus *exultingly* cries out, "their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges." *Warburton*, Alliance (App. to 1st ed.).

In her hand
A suit of bright apparel, which she laid
Flat on the couch, and spoke *exultingly*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

exumbral (eks-um′brạl), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (see *umbrella*), + *-al*.] Same as *exumbrellar*.

The division of the umbrella on the *exumbral* side into a central and coronal or peripheral zone.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrella (eks-um-brel′ạ), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + NL. *umbrella*, q. v.] The aboral or external surface of the umbrella of an acaleph, as a jelly-fish; the upper part or outside of the bell as the creature swims: distinguished from the adoral part, or *adumbrella*.

The genus Nanphanta is a characteristic one, and is remarkable in the peculiar sculpturing of the *exumbrella*.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrellar (eks-um-brel′ạr), *a.* [< *exumbrella* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the exumbrella. Also *exumbral*.

exundate† (eg-zun′dāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exundatus*, pp. of *exundare*, flow out or over, overflow, < *ex*, out, + *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*. Cf. *inundate*.] To overflow.

exundation† (ek-sun-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *exundatio(n-)*, < *exundare*, pp. *exundatus*, overflow.] The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance.

It is more worthy of the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exungulate (eg-zung′gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exungulated*, ppr. *exungulating*. [< LL. *exungulatus*, pp. of *exungulare*, intr., lose the hoof (cf. ML. *exungulare*, tr., tear with iron claws, as a torture), < *ex*, out, + *ungula*, a claw, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] To pare off the nails or hoofs of; deprive of nails or hoofs. [Rare.]

exungulation (eg-zung-gū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *exungulate* + *-ion*.] The act of exungulating. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

exuperable, exuperance, etc. See *exsuperable*, etc.

exure†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *assure*.

Passith pleynly and also doeth excede
The wytte of man, I doo you well *exure*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

exurgent, *a.* See *exsurgent*.

exustible† (eg-zus′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *exustus*, pp. of *exurere*, burn up, consume (see *exustion*), + *-ible*.] Combustible. *Davies.*

Contention is like fire, for both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 149.

exustion (eg-zus′chọn), *n.* [< L. *exustio(n-)*, a burning up, a conflagration, < *exurere*, pp. *exustus*, burn out, burn up, consume, < *ex*, out, + *urere*, burn. Cf. *adust*[2], *combust*.] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.
Biblioth. Bibl. (1720), I. 424.

ex usu (eks ū′sū). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use: see *use*.] From or by use.

exuviability (ek-sū′vi-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *exuviable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of exuviating; susceptibility of being exuviated. *Craig.*

exuviable (ek-sū′vi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *exuvi(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

exuviæ (ek-sū′vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., that which is stripped, drawn, or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, spoils, etc., also the skin of an animal, slough, hair, etc., < *exuere*, strip, draw, or pull off, < *ex*, out, off, + **uere*, found also in *ind-uere*, put on (> *induviæ*, clothes): see *indue*[1].] **1.** Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or sloughed off, as the skins of caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, the cuticle of snakes, the feathers of birds.

At the end of that time, and much about the same day, they divested the habit they had whilst they lived as fishes, and appeared with their *exuviæ* or cast coats under their feet, showing themselves to be perfect gnats.
Boyle, Works, III. 378.

2. Skins of animals artificially removed and prepared for preservation.

exuvial (ek-sū′vi-ạl), *a.* [< *exuviæ* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exuviæ.

The load of *exuvial* coats and breeches under which he [the old-clothesman] staggers. *Thackeray*, Catharine.

In the poet's mind, the fact has gone quite over into the new element of thought [the ideal], and has lost all that is *exuvial*. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

exuviate (ek-sū′vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuviated*, ppr. *exuviating*. [< *exuviæ* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To molt; shed or cast some part, as skin, hair, feathers, teeth, or shell.

II. *trans.* To shed, cast, or throw off, as an effete skin, shell, or other external covering.

Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to *exuviate* their shell.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 610.

At birth, or when the egg is hatched, the amnion bursts and is thrown off, and so much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is similarly *exuviated*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 14.

exuviation (ek-sū-vi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *exuviate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, etc.

I have referred to what I have called the primordial valvea; these are not calcified; they are formed at the first *exuviation*, when the larval integuments are shed.
Darwin, Cirripedia, Int., p. 6.

Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of *exuviation*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 114.

ex-voto (eks-vō′tō), *n.* [< L. *ex voto*, lit. out of a vow: *ex*, out; *voto*, abl. of *votum*, a vow: see *ex-*, *vote*, *vow*.] An object presented at a shrine as a votive offering; an offering, as a tablet, picture, etc., made in pursuance of a vow: a practice common in Roman Catholic countries.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of *ex-votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper. *Athenæum.*

One has only to notice, to be assured of the fact, how crowded are the sanctuaries of these black Madonnas with *ex-votos*, often costly, testifying to manifestations of supernatural power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 106.

ey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *ey*, *ei*, *ay*, *ai*, pl. *eyren*, *eiren*, etc., an egg: see *egg*[1].] A Middle English form of *egg*[1].

Seynd baconn and som tyme an *ey* or tweye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

ey[2]†, *interj.* [A mere syllable of ejaculation; cf. *eigh*, *eh*, *hey*, etc.] Eh! what! *Chaucer.*

-ey. [See the words quoted.] A termination of various origin, a reduced form of different final syllables in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It is not recognized or felt as an English formative. In some words, as *alley*, *money*, etc., it represents an earlier diphthong; in others the *e* is unhistorical, the termination being a mere orthographic variant of *-y* or *-ie*, as in *honey*, *donkey*, *monkey*, *whiskey*, etc., being referred, as a suffix, to the simple *-y* when attached to nouns ending in *y*, as in *clayey*, *skyey*, etc.

eyalet (ā-yä′let), *n.* [Turk. *eyālet*, a province governed by a governor-general, < *wālī*, < Ar. *wālī*, *wēlī*, a governor (*wilāya*, province, government: see *vilayet*), *walī*, a lord, master.] Formerly, one of the largest administrative divisions of the Turkish empire; a pashalic. *Vilayet* is the name now given to an analogous division.

eyas (ī′ạs), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption, due to dividing, taking *a nyas*, *a nias*, as *an eyas;* so *eye*[2], a nest, for *nye;* the initial *n* being thus lost from the noun, as in *adder*[1], *orange*, etc.: see *nias*.] **I.** *n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which has been brought up from the nest, as distinguished from a hawk caught and trained: same as *nias*.

An aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapp'd for 't.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

For game-hawking *eyases* are generally used, though undoubtedly passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred. . . . *Eyases* were not held in esteem by the old falconers. . . . These hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the nineteenth century than in the Middle Ages. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 9.

II.† *a.* Unfledged.

Like *Eyas* hauke up mounts unto the skies,
His newly-budded pineons to assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

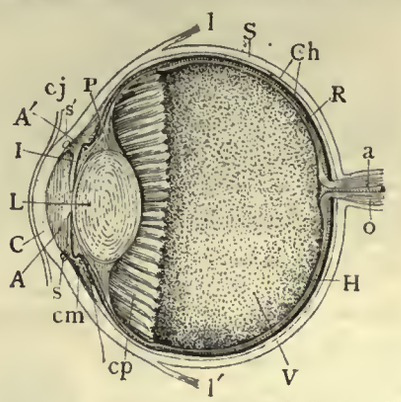
Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 24.

eyas-musket† (ī'as-mus#ket), *n.* 1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—2. Figuratively, a pet term for a young child.

Mrs. Page. Here comes little Robin.
Mrs. Ford. How now, my *eyas-musket?* What news with you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

eydent (ā'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand.*

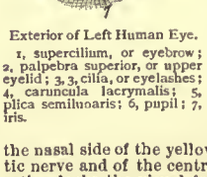
eye[1] (ī), *n.*; pl. *eyes* (īz), obsolete or archaic *eyen, eyne.* [Early mod. E. also *cie;* < ME. *eye, eghe, eighe, ege, eie, ehe, ee,* etc., pl. *eyen, eghen, eighen, egen, eien, eene, ein, iyen, ine,* etc., also later *eyes,* etc., < AS. *ēage,* pl. *ēagan* = OS. *ōga* = OFries. *āge, ōge* = MLG. LG. *ōge* = D. *oog* = OHG. *ouga,* MHG. *ouge,* G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = OSw. *auga,* Sw. *öga* = Dan. *öie* = Goth. *augo,* eye. The Teut. forms do not quite agree with the other Aryan forms, which are somewhat irregular: L. *oculus* (> It. *occhio* = Sp. *ojo* = Pg. *olho* = Pr. *olh* = F. *œil:* see *œiliad, eyelet, ocular,* etc.), dim. of an assumed **ocus;* = Gr. *ὄσσε,* dual of an assumed **ὄσσος* for **ὄκυος* (*ὄκκος* in Hesychius) (cf. Bœotian *ὀκταλλος* or *ὀκκαλλος,* reg. Gr. *ὀφθαλμός,* eye); = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *oko* = OPruss. *agins* = Lith. *akis* = Lett. *acs* = Skt. *akshan,* eye; appar. from the root (Gr. **ὀκ,* **ὀπ*) of Gr. *ὀσσεσθαι,* see; *ὀψεσθαι.* fut. associated with *ὁρᾶν,* see, *ὀπωπα,* I have seen, *ὀπτικός,* pertaining to sight, *ὀπτήρ,* one who sees, *ὀψ* (*ὀπ-*), *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), the eye, countenance, etc.; cf. Skt. √ *īksh,* see. The word *eye* appears disguised in *dais-y* and *wind-ow,* q. v. See *ocular,* etc., *ophthalmia,* etc., *optic,* etc.] 1. The organ of vision; the physiological mechanism of the sense of sight; an anatomical arrangement of parts by which optical images may be formed; in general, any part of an animal body by means of which the faculty of vision is exercised, or the impact of the light-rays is sensed as a visual impression or optical image. In most of the higher animals, as nearly all vertebrates, the eye is developed as a very special sense-organ of great structural complexity and functional delicacy. But from the point of view of comparative anatomy an eye is any part of an animal body which responds more readily than other parts to the special stimulus of light, or whose activity is specially excited by the impact of light-rays. Thus, an extremely rude eye in the form of a mere spot, often a pigment-spot sensitive to light, is common in low animals, as in infusorians, and may be situated anywhere on the body, and may be indefinitely multiplied in number. These rudiments of eyes are commonly described as *eye-specks, eye-points,* or *eye-spots.* (See cut under *Balanoglossus.*) In various cœlenterates and echinoderms organs apparently responsive to the action of light occur in various parts of the body and in varying numbers. Somewhat higher in the scale of evolution, eyes become unmistakable in structural character, however dim or uncertain their actual visual function may be, as in worms, snails, etc. But in some of the *Mollusca,* as cuttlefishes, eyes are highly specialized as visual organs of conspicuous character, comparable to those of vertebrates, though constructed on a different plan. In the vast assemblage of arthropods, as crustaceans, insects proper, and arachnidans, constituting a large majority of the animal kingdom, eyes as a rule are well developed under one or both of two main modifications, namely, the *simple eye* or *ocellus* and the *compound eye* or *oculus.* (See *compound eye,* below, and cut under *falx.*) Such eyes are usually only two, but may be four, six, or eight in number. These higher numbers of eyes occur chiefly in arachnidans, as spiders. Crustaceans have normally a single pair, often mounted on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, which are modified limbs of one of the cephalic segments. (See cut under *stalk-eyed.*) A few crustaceans have a single median eye. In vertebrates, where the eyes are normally never more nor fewer than one pair, these organs are received in special formations of the skull, the *sockets* or *orbits* of the eyes; and the eyes are usually further defended from accidental injury by various contrivances, as *eyelids, eyelashes,* and *eyebrows.* (See these words.) Other appendages of the eye namable among its "defenses" are the lacrymal apparatus, which secretes tears to moisten the organ, and the glandular structures (Meibomian follicles), which serve for its lubrication by secreting a greasy substance. The front of the eye has usually a special mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva.* The most essential or intimate parts of the organ of vision are contained in a globe or disk, the *eyeball* (which see), which is freely movable in its socket in the higher vertebrates, and rolled about by the action of various muscles, as the four recti and two obliqui of man and the choanoid muscle of some mammals. Externally the eyeball consists for the most part of a tough opaque membrane, the *sclerotic;* but in front, of a hard transparent structure, the *cornea.* These together are the outermost of three *tunics* or *coats* of the eye; the second tunic consists of the *choroid coat* and *ciliary processes* and the *iris,* and the third and innermost of the *retina,* the expanded end of the *optic nerve,* which enters the ball from behind and spreads out upon the choroid to a varying extent. The retina receives optical impressions focused upon it by the crystalline lens, which are transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are sensed as visual images. The hollow eyeball with its several tunics forms a kind of camera filled with certain solid and fluid refractive media. Directly in the axis of vision in the interior of the ball is suspended a solid biconvex body, the *crystalline lens,* serving to bring rays of light to a focus on the retina. The lens, inclosed in its capsule, also divides the interior of the eye into two compartments. The larger rear compartment is filled with a glassy fluid, the



Human Eye, in Median Vertical Anteroposterior Section. (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

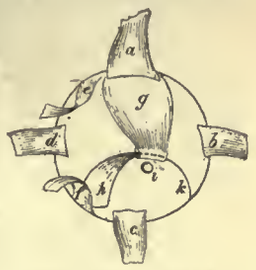
A, anterior, and *A'*, posterior chambers of aqueous humor; *a*, central artery of retina; *C*, cornea; *Ch*, choroid; *cj*, conjunctiva; *cm*, ciliary muscle; *cp*, ciliary processes; *H*, hyaloid; *I*, iris; *L*, crystalline lens in its capsule (the reference-line passes through the pupil); *l*, *l'*, insertion of tendon of superior and inferior rectus muscles; *o*, optic nerve; *P*, canal of Petit; *R*, retina; *S*, sclerotic; *s*, *s'*, circular sinus or canal of Schlemm; *V*, vitreous body filling back part of the eye.

vitreous humor, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane, which may also send prolongations through its substance. In front of the lens, between this structure and the cornea, the space is filled with a more watery fluid, the *aqueous humor.* This anterior space is partly divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber by the iris, which hangs in front of the lens like a curtain with a hole in the middle, the *pupil.* Besides the optic nerve, or special nerve of sight, the eye is supplied with other motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and has its appropriate blood-vessels. In man both eyes look directly forward, their axes being parallel, though the orbits in which they are contained present a little outward, or away from each other. The optic nerve follows the axis of the orbit, and consequently pierces the eyeball behind, a little on the inner side—that is, toward the nose. The muscles which move the ball are six, the rectus superior, rectus inferior, rectus externus, rectus internus, obliquus superior, and obliquus inferior. These muscles are innervated by three motor nerves, the oculomotor, trochlear or pathetic (distributed to the obliquus superior), and abducent (distributed to the rectus externus). The ball is embedded in a quantity of adipose tissue forming a soft cushion, but is also somewhat isolated by means of a thin membranous sac called the *vaginal tunic* or sheath of the eye. The ball is nearly spherical or globular, but is a little deeper and wider across than from before backward, measuring about an inch in each of the former axes and $\frac{23}{24}$ of an inch in the latter. (For the structure of the several tunics, see *sclerotic, cornea, choroid, ciliary, iris,* and *retina.*) The retina is an expansion of the optic nerve into a large, circular, concavo-convex sheet, which rests upon the choroid with its inner surface in contact with the body of vitreous humor in the back of the eye. In the middle of it and in the axis of the eye is a little rounded elevation, the *yellow spot,* or *macula lutea,* with a depression at its summit, the *fovea centralis.* To the nasal side of the yellow spot is the entrance of the optic nerve and of the central retinal artery; and here the retina lacks the visual function which characterizes all the rest of its surface. The lens is suspended in a transparent capsule in the axis of vision; it is biconvex, and more convex on its posterior than on its anterior surface. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch across and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and its structure presents concentric laminations. It tends to flatten with age. (See *crystalline lens,* under *crystalline.*) The vitreous humor fills the hollow of the eyeball behind the lens. It is a glassy or jelly-like substance, consisting chiefly of water, with a little saline and albuminous material, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane continuous in front with the capsule and suspensory ligament of the lens, and behind resting upon the retina. Some prolongations of the hyaloid enter the substance of this humor, and one of these is called the *canal of Stilling.* The quantity of vitreous humor, or bulk of the vitreous body, is about $\frac{4}{5}$ of the entire mass of the eyeball. The aqueous humor is the slightly saline watery fluid which fills the eye in front of the lens, between this and the cornea, on both sides of the iris, consequently occupying the whole of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Its bulk is very small. (See *conjunctiva, lacrymal, Meibomian, nasal, ocular, ophthalmic, optic, palpebral, supercilliary, tarsal,* etc.) The eye agrees with other sense-organs in development in the embryo, in being partly formed by the inversion or involution of a portion of epiblast from without, and partly by protrusion or evolution from within of a primitive ocular vesicle, the two coming together in the situation where the lens is to be developed. The result is that a portion of epiblast from the back of the embryo, which had been shut into the hollow of the cerebrospinal tube, pushes out from one of the cerebral vesicles to meet another portion of epiblast from the face of the embryo. Thus, the retina and associate parts are an outgrowth from the undeveloped brain, while the lens and associate epithelial structures are an ingrowth of epidermis. In other mammals with well-formed eyes the structure is substantially the same as in man, though minor and incidental variations are numerous. The eyes of quadrupeds usually present laterally, and not directly forward. They are usually relatively larger and probably much more effective organs of vision than those of man. They frequently develop a special choanoid muscle or retractor of the eyeball. The iris is commonly black, brown, or of some dark tint, seldom bluish or pale. It often contracts in such a way that the pupil is linear, elliptical, or narrowly oval, instead of circular, as in man. This is well seen in the cat. In birds several modifications occur. The eyeball is strengthened and its shape molded by a set of splint-bones or small bony plates disposed in a circle in the sclerotic around the cornea. The ball is hemispherical with an anterior projection, somewhat like a short acorn in a large cup, and the cornea is very convex. The pupil is always circular, though the iris may be so motile as to present only a narrow ring round the pupil, or to reduce the pupil to a mere point. These changes are well seen in the eyes of owls. There is also in the vitreous humor a peculiar plaiting or folding of the choroid, called the *marsupium* or *pecten.* The visual range and power of the eye in some birds, if not in all, are much greater than in man. All birds have three eyelids, the third very fully developed and arranged so as to sweep entirely across the front of the eye by means of special muscles and tendons upon the back of the eyeball. No birds are eyeless. In reptiles the eyes are structurally more like those of birds than of mammals. Some reptiles are eyeless, or have very rudimentary eyes. Most have eyelids, but these are wanting in ophidians, a transparent cuticle being continued directly over the ball, and shed with the rest of the cuticle. In fishes the eyes are generally symmetrically lateral, but not infrequently dorsal and closely approximated to each other, and rarely inferior; in one type, the heterosomes or flat-fishes, they are, however, both on one side, that belonging to the side which rests on the ground being in the very young in the normal position, but soon actually penetrating through the integument, and with the circumocular cranial region twisting to the opposite side and assuming a permanent position above the regular eye of the colored or uppermost side. The accessories of the eyes of mammals are undeveloped in fishes, but the eyes themselves are sometimes covered by a fold of the integument, and sometimes, as in some sharks, by a peculiar nictitant membrane. Among the most characteristic features are the flattening of the cornea and the sphericity of the crystalline lens. In one group (*Anableps*) a remarkable deviation from all other forms occurs, in that the cornea is divided by a horizontal band of the conjunctiva into upper and lower halves, and two pupils are developed, the species consequently being known as four-eyed fishes. In the lowest of the vertebrates (*Branchiostoma*) the eye is represented by a very small spot, coated with dark pigment and receiving the end of a short nerve. See *vision.*



Exterior of Left Human Eye.

1, supercilium, or eyebrow; 2, palpebra superior, or upper eyelid; 3, 3, cilia, or eyelashes; 4, caruncula lacrymalis; 5, plica semilunaris; 6, pupil; 7, iris.



Right Eyeball of Bird, seen from behind, showing the following muscles: *a*, rectus superior; *b*, rectus externus; *c*, rectus inferior; *d*, rectus internus; *e*, obliquus superior; *f*, obliquus inferior; *g*, quadratus; *h*, pyramidalis, with its tendon, *k*, passing through a pulley in the quadratus (as shown by dotted line) to keep it off the optic nerve, *i*, then passing around the edge of the ball to its insertion to the oicititating membrane.

For he beholdethe every man so scharply, with dreadfulle *Eyen,* that ben evere more mevynge and sparklynge, as Fuyr. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 282.

Our *yeen* ar made to looke; whi shulde we spare?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Thane the worthy kynge wrythes, and wepede with his *enghne.* *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1920.

There was he aware of a jolly beggàr,
As ere he beheld with his *eye.*
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

2. In a restricted or specific use, some part or appurtenance of the physical eye, taken as representing the whole. (*a*) The hole in the iris through which light enters; the pupil: as, owls' *eyes* contract in daylight; circular or oval *eyes.* (*b*) The socket of the eye; the orbit: as, the empty *eyes* of a skull. (*c*) The opening between the eyelids; the palpebral fissure: as, to close or shut the *eyes.*

Figuratively—**3.** Vision; the act of seeing, or the field of sight; hence, observation; watch.

Here will shee crosse the riuer; stand in her *eye,*
That she may take some notice of our neglected duties.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Then said Evangelist, Keep that light in your *eye,* and go up directly thereto, so shalt thou see the gate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 86.

The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands.
Franklin.

4. The power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision; appreciative or discriminative visual perception: as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for color, the picturesque, etc.

I have a good *eye,* uncle; I can see a church by daylight.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

5. Mental view or perception; power of mental perception; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii. 1.

The old lady that I have in my *eye* is a very caustic speaker. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

6. Look; countenance; aspect; face; presence.

I'll say, yon gray is not the morning's *eye*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

7. Regard; respect; view; close attention; aim.

The doughter of Agranadain hadde aette hir *iyen* moste vpon the kynge Ban more than on eny othir thinge, for the coninrison that Merlin hadde made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Men will counsel with an *eye* to themselves.
Bacon, Counsel.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

8. Opposed aspect or course; confronting presentation or direction: chiefly or wholly nautical: as, to steer a ship in the sun's *eye;* to sail in the wind's *eye.*

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind,
And in its *eye* more closely they come back.
Dryden.

9. Something resembling or suggesting an eye in shape, position, or general appearance. Specifically—(*a*) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

In caprifige and in mulberry tree
Figtree men graffeth forto multiplie,
And oon wol use a graffe, an oth'r the *eye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

(*b*) One of the spots on a peacock's tail. (*c*) The muscular impression on the inner side of the shell of a bivalve, as an oyster. See *ciborium.* (*d*) The hole or aperture in a needle through which the thread passes.

It is easier for a camel to go through the *eye* of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.
Mat. xix. 24.

This Ajax . . . has not so much wit . . . as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

(*e*) The hole in any instrument or tool in which a handle or the like is secured, or through which it is passed, as that for the handle in a hammer-head, that for the helve in an ax, that for the ring in the shank of an anchor, etc. (*f*) The hole of a millstone through which the grain passes. (*g*) In *metal.*, an opening at the angle of the tuyere, or where the tuyere connects with the gooseneck, in a blast-furnace, through which the state of the interior may be examined. This opening, which is protected by a plate of glass or mica, is called the *eye* of the furnace. (*h*) The catch of bent wire into which a hook (forming with it a hook and eye) is inserted. (*i*) An eyebolt. (*j*) *Naut.*, the loop at the upper end of a backstay or pair of shrouds which goes over the masthead of a ship. (*k*) The metal loop at the end of a harness-trace. (*l*) In *archery*, the loop of a bowstring which passes over the upper nock in bracing. (*m*) The socket at the end of a carriage-pole or shaft. (*n*) The center of a wheel or crank, designed to receive the shaft or axle. (*o*) The center of a target. (*p*) In *arch.*, a general term for the distinctly marked center of anything: thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its center from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is a circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a pediment is a circular window in its center.

10. A center or focus of light, power, or influence: as, the sun is the *eye* of day.

Sometime too hot the *eye* of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xviii.

Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts.
Milton, P. R., iv. 240.

And there is then observed the peculiar and dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of "the *eye* of the storm." *Science*, III. 63.

11†. A slight or just distinguishable tint of a color; tinge; shade.

Ant. The ground, indeed, is tawny.
Seb. With an *eye* of green in 't. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle*, Colours.

12. In *Crustacea*, a calcareous concretion embedded in the walls of the stomach. These concretions are supposed, but not known, to furnish a supply of calcareous substance for the formation of the new shell after a molt; but they are so small that this theory is hardly tenable. In the case of the higher crustaceans they are more fully called *crab's eyes.* (See *crab*[1].) In the crawfish they are two discoidal plates in the middle of the lateral surface of the walls of the anterior dilated portion of the cardiac division of the stomach, and weigh about two grains. They begin as calcareous deposits underneath the chitinous gastric lining, and increase until the creature molts, when they are also shed, together with the lining membrane and gastric armature.—**A or the green eye,** jealousy: from the poetic description of jealousy as the green-eyed monster.—**All my eye, or all in one's eye,** entirely in the eye or mind; seeming; apparent, but not real. [Slang.]

That's *all my eye*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The tenderness of spring is *all my eye*,
And that is blighted. *Hood*, Spring.

I've lost one eye, but that's a loss it's easy to supply
Out of the glory thet I've got, for that is *all my eye.*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

Apple of the eye. See *apple.*—**Artificial eye,** an object made in imitation of the natural eye. Those used for anatomical purposes are constructed of wax or papier maché. For use as substitutes for lost human eyes they are made of glass or porcelain. The chief use of artificial eyes, however, is for filling the sockets of stuffed animals. The simplest are small black glass beads or buttons mounted on a bit of fine wire. Larger eyes are more elaborately made of various shapes, with a close imitation in color of the iris or shape of the pupil.—**At eye†,** at a glance.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras, that though the coyne be faire *at yë*,
It wolde rather breat atwo than plye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1168.

Axis of the eye. See *axis*[1].—**Black eye.** (*a*) An eye whose iris is black. (*b*) An eye whose lids and surrounding parts are livid or discolored, as by a blow or bruise. (*c*) Figuratively, defeat; repulse; injury; disgrace or disfavor; hence, a shock, as if from a blow on the eye: as, that scheme got a *black eye* in the committee; I will give him a *black eye* in print. [Slang.]—**Body check-chain eye,** an eyebolt or clevis for fastening a check-chain to the car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*, p. 17.—**By the eye†,** in abundance.

Here's a bracelet, and here's two rings more, and here's money and gold *by th' eye*, my boy.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

Chambers of the eye. See *chamber.*—**Compound eyes,** in insects, simple eyes or ocelli set so close together that their several corneas are in contact, and pressed into tetragonal or hexagonal figures with slightly convex surfaces, giving the eye a faceted appearance, whence the name *faceted eyes.* Each cornea then answers to one of the faces of a cut brilliant. Behind such a cornea, instead of a lens, is placed a transparent pyramid whose base corresponds to the cornea, and whose apex is directed inward to be received into a kind of transparent calyx answering to a vitreous body. This last is surrounded by another calyx formed by the expansion of a nerve-filament arising from a ganglion on the end of the optic nerve, a short distance from the brain. Each lens-like pyramid, with its vitreous body and nerve-filament, is surrounded by a choroid coat, usually of a brown color. The size and shape of compound eyes, and especially the number of their facets, are very variable. Different facets of the same eye also vary in size.—**Crab's eye.** See def. 12.—**Dorsal eyes.** See *dorsal.*—**Evil eye.** See *evil*[1].—**Eye-and-ear observation,** in *astron.*, an observation of the time of passage of a star across a wire, made in the following way: The observer, having his eye at the telescope, listens to the beats of a clock, and notes where the star is at the beat immediately preceding the passage, and where it is at the next following beat. He mentally divides the space run over in this second into tenths, and by estimating in what part of it the wire lies, he determines the time of the passage to a tenth of a second.

Compound Eye of House-fly (side view), highly magnified.

The method of *eye-and-ear observation* . . . is so called from the part which both the eye and the ear play in the appreciation of intervals of time. The ear catches the beat of the clock, the eye fixes the star.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 79.

Faceted eyes. Same as *compound eyes* (which see, above).—**Flemish eye,** a ring formed in a rope's end by separating the strands into two parts, joining their ends, and wrapping the loop so formed with tarred canvas and service.—**Half an eye,** imperfect perception; limited observation, as if with a mere glance of the eye: as, that can be seen with *half an eye.*—**Lashing-eye,** an eye formed on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing to be rove through, to set it tight.—**Sheep's eyes.** See *sheep.*—**Simple eye,** in *entom.*, an ocellus or stemma. (See def. 1, and cut under *falx.*) In arachnidans the eyes are always simple, and have the same structure as those of crustaceans. These eyes are two, four, six, or eight in number, and seldom lacking. Their disposition in sets or groups, or singly, and especially when they are numerous, as six or eight, often furnish important characters in classification, as in spiders.—**Spliced eye.** See *eye-splice.*—**The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her** (*naut.*), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in ancient Greece to represent an eye at either side of a boat's prow (see cut under *embolon*); so at one time in Britain; and in Spanish and Italian boats and Chinese junks the practice still obtains. The hawse-holes are also called *the eyes.*—**The mind's eye,** intellectual sight or perception; the faculty of mental comprehension.

Ham. My father!—methinks I see my father.
Hor. Where, my lord?
Ham. In my *mind's eye*, Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The naked eye. See *naked.*—**To bat the eyes, to blear one's eyes†, to clap eyes on, to cry one's eyes out.** See the verbs.—**To find favor in the eyes of,** to be graciously received and treated by.—**To go eye out,** to swim quickly with much of the head and body exposed, making the eyes visible, as a cetacean: a whaling term.—**To have a drop in one's eye.** See *drop.*—**To have an eye to,** to contemplate, look after, or watch over, either with the idea of possessing or accomplishing, or of guarding or taking care of: as, he had long *had an eye to* the property; *have an eye to* the child in my absence.—**To have in one's eye,** to have under observation or in contemplation; have the eye or the mind fixed upon, with reference to some ulterior purpose: as, beware, for I *have* you *in my eye;* he *has* a promising scheme *in his eye.*—**To have one's eye on,** or **to keep an eye on,** to watch; observe closely.

Thoreau, on Walden Pond, reading the Greek poets and *keeping an eye on* the musk-rat and the squirrel and other like visitors, was free of a much larger world than many who have been round the globe. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 219.

To look babies in one's eyes, to look for Cupids in the eyes. See *baby*, 3.—**To meet the eye.** See *meet.*—**To put the finger in the eye†.** See *finger.*—**To set** or **lay eyes on,** to have a sight of. [Colloq.]—**To throw dust in one's eyes.** See *dust*[1].—**To wipe the** or **one's eye.** (*a*) To shoot at game which rises within range of another shooter and should be left to him. [Colloq.]

If you do perchance *wipe the eye*, as it is vulgarly called, of another shooter, take no notice of it, treat it as an accident, apologize, say you fired by mistake.
Sir R. Payne-Gallwey, Shooting, I. 128.

(*b*) To take the conceit out of a person; show one how foolish one is: as, to *wipe one's eye* for him. [Slang.]

eye[1] (ī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eyed*, ppr. *eying* (sometimes *eyeing*). [First in mod. E.; = D. *oogen* = Dan. *öjne*, eye, see; from the noun. Cf. *ogle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the eye on; look at; view; observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly or with fixed attention.

Wherefore *ey'st* him so? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The Duke of York, who did *eye* my wife mightily.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 149.

The wild-cat in the cherry-tree anear
Eyed the brown lynx that waited for the deer.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2. To make an eye in: as, to *eye* a needle.

II.† *intrans.* To be seen; appear; have an appearance.

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

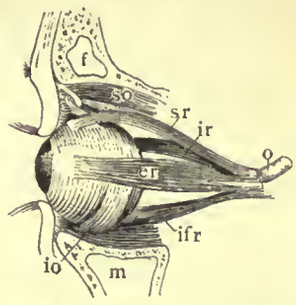
eye[2] (ī), *n.* [A corruption due to misdividing *a nye* as *an eye*, a nest, as *eyas* of *nias, nyas:* see *nye, nide, nidus.*] A brood: as, an *eye* or a shoal of fish.

They say a Bevie of Larkes, even as a Covey of Partridge, or an *eye* of Pheasaunts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

Or, if you chance where an *eye* of tame pheasants
Or partridges are kept, see they be mine.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

eyebait (ī'bāt), *n.* Same as *brit*[2], 2.

eyeball (ī'bâl), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye; the globus oculi: so called from its globular or spherical shape, as in man and many other animals. In animals below mammals it is often strengthened and molded into a particular form by the ossification of a part of the sclerotic tissue. These scleroskeletal eyebones are flattened plates disposed in a ring around the cornea in the fore part of the sclerotic. They are numerous and well marked in all birds, many reptiles, etc. See *eye*[1].



Muscles of Left Human Eyeball.
so, superior oblique; *io*, inferior oblique; *sr*, superior rectus, passing through a trochlea or pulley; *ifr*, inferior rectus; *ir*, internal rectus; *er*, external rectus; *f*, frontal sinus; *m*, maxillary sinus; *o*, optic nerve.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle *eyeballs*, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

eye-bar (ī'bär), *n.* A rod of steel or iron having a bulb or an enlargement at one or both ends, in which is a hole or eye, used in forming the members of a bridge or other structure.

eyebeam (ī'bēm), *n.* A beam or glance of the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not . . .
As thy *eye-beams.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

eye-biting† (ī'bī'ting), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Casting the evil eye; fascinating; bewitching.

Calling them *eye-biting* witches.
Adey, Candle in the Dark, p. 104.

II. *n.* See the extract.

A bewitching or *eye-biting:* a disease wherewith children waxe leane and pine away, the originall whereof they in olde time referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and malicious people. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

eye-bolt (ī'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having an eye or ring at one end.

eye-bone (ī'bōn), *n.* A scleroskeletal ossification in the sclerotic coat of the eyeball of some animals, as birds and reptiles; a sclerotal. See *eyeball* and *eye*[1].

eye-bree (ī'brē), *n.* [Now only Sc.; also written *eyebrei, eyebrie;* < *eye*[1] + *bree*[4], var. of *brow:* see *brow.*] An eyelid.

The lifting up of her eyes and in her *eye-breis.*
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind (2d ed. 1604), i. 7.

Into the same hue do they dye their *eye-breis* and eyebrows; so doe they the hair of their heads.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 53.

eyebright (ī'brīt), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis.* Also called *eyewort.*

Jesus cured a blind man with a collyrium of spittle, salutary as balsam, or the purest *eyebright.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

Spotted eyebright, a name sometimes given to *Euphorbia maculata* and *E. humistrata*, from a dark spot upon the leaf.

eye-brightening (ī′brīt″ning), *a.* Clearing the sight.

As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight. *Milton*, Church-Government.

eyebrow (ī′brou), *n.* [< ME. *egebrew*, < AS. *ēáganbrēgh*, prop. **ēáganbrǣw* (= OHG. *ougbrāwa*, *ougbrāa*, *ouceprā*, MHG. *ougebrā*, *oucbrā*, G. *augbraue*, *augenbraue*, *augbraune* = Icel. *augabrūn* = Dan. *øjenbryn* = Sw. *ögonbryn*), < *ēáge*, eye, + *brǣw*, brow: see *eye*[1] and *brow*, and cf. *eyebree*.] 1. The brow, or prominence of parts, over the eye; a prominent superorbital formation; a superciliary ridge or shield. In man the bony basis of the eyebrow is the frontal bone along the upper margin of the orbits, made somewhat more prominent by the development of the frontal sinuses or hollows within the bone. (See cut under *skull*.) The projection, however, is slight in comparison with the beetling superorbital ridges of many animals, as the gorilla. In birds, and in many reptiles and fishes, the eyebrow is a separate formation of a bone, or chain of bones, along the upper edge of the orbit, whose nature is that of the lacrymal bone. These are known as superorbitals, or superorbital bones or ossicles. (See cut under *Lepidosiren*.) One such bone forms the movable superciliary shield of some birds, as eagles, projecting like the eaves of a roof over the eye. The eyebrows include the soft parts, as flesh and skin, which cover the bone. See *supercilium*.

2. A fringe of hairs growing on the brow of the eye; the supercilia. See cut under *eye*[1].

He dragg'd his *eyebrow* bushes down, and made
A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *ornith.*, a superciliary streak of color.

eye-case (ī′kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa covering the eye.

eye-copy (ī′kop″i), *n.* A copy not made by photograph or mechanical appliance, but by the hand, guided only by the eye. [Rare.]

The collected fragments, together with a somewhat imperfect squeeze taken before the stone was broken up, and an early *eye-copy* of a portion of the inscription, are now exhibited side by side in one of the ground-floor rooms at the Louvre. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 207.

eyed (īd), *a.* [< AS. *-ēáged*, *-ēged*, in comp., < *ēáge*, eye, + *-ed*[2].] Having eyes, or marked with eye-like spots; furnished with eyes: used separately and in composition: as, a dull-*eyed* man; ox-*eyed* Juno; the *eyed* or ocellated blenny. See cut under *ocellate*.

He is in deede prouyd a good knyht,
Eied as argus with reson and forsiht.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. cxix.

A wild and wanton pard,
Eyed like the evening star, with playful tail
Crouch'd fawning in the weed. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

Dark, jewelled women, orient-*eyed*.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

eye-doctor (ī′dok″tor), *n.* An oculist. [Colloq.]

eye-dotter (ī′dot″èr), *n.* A small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple.

Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters*, instead of the fingers, for forming the eyes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 422.

eye-drop (ī′drop), *n.* A tear. [Rare.]

That tyranny, which never quaff'd but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eye-drops*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

eye-eminence (ī′em″i-nens), *n.* A prominence on which the eyes are situated in certain *Arachnida*, especially the *Pedipalpi*. Also called the *ocular tubercle*.

eye-flap (ī′flap), *n.* A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle.

eyeful† (ī′fûl), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-ful*.] Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable.

With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.

eye-glance (ī′glans), *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

And ever, as Dissemblaunce laught on him,
He lowrd on her with daungerous *eyeglaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

eye-glass (ī′glas), *n.* 1. A lens made of crown-glass or rock crystal, used to assist the sight by correcting defects of vision. Eye-glasses are either single, and held between the projection of the brow and the cheek, or double, and kept in position by a spring, which compresses the nose. They are commonly distinguished from *spectacles*, which are held by pieces of metal passing over the ears. Formerly eye-glasses had to be kept in place by the hand.

I remember noticing his way of giving an odd wrinkle to the upper part of his face, so that his *eye-glasses* flew off with a click. Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 71.

2. The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, or similar instrument.

The Gregorian construction . . . appeared to him [Newton] to have such disadvantages that he "saw it necessary to alter the design, and place the *eye-glass* at the side of the tube." *Amer. Cyc.* (ed. 1876), XV. 625.

3. In *surg.*, a glass for the application of a collyrium to the eye.—4†. The lens of the eye.

Have not you seen, Camillo,
(But that's past doubt—you have; or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn). *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

eye-glutting (ī′glut″ing), *a.* Filling or satisfying the eye. [Rare.]

"Mammon" (said he), "thy godheads vaunt is vaine,
And idle offers of thy golden fee;
To them that covet auch *eye-glutting* gaine
Proffer thy giftes." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 9.

eyehole (ī′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or an opening, as in a mask, or in a curtain or door, through which one may look; a peep-hole.—2. A circular opening, as in a bar, to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring; an eye.—3. One of the three orifices of a cocoanut. *Darwin*. Also *eye-spot*.

eyeing (ī′ing), *n.* The process of punching eyes in needles.

eyelash (ī′lash), *n.* 1. One of the small hairs or bristles which grow in a row, or in rows, on the edges of the eyelids; a cilium of the eyelid; a lash.

Blepharitis, or inflammation of the follicles of the *eyelashes*, has received a great variety of names.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Either one of the two rows or lines of hairs which respectively fringe the upper and lower eyelid; the superior or inferior cilia; a series of eyelashes collectively. See cut under *eye*[1].

Pale with the golden beam of an *eyelash* dead on the cheek.
Tennyson, Maud, iii.

The languid eye with drooping *eyelash*, if it expresses beauty, is never dull. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 298.

eye-lens (ī′lenz), *n.* 1. The cornea or exterior lens of an insect's eye; a cornea-lens or corneule. *Packard*.—2. The lens, as of a microscope, to which the eye is applied.

eyeless (ī′les), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves.
Milton, S. A., l. 41.

eyelet (ī′let), *n.* [An accom. (as if < *eye*[1] + dim. *-let*) of earlier *oilet*, *oylet*, *oyliet*, *oillet*, *oelet*, < ME. *oylet*, *olyet*, a hole, < OF. *oeillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of OF. *oeil*, F. *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *eye*[1].] 1. A small aperture; specifically, a small round hole worked round the edge like a buttonhole, used in dressmaking, sailmaking, and the like. Also *eyelet-hole*.

Winding up his mouth,
From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking *eyelet*, small.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. A metallic ring designed to be placed in a perforation called an eyelet-hole, in cloth, leather, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, or small rope; also, a similar ring used for fastening together sheets of paper, etc. It is made as an extremely short tube, the edges of which are pressed over and outward so as to clasp the material to which it is applied.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small eye or ocellate spot; a small spot with a central dot of another color. (*b*) An ocellus or simple eye.

eyeleteer (ī-le-tēr′), *n.* [< *eyelet* + *-eer*.] A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

eyelet-hole (ī′let-hōl), *n.* [Formerly *oilet-hole*, *oyliet-hole*; < *oilet*, now *eyelet*, + *hole*[1], the second part being explanatory of the first.] 1. Same as *eyelet*, 1.

His *Oylet-holes* are more, and ampler:
The King's own Body was a Samplar.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A hole in a fabric, piece of leather, etc., in which an eyelet is or may be placed.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet-holes* to draw it close. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

eyeleting-machine (ī′let-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for inserting and fixing eyelets in boots and shoes. The improved form is self-feeding.

eyeliad†, *n.* See *eyliad*.

eyelid (ī′lid), *n.* [< ME. *egelid*, *ehelid*, *eelid*, *eeled* (= OFries. *āghlid*, *āchlid* = D. *ooglid* = G. *augenlid*); < *eye*[1] + *lid*.] The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purposes of protecting and wiping the ball of the eye, as well as of moistening it by spreading the lacrymal fluid over its surface. Eyelids occur in mammals, birds, most reptiles, and *Amphibia*, not in *Ophidia* and true fishes. They are generally two in number, upper and lower, formed of ordinary skin and a layer of conjunctiva, stiffened or not with cartilage, and furnished with appropriate muscles, glands, etc.; they are technically called *palpebræ*. Some animals, as birds, have a third eyelid, the nictitating membrane, a fold of conjunctiva capable of being swept obliquely across the front of the eyeball; some mammals possess it imperfectly developed, as the horse. A similar structure defends the eye of some sharks, though seldom called eyelid. Serpents have no proper eyelids, because the cuticle continues unbroken over the eyeball. See cut under *eye*[1].

Is it thy will thy image should keep open
My heavy *eyelids* to the weary night?
Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

He saw
The slow tear creep from her closed *eyelid* yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Eversion of the eyelid. See *eversion*.—**To hang by the eyelids,** to be loosely attached; be loosened; be ready to fall. [Colloq.]

I came by accident upon a magic quarto, shabby enough in its exterior, with one of the covers *hanging by the eyelids*, and otherwise sadly battered.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 11.

eye-line (ī′līn), *n.* In hemipterous insects, an imaginary straight line extending from the eye to the origin of the labrum. The position of the antennæ, above or below the eye-lines, has been used as a character in classification.

eye-lobe (ī′lōb), *n.* In trilobites, one of the pair of lateral lobes of the head on which the eye is placed.

eyemark† (ī′märk), *n.* An object gazed at; a spectacle.

Will you stand rhyming there upon a stage, to be an *eyemark* to all that pass? *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

eye-memory (ī′mem″ọ-ri), *n.* Memory for what is seen by the eye.

Visual perception or *eye-memory*.
Nature, XXXVII. 562.

eyent, *n.* An obsolete or archaic plural of *eye*[1].

eye-opener (ī′ōp″nèr), *n.* Something that causes the eyes to open, or that opens the eyes, literally or figuratively. (*a*) A marvelous narrative or incident, or a disclosure of some wrong done or evil threatened. [Colloq.] (*b*) A draught of strong liquor, especially one taken in the morning; a strong drink; a horn. [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) Information or an experience that enables one to comprehend what before he had failed to see the meaning of; that which gives one sudden discernment as to things with which he has to do: as, overhearing that remark proved an *eye-opener* to me. [Colloq.]

eyepiece (ī′pēs), *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—**Collimating eyepiece.** See *collimating*.—**Diagonal eyepiece,** one which by means of a reflector deflects the emergent rays at right angles.—**Erecting** or **terrestrial eyepiece,** one which presents the object erect instead of inverted: used in spy-glasses.—**Huygenian eyepiece,** a common form of negative eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their convexities turned away from the eye.—**Negative eyepiece,** a combination of lenses which intercepts the rays from the objective before they come to a focus, and forms the focal image within itself: there are numerous forms.—**Positive eyepiece,** one which views an image formed outside of itself, and so can be used with a reticle or micrometer.—**Ramsden's eyepiece,** a common form of positive eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their plane surfaces turned outward. (There are numerous special forms of eyepiece, designated by trade-names, as *euryscopic*, *monocentric*, *orthoscopic*, *solid*, etc.)

eye-pit (ī′pit), *n.* The orbit or socket of the eye.

Their eyes did wander and fix no where, till shame made them sink into their hollow *eye-pits*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 620.

eye-point (ī′point), *n.* An eye-spot; an ocellus.

eyer[1] (ī′èr), *n.* One who eyes or watches closely.

The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

eyer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *air*[1].

eyer[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heir*.

eye-reach (ī′rēch), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; extent of vision; eyeshot.

Is not he bleat
That gets a seat in *eye-reach* of him?
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

eye-salve (ī′säv), *n.* A medicated salve for the eyes.

If we will but purge with sovrain *eye-salve* that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us, then we would beleeve the Scriptures protesting their own plainnes and perspicuity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

eye-servant (ī′sèr″vant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

eye-server (ī′sèr″vèr), *n.* Same as *eye-servant*.

The man who loiters when the master is away is an *eye-server*, which, I take it, is the opposite of a Christian.
C. H. Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talks, p. 15.

eye-service (ī′sèr″vis), *n.* 1. Service performed only under inspection of the eye of an employer or master.

Servants, obey in all things your masters. . . . Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

It is but an *eye-service*, whatsoever is compelled and involuntary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 61.

2. Homage paid with the eyes. [Rare.]

But none was so well worth *eye-service* as my own beloved Lorna. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

eye-shade (ī′shād), *n.* A shade for the eyes. Specifically—(*a*) A screen or vizor worn over the eyes as a protection from the light. (*b*) A hood attached to the eyepiece of a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye.

eyeshot (ī′shot), *n.* [< *eye*[1] + *shot*, *n.*; after *gunshot*, *bowshot*, etc.] Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

How shall I bear the *eye-shot* of the croud in court? *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Mr. King stood one side and . . . noted the *eye-shots*, the flashing or the languishing look that kills, and never can be called to account for the mischief it does. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 32.

eyesight (ī′sīt), *n.* [< ME. *eyesyht*, *eghesihthe*, *eihsihthe*, *ehsihthe*, etc.; < *eye*[1] + *sight*.] 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation.

According to the cleanness of my hands in his *eyesight*. Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*

Perhaps one of my own race, perishing within *eyesight* of the smoke of home. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. The seuse of seeing; faculty or power of vision: as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Thoughts, link by link
Enter through ears and *eyesight*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 2.

eyesore (ī′sōr), *n.* 1. A sore upon or near the eye, as at the corner of the eye or upon an eyelid. Hence—2. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

And is the like conclusion of psalms become now at the length an *eyesore* or a galling to their ears that hear it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

I'll, by a willing death, remove the object
That is an *eyesore* to you.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iii. 2.

The Temple erected to Claudius as a badge of thir eternal slaverie stood a great *Eye sore*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

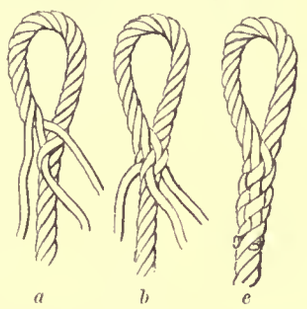
eye-sorrow (ī′sor″ō), *n.* An offense or sorrow to the eye or sight. [Rare.]

Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye-sorrow* of Vincennes. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 5.

eye-speck (ī′spek), *n.* A minute or rudimentary eye; an eye-spot or eye-point: as, the pigmented *eye-specks* of infusorians. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

eye-speculum (ī′spek″ū-lum), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for retracting the lids in operations upon the eye.

eye-splice (ī′splīs), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. Also called *spliced eye*.



a *b* *c*

Eye-splice.

a, one strand stuck; *b*, all three strands stuck once; *c*, all three strands stuck three times (finished splicing).

eye-spot (ī′-spot), *n.* 1. One of the rudimentary sensory organs of many low animals which have been supposed to have a visual function. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

The author [Romanes] finds that, by cutting off the *eye-spots* from several star-fishes and sea-urchins, they do not seek the light thrown into the dish, as is invariably their habit when these organs are intact. *Science*, V. 389.

2. The rudiment of an eye in the embryo of higher animals.—3. An ocellus.—4. In certain unicellular algæ, as *Volvox*, a (usually) reddish spot thought to resemble an eye in position and appearance.—5. An ocellated or eye-like spot, as those on the tail of a peacock.

On the upper side of the wings are two black *eye-spots*. *Harris.*

6. Same as *eyehole*, 3.

The three *eye-spots* seen at the end of a cocoa-nut. *Zoölogist*, Aug., 1885, p. 315.

eye-spotted (ī′spot″ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Junoes Bird in her *ey-spotted* traine
So many goodly colours doth containe.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 95.

eye-stalk (ī′stâk), *n.* The stem or stalk upon which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans; the ophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*. *Coues.*

eyestone (ī′stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small *Turbinidæ*, flat on one side and convex on the other, used for removing substances from between the eyelid and the eyeball. When put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance which may be causing irritation.

Not many people, in any sense of the word, go about provided with *eyestones* against the chance cinders that may worry others. *Mrs. Whitney*, Lealie Goldthwaite, iii.

eye-string (ī′string), *n.* A muscle by which the eye is moved or held in position.

I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, crack'd them, but
To look upon him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Crack, *eye-strings*, and your balls
Drop into earth. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

The last words that my dying father spake,
Before his *eye-strings* brake, shall not of me
So often be remember'd as our meeting.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

eye-sucker (ī′suk″ėr), *n.* A lernæan crustaceous parasite, *Lernæonema spratta*, which attaches to the eye of the sprat.

eyet, *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eye-tooth (ī′tōth), *n.* A tooth under the eye: a name given to the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars. Also called *dog-tooth*.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, or **to have one's eye-teeth cut.** See *cut*.

eye-wagest (ī′wā″jez), *n.* Wages such as eye-service deserves.

They do Him but eye-service, and
He giveth them but *eye-wages*.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 28.

eye-waiter (ī′wā″tėr), *n.* An eye-servant.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear; for most of them were but *eye-waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 316.

eye-wash (ī′wosh), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

eye-water (ī′wâ″tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *eye-wash*.—2. The fluid refractive media of the eye; the aqueous and vitreous humor. See *eye*[1].

Eye-water . . . is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy]. This liquor is slightly glairy, or rather glassy, and puts a sort of sizing on the plumage difficult to efface. *Coues*, Field Ornith., 1874.

eye-wink (ī′wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; . . . and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eye-wink* of her. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

eye-winker (ī′wing″kėr), *n.* An eyelash. [U. S.]

eye-witness (ī′wit″nes), *n.* One who testifies to something he has seen.

For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 Pet. i. 16.

This is the most accurate relation of what passed, as to matter of fact, from honourable, most ingenuous, and disintress'd *eye-witnesses*. *Evelyn*, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

eyewort (ī′wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *ēagwyrt*, < *ēage*, eye, + *wyrt*, wort, plant.] Same as *eyebright*.

eyghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*[1].

eyght (āt), *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eygre, *n.* See *eager*[2].

eyle[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *ail*[1].

He myght wele a-riae, for hym *eyleth* noon evell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

eyle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ail*[2].

eyliad† (ī′li-ad), *n.* [Also written *eyeliad*, in simulation of *eye*[1]; also *oeiliad*, *oeilliad*, and *œillade*; < OF. *oeillade*, F. *œillade*, an ogle, < *oeil*, F. *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, *eye*[1].] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too; examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

eyne (īn), *n.* An archaic plural of *eye*[1].

How can we see with feeble *eyne*
The glory of that Majestie Divine?
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 123.

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwardly on mine.
Mrs. Browning, My Doves (early edition).

eyot, *n.* [Also *eyet*, *eyght*, etc., variant spellings of *ait*, q. v.] Same as *ait*.

eyra (ī′rä), *n.* A kind of wild cat, *Felis eyra*, ranging from Texas southward into South

Eyra (*Felis eyra*).

America, of a uniform reddish color, with an extremely long, slender body, long tail, and short limbs, especially the fore legs.

eyrant, *a.* In *her.*, same as *ayrant*.

eyre[1] (ār), *n.* [An archaic spelling, preserved by its legal associations; < ME. *eyre*, *eire*, < AF. *eire*, OF. *erre*, *oire*, journey, < L. *iter*, a journey: see *errant*[2] and *itinerant*.] 1. A journey or circuit.

We are able to see how the itinerant King gradually became a monarch of the modern type. The change may be attributed to the growth of the system of missi, of itinerant deputies of the sovereign, his servants, as the English phrase was, in *eyre*. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 183.

2. A court of itinerant justices.—**Adjournment in eyre.** See *adjournment*.—**Justices in eyre**, judges, either members of or delegates from the King's Great Court or Aula Regia, sent periodically from the capital throughout the other counties of the kingdom for the purpose of holding court. The regular establishment of this system dates from 1176 (22 Hen. II.), and it gave place to substantially the present system of assize and nisi prius, under 13 Edw. I., c. 30. It seems that in the earlier periods, when these justices were empowered to levy royal revenues, remonstrances of the people led to a concession that they should make the circuit only once in seven years. Later, when the judicial function became more important, they were directed by Magna Charta to visit every county once a year.

The *eire* of justize wende aboute in the londe. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 517.

These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient *justices in eyre*, justiciarii in itinere. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iv.

eyre[2]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *air*[1].

eyre[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *aery*[2].

It is reported that the men of the country where the Eagle *eyreth*, etc. *Turberville*, Booke of Falconrie, etc. (1611), p. 10.

This is a gentlewoman of a noble house,
Born to a better fame than you can build her,
And *eyres* above your pitch. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

eyre[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heir*.

eyren†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *egg*[1].

eyriet, eyry†, *n.* Old spellings of *aery*[2].

eyset, *n.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

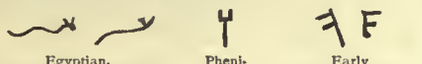
eyster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oyster*.

eytet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *eight*[1].

eythet, *n.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *egethe*, a harrow (cf. *egethere*, a harrower: words occurring but once each, in glosses). = D. *egge* = LG. *egge* = OHG. *egida*, *ekitha*, MHG. *egede*, *egde*, *eide*, G. dial. *egde*, *eide*, *ede* (G. *egge*, < LG.), a harrow; cf. L. *oeca*, Lith. *akeezos*, a harrow; perhaps ult. connected with L. *aeies*, = E. *edge*: see *edge*.] A harrow.

Theose foure, the faith to teche, folwede Peers teom,
And harowede in an hand-whyle, al holy scripture,
With to [two] *eythes* that thei hadden, an olde and a newe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 273.

F, 1. The sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet, as in the Latin and the Phenician, and also as in the early Greek alphabet, through which the Latin was derived from the Phenician (see *A*), although it has gone out of use in the alphabet generally known to us as Greek. The Phenician character had the name *vav* or *waw* (meaning 'peg' or 'hook'), and its value was that of our English *w*. This same value it had in primitive Greek use, and it is found so used in western inscriptions, although lost too early to appear in eastern inscriptions. The sound, namely *w*, went gradually out of use in Greek, and its sign went with it. Since the latter somewhat resembled in form one gamma (Γ) written above another, the Greek grammarians gave it the fanciful name of *digamma* or *double gamma*, by which therefore we generally call it as a Greek letter. The comparative scheme of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:

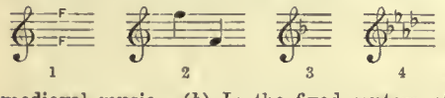


Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

In the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin use the sign first received the value we give it, since the *f*-sound occurred in Latin and needed a representative; the *w*-sound was provided for by being written with the same character as *u*. (See *U* and *V*.) The sound *f*, as we pronounce it, is a surd (or breathed, or voiceless) labiodental, a fricative sound or spirant: that is to say, it is made by the audible friction or rustling of the unintonated breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the tips of the upper teeth, these being held in contact with one another. If, everything else remaining the same, the intonated breath be forced out instead, the sound is *v* (as in *valve, vivid*); hence, *f* and *v* are corresponding surd and sonant. An *f*, nearly identical with ours in audible character, may also be made between the edges of the two lips alone, without any help from the teeth; and such a purely labial *f* is heard in many languages, and is with probability to be regarded as more primitive than the labiodental *f*, and as forming the transition to it, in the languages where the latter prevails. The same sound is also widely represented in English by *ph*, but almost only in words coming from the Greek; it also exists in some words written with *gh*, as *laugh, cough, clough, rough, tough*, etc., the labial aspirant having taken in such words the place of the palatal, such change being recognized in the spelling in only a few words, as *dwarf, draft* (= *draught*), *duff* (= *dough*, as formerly pronounced), etc. Historically, *f* stands in general for a more original *p*, as found in Sanskrit and the classical languages: thus, *father* for *pitar*, *πατήρ*, *pater*, etc.

Thus the letter *F* is derived from the Hieroglyphic picture of the cerastes, or horned Egyptian asp.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 12.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 40, and with a dash over it, $\overline{F}$, 40,000.—3. In *music:* (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one flat having the signature shown in fig. 3, or of the minor key of four flats having the signature shown in fig. 4; also, the final of the Lydian mode in



1 2 3 4

medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fourth tone of the scale of C, called *fa*, and hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower space or upper line (1). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (2).—4. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [Abbr. of *function.*] In *alg.*, the sign of an operation in general, and especially of a function having a differential coefficient.—5. An abbreviation—(*a*) of *Fellow* (see *F. R. S., F. S. A.*, etc.); (*b*) in *physics*, of *Fahrenheit* (which see); (*c*) in *fisheries*, of *full fish*—a commercial mark; (*d*) in a ship's log-book, of *fog*.—6. The chemical symbol of *fluorin*.—**F clef.** See *clef*.

fa (fä), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of L. *famuli:* see *gamut.*] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale—that is, the subdominant. In the major scale of C this tone is F, which is therefore sometimes specifically called *fa*.

fa' (fâ), *v.* [Sc., also written *faw;* = E. *fall*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall, in any sense.

Wha for Scotland's King and law
Freedom's aword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman *fa'*,
Let him follow me.
Burns, Bruce's Address.

II. *trans.* 1. To have as one's lot or share; get; obtain.

He well may *fa'* a brighter bride,
But nane that lo'es like me.
Skiœn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

2. To claim; pretend to. *Jamieson.*

A prince can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he mauna *fa'* that.
Burns, For A' That.

fa' (fâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *fall*[1], *n.*] 1. Fall.—2. Share; due.

An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.
Ritson, Scottish Poems, II. 65.

3. Lot; chance.

A towmond [twelvemouth] of trouble should that be my *fa'*,
A night of gude fellowship aowthers it a'.
Burns, Contented wi' Little.

F. A. A. An abbreviation of *free of all average*, a phrase used in marine-insurance policies. See *average*[2], *n.*

faam, *n.* See *faham.*

fa'ard (fârd), *a.* [Sc.; also written *fard, faur'd;* a contr. of *favored.* Cf. *farand.*] Favored: used in composition: as, weel-*fa'ard*, well-favored; ill-*fa'ard*, ill-favored.

Puir auld Scotland suffered aneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the ill-*fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

fab (fab), *n.* A Scotch form of *fob*[2].

Faba (fā'bä), *n.* [L., a bean.] A genus of leguminous plants, by most authors included under the genus *Vicia*. The only species, *F. vulgaris* (*Vicia Faba*), is the horse- or Windsor-bean, which has been in cultivation from very early times, and the origin of which is not certainly known, though it is said to have been found wild in both central Asia and northern Africa. It is extensively cultivated in the old world, where the seeds are used chiefly for feeding horses, and in a green state as a vegetable.

Horse-bean (*Faba vulgaris* or *Vicia Faba*).

Fabaceæ (fā-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *fabaceus*, of beans: see *fabaceous.*] Same as *Leguminosæ*.

fabaceous (fā-bā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fabaceus*, of or consisting of beans, < *faba*, a bean.] Bean-like; leguminous.

fabella (fā-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *faba*, a bean.] A sesamoid fibrocartilage, sometimes found ossified, developed in the gastrocnemius muscle, and situated on the back of the knee-joint or behind the condyle of the femur, in special relation with the fibula: as, "the fibular *fabella*," *Owen.*

faber (fā'bėr), *n.* [L., a smith: see *fabric, fever*[2].] A name of a fish, the dory, *Zeus faber.*

Fabian (fā'bi-an), *a.* [< L. *Fabianus*, < *Fabius:* see def.] Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in the manner of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who in conducting military operations against Hannibal declined to risk a battle in the open field, but harassed the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors. *Times* (London).

Fabiana (fā-bi-an'ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Fabiano*, a Spanish botanist.] A small solanaceous genus of South American shrubs. *F. imbricata* is a heath-like evergreen of Chili, with small crowded leaves and a profusion of pure white flowers, for which it is occasionally cultivated. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter taste, and is a popular remedy in Chili for urinary disorders.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *fable*, < OF. *fable, fauble*, F. *fable* = Pr. *fabla, faula* = Sp. *habla* = Pg. *falla*, speech, talk, language, mod. *fabula*, a fable, = It. *favola* = D. *fabel* = MHG. *fabele, fabel, favele*, G. *fabel* = Dan. Sw. *fabel*, < L. *fabula*, a narrative, account, story, esp. a fictitious narrative, story, fable, < L. *fari*, speak, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, declare, make known, < √ **φa*, orig. give light, shine (cf. *φαίνειν*, √ **φav*, bring to light, make appear, give light, mid. appear), = Skt. √ *bhā*. From L. *fari*, speak, beside *fable, fabulate, confabulate, fabulous, fabulist*, etc., come also E. *affable, effable*, etc., *fame*[1], *famous, infamous*, etc., *fate, fatal*, etc., *infant, infantry*, etc.; and from Gr. *φάναι* or *φαίνειν* come E. *phase, phantasm, phantom, fantasy, fancy, phenomenon, emphasis*, etc.] 1. A story; a tale; particularly, a feigned or invented story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narrative devised to enforce some useful truth or precept, or to introduce indirectly some opinion, in which imaginary persons or beings as well as animals, and even inanimate things, are represented as speakers or actors; an apologue.

Vae them to reade in the Bible and other Godly Bokes, but especyally keepe them from reading of fayned *fables*, vayne fantasyes, and wanton stories.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I never may believe
These antique *fables*, nor these fairy toys.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest and that which pleases the most universally is *fable*, in whatsoever shape it appears. . . . Upon the reading of a *fable* we are made to believe we advise ourselves. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 512.

2. A story or history untrue in fact or substance, invented or developed by popular or poetic fancy or superstition and to some extent or at one time current in popular belief as true or real; a legend; a myth.

Narrations of miracles . . . grew to be esteemed but as old wives' *fables*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

Witchcraft and diabolical possession and diabolical disease have long since passed into the region of *fables*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 194.

3. A story fabricated to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood; a lie: as, the story is all a *fable*.

This ȝe witeth wel alle with-oute any *fabul*,
That this lond hade be lore at the last ende,
gif thise werres hade lasted any while here.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4608.

4. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem founded on imagination.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

5. Subject of talk; gossip; byword. [Rare.]

Alas! by little ye to nothing file,
The peoples *fable*, and the spoyle of all.
Spenser, Ruines of Rome, st. 7.

Knew you not that, sir? 'tis the common *fable*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Allegory, Parable*, etc. (see *simile*).—3. Invention, fabrication, hoax.

fable (fā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fabled*, ppr. *fabling.* [< ME. *fablen*, < OF. *fabler, faubler, flaber* = Pr. *favelar* = Sp. *hablar*, speak, talk, etc., = Pg. *fallar*, speak, talk, tell, restored Sp. Pg.

fabular, fable, = It. *favolare* (= G. *fabeln* = Dan. *fable*), < L. *fabulare*, talk, speak, converse, < *fabula*, a narrative, account, subject of common talk: see *fable*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To talk.

While thei talkiden [var. *fableden*].
Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

2. To speak or write fiction; tell imaginary stories.

As for Noah, the *fabling* Heathen, it is like, deified him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 52.

But weaker even than the *fabling* spirit of these genealogical inanities is the idle attempt to explode them by turning the years into days. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

3. To speak falsely; misrepresent; lie: often used euphemistically.

For of the leste y wille you apeke,
And fer to *fabille* I wille you neught.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 96.

He *fables* not, I hear the enemy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

Do you think I *fable* with you?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To feign; invent; devise or fabricate; describe or relate feigningly.

It is elegantly *fabled* by Tythonus.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

I pray you sit not *fabling* here old tales.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Hauing before *fabled* a Catalogue out of Berosus of the ancient Kings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 72.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 292.

fabled (fā'bld), *p. a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Theu fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

In such guise she stood,
Like *fabled* Goddess of the Wood.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

fablemonger (fā'bl-mung"gėr), *n.* One who invents or repeats fables.

To distinguish the true and proper allegoriata from the *fablemongers* or mythica (I know not what else to call them), such as Dr. Burnet, &c., before mentioned.
Waterland, Works, VI. 16.

fabler (fā'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *fabler*, < OF. *fableor*, < L. *fabulator*, a talker, etc., < *fabulare*, talk: see *fable*, *v.*] 1†. A talker.

The *fablers* or ianglers and seekers out of prudence.
Wyclif, Bar. iii. 23 (Oxf.).

2. A writer or speaker of fables or fictions; a fabulist; a dealer in feigned stories; a falsifier.

If so many examples . . . suffice not to confounde your simple aalicque lawe inuented by falce *fablers* and crafty imagiuers of your fablyng Frenche menne, then here what God saith in the booke of Numeri. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

Old *fabler*, these be fancies of the churl.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fabliau (fab-li-ō'), *n.*; pl. *fabliaux* (-ōz'). [F., < OF. *fabliaus*, older *fablel* = Pr. *fablel*, a short tale, etc., < ML. as if **fabulellus*, for which L. *fabella*, a short tale, story, play, etc., dim. of *fabula*, a tale, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] In *French lit.*, one of the metrical tales or diversions of the trouvères, belonging mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

What the original forms of the Beast Epic and the Legend of the Saints were for the lewest, auch were the *fabliaux* for the burgher middle class.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 517.

Until the appearance of Mr. Pater's "Studies of the Renaissance," knowledge of the delightful love-story of "Aucassin and Nicolette" was practically confined to the atudents of *fabliaux*. The story, one of the most attractive of its class, appears in the famous collection of *fabliaux* of Le Grand, whence it was translated by Way in his well-known selection from that work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 359.

fabling (fā'bling), *n.* [< ME. *fabling*; verbal n. of *fable*, *v.*] 1. The making of fables; fabulous narration or composition.

Which occurrents in Nature ne doubt haue giuen occasion to some of further *fabling*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

The art of *fabling* may be classed among the mimetic arts. It is an aptitude of the universal and plastic faculties of our nature; and man might not be ill defined as "a mimetic and fabling animal."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 100.

2. Fiction; fables collectively.

Let the dreams of classic idolatry perish — extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary *fabling*, in the heart of childhood, there will, forever, spring up a well of innocent or wholesome superstition — the seeds of exaggeration will be busy there, and vital — from every-day forms educing the unknown and the uncommon.
Lamb, Elia, p. 160.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* [Formerly also *fabrick*, *fabrike*, *fabriq*, *fabrique* (= D. *fabriek* = G. Dan. Sw. *fabrik*); < F. *fabrique* = Pr. *fabriga* = Sp. *fábrica* = Pg. *fabrica* = It. *fabbrica*, < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, art, trade, product of art, structure, fabric, < *faber*, a workman (artisan, smith, carpenter, joiner, etc.) (> ult. *fever*[2], q. v.), prob. < √ **fa* in *fa-c-ere*, make: see *fact*. From L. *fabrica*, a workshop, through the vernacular OF. *forge*, comes E. *forge*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. A structure of any kind; anything composed of parts systematically joined or connected. Specifically — (*a*) The structure or frame of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a bridge, etc.

Hee that desireth further to reade, or rather to see the old Ierusalem, with her holy *Fabriques*, let him resort to Arias Montanus his Antiquitates Iudaicæ.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

The South church is richly paved with black and white marble: the West is a new *fabriq*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

But that of Sancta Sophia, once a Christian Temple, exceedeth not onely the rest, . . . but all other *fabricks* whatsoever throughout the whole universe.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

That *Fabric* rises high as Heav'n
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.
Prior, Engraved on a Column in the Church of Halstead.

(*b*) A woven or felted cloth of any material or style of weaving; anything produced by weaving or interlacing: distinctively called *textile fabric*.

Here and there a cobweb, woven to the consistence of a *fabric*, swung in the air.
M. N. Murfree (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of the Great [Smoky Mountains, x.

The material most used in the early days of the Spanish conquest for the production of *fabrics* was the fiber of a plant called chagnar.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxix. (1886), p. 92.

2. Any system of connected or interrelated parts: as, the universal *fabric*; the social *fabric*.

The Poets were wont to lay the foundations and first beginnings of their poeticall *Fabriques* with inuocation of their Gods and Muses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 1.

I find there are many pieces in this one *fabric* of man.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold, a *fabric* wonderful
Of absolute perfection. *Milton*, P. L., x. 482.

3. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; tissue.

The baseless *fabric* of this vision.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

A young divine gave us an eloquent sermon on 1 Cor. 6, v. 20, inciting to gratitude, and glorifying God for the *fabriq* of our bodys and the dignitie of our nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent. *Ure.*

That distinguished archæologist agrees with M. Stephani in considering these vases to be of Athenian *fabric*, and to have been exported to the Crimea, Rhodes, and other places with which Athens traded in the fourth century B. C. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 391.

4. The act of building. [Rare.]

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor. *Milman.*

Congregation of the Fabric. See *congregation*, 6.— **Corded fabric**, a textile fabric whose pile is cut in ribs running in the direction of the length of the warp; or a fabric having larger and smaller threads alternately, thus making a ribbed surface. *E. H. Knight.*— **Elastic fabric.** See *elastic*.— **Fabric lands**, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches.— **Mixed fabric**, a textile fabric made of a combination of two or more fibers, as tweed, peplin, etc.— **Textile fabric.** See def. 1 (*b*).

fabric† (fab'rik), *v. t.* [< *fabric*, *n.* Cf. *fabricate*.] To build; construct; put into form.

He who hears what praying there is for light and clearer knowledge to be sent down among us, would think of other matters to be constituted beyond the discipline of Geneva, fram'd and *fabric't* already to our hands.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

fabricant (fab'ri-kant), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fabrikant*, < F. *fabricant* = Sp. Pg. *fabricante* = It. *fabbricante*, < L. *fabrican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fabricari*: see *fabricate*.] A manufacturer; a working tradesman. *Simmonds.*

fabricate (fab'ri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabricated*, ppr. *fabricating*. [< L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari* (> It. *fabbricare* = Sp. Pg. *fabricar* = Pr. *fabregar* = F. *fabriquer* = D. *fabriceren* = G. *fabrizieren* = Dan. *fabrikere* = Sw. *fabricera*), make, construct, frame, forge, build, etc., < *fabrica*, a fabric, building, etc.: see *fabric*. See also *forge*, *v.*, ult. < L. *fabricari*.] 1. To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce: as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woolens.

Our artificial timepieces — clocks, watches, and chronometers — however ingeniously contrived and admirably *fabricated*, are but transcripts, so to say, of the celestial motions. *E. Everett*, Uses of Astronomy.

2. To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge: as, to *fabricate* a lie or a story; to *fabricate* a report.

Crowland is thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to *fabricate* for her an apocryphal chronicle.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *fabrikation*, < F. *fabrication* = Pr. *fabricatio* = Sp. *fabricacion* = Pg. *fabricação* = It. *fabbricazione*, < L. *fabricatio(n-)*, a making, framing, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*.] 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; formation; manufacture.

The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horrour.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *fabrication* of tapestry with the needle had always been a favorite occupation for ladies of the highest rank.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 565.

2. The act of devising or contriving falsely; fictitious invention; forgery: as, the *fabrication* of testimony; the *fabrication* of a report.

Not only the *fabrication* and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, whereby a new operation is given to it, will amount to forgery.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II.

3. That which is fabricated; especially, a falsely contrived representation or statement; a falsehood: as, the story is a *fabrication*.

For my part, I can only say, that what is related of the first audience with the king, and many of the following pages, seem to me to be *fabrications* of people that never have been in Abyssinia. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 151.

= **Syn. 3.** Fiction, figment, invention, fable, fergery, coinage.

fabricator (fab'ri-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *fabricateur* = Sp. Pg. *fabricador* = It. *fabbricatore*, < L. *fabricator*, a maker, framer, forger, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*. See also *forger*, ult. < L. *fabricator*.] 1. One who fabricates or constructs; a maker or manufacturer.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe, . . . when he created the erratic and fixed stars, did not make those huge immense bodies . . . to twinkle only, and to be an ornament to the roof of heaven. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the nailmaker. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who invents a false story; one who makes fictions.

fabricatress (fab'ri-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fabricatrice* = It. *fabbricatrice*, < LL. *fabricatrix*, fem. of *fabricator*.] A female fabricator. *Lee.*

fabricature (fab'ri-kā-ṭụr), *n.* [< OF. *fabricature* = It. *fabbricatura*; as *fabricate* + *-ure*.] Fabrication; manufacture.

Fabricia (fā-brish'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Fabricius*, a German entomologist: see *Fabrician*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids. *De Blainville*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Echinomyidæ*, having the second antennal joint longer than the third. The larvæ are parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Fabrician (fā-brish'iąn), *a.* Pertaining to or proposed by the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1743–1808): as, *Fabrician* genera. — **Fabrician pouch.** See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa*.— **Fabrician system of classification**, in *entom.*, same as *cibarian system* (which see, under *cibarian*).

fabrile† (fab'ril), *a.* [< OF. *fabrile* = Sp. Pg. *fabril* = It. *fabrile*, *fabbrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, < *faber*, a workman, artisan: see *fabric*.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, etc.: as, *fabrile* skill. *Cotgrave.*

fabular (fab'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fable; fabulous. [Rare.]

One would expect to find a creature so familiar in their sports, and so frequent a type in their literature, as the hawk, figuring among the "dramatis personæ" of a *fabular* romance constructed by mediævsl men.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 165.

Fabularia (fab-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable: see *fabular*.] A genus of fossil porcellaneous foraminifers, having narrow and mostly elongated chamberlets opening terminally upon a cribriform surface and filled with labyrinthic shell-matter. *F. ovata* abounds in the Eocene of France.

Fabularina (fab"ū-lā-rī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fabularia* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifers, taking name from the genus *Fabularia*. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

fabulate (fab′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulated*, ppr. *fabulating*. [< L. *fabulatus*, pp. of *fabulari*, fable: see *fable*, *v.*] To fable. [Rare.]

[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

fabulise, *v. i.* See *fabulize*.

fabulist (fab′ū-list), *n.* [= F. *fabuliste* = Sp. Pg. *fabulista* (the L. term being *fabulator*), < L. *fabula*, a fable.] An inventor or a writer of fables; a fabler; a maker of fictions.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone.

Fabulists always endow their animals with the passions and desires of men. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 372.

So this easy-going *fabulist* passes on to the 17th of December, 1799, again without a reference. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 462.

fabulize (fab′ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulized*, ppr. *fabulizing*. [< L. *fabula*, fable, + *-ize*.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or stories. Also spelled *fabulise*.

Then endlessly among themselves they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jeast, dance, leap, skip. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

fabulosity (fab-ū-los′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fabulosities* (-tiz). [= F. *fabulosité* = Sp. *fabulosidad*, < L. as if **fabulosita(t-)s*, < *fabulosus*, fabulous: see *fabulous*.] 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. [Rare.]

Now, as by his history he means this book of Job, it is evident he supposed the *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

2†. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

fabulous (fab′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fabuleux*, OF. *fableux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fabuloso*, < L. *fabulosus*, fabulous, celebrated in fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] 1. Feigned or invented, as a story; fictitious; not true or real: as, a *fabulous* description or hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

Howsoeuer, it is more than apparant that the booke bearing Enochs name is very *fabulous*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

The Europeans reproach us with false history and *fabulous* chronology. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvi.

The total expulsion of the Shepherds at any one time by any King of Egypt, or at any one place, must be *fabulous*, as they have remained in their ancient seats, and do remain to this day. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 397.

2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; not to be received as truth; incredible; hence, enormous; immense; amazing: as, a *fabulous* price; *fabulous* magnificence.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*. *Macaulay*, Misc., II. 372.

A man of *fabulous* leanness arose, and began a kind of dance. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 229.

3. Fabling; addicted to telling fables.

The *fabulous* voices of some few
Poor brain-sick men, styled poets.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

What diff'rent Faults corrupt our Muses thus?
Wanton as Girls, as Old Wives *Fabulous!*
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Fabulous age, that period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes: as, the *fabulous age* of Greece or Rome.

fabulously (fab′ū-lus-li), *adv.* 1. In a fabulous manner; in fable or fiction: as, it is *fabulously* related.

These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented. *Grenewly*, Annals of Tacitus, p. 131.

2. Incredibly; to such extent as to exceed probability; hence, enormously; amazingly: as, *fabulously* rich.

fabulousness (fab′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fabulous or fictitious.

His [Boëthius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

faburden†, faburthen†, *n.* and *a.* [Also *fabourdon*; a partial accom. of OF. *faux-bourdon*: see *faux-bourdon*, and *burden*[3] = *burthen*[3].] I. *n.* In *medieval music*: (*a*) The rudest kind of polyphony, consisting of a melody or cantus firmus with the third and sixth added to each tone: not radically different from *organum*.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering.
Gavin Douglas, Palace of Honour, i. 42.

(*b*) Later, the process or act of adding a simple counterpoint to a cantus, especially by improvisation. (*c*) A drone-bass or a refrain; a burden.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*. *Lyly*, Euphues.

I could not make my verses iet vpon the stage in tragicall buskins, euerie worde filling the mouth like the *faburden* of Bo-Bell. *Greene*, Perimedes, Address to Readers (1588).

II. *a.* Monotonous.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience (with mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Fierovanti doth) above all the learned Galienists of Italie, or Europe. *Lodge*, Wit's Misery (1596).

fac (fak), *n.* [Abbr. of *facsimile*.] A combination of flowers or ornamental types of decoration, in imitation of the engraved head-bands of the early printers: a typographic fashion in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

façade (fa-säd′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *façade*, < F. *façade*, < It. *facciata*, the front of a building (see *faciata*, *faciate*), < *faccia* = F. *face*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] In *arch.*, a front view or elevation; the chief exterior face of a building, or any one of its principal faces if it has more than one: as, the *façade* of the Louvre; the *façade* of St. Peter's in Rome.

Like so many of the finest churches, [the cathedral of Siena] was furnished with only a plain substantial front wall, intended to serve as the backing and support of an ornamental *façade*. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

In Egypt the *façades* of their rock-cut tombs were . . . ornamented so simply and unobtrusively as rather to belie than to announce their internal magnificence. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

face[1] (fās), *n.* [< ME. *face*, rarely *faas*, *faz*, < OF. *face*, F. *face* = Pr. *fatz* = Sp. *faz*, *haz* = Pg. *face* = It. *faccia*, < L. *facies*, the face, visage, countenance, look, appearance, form, etc.; prob. connected with *fax* (*fac-*), a torch, *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty (see *facete*, etc.), *focus*, a hearth (see *focus*, etc.), < √ **fac*, **fa* = Gr. √ **φa* = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine: see *fable*, *fame*[1], *fate*, etc.] 1. The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

Henry played with Lewis the Heir of France at Chess, and winning much Money of him, Lewis grew so cholerick, that he threw the Chess-men at Henry's *Face*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 30.

Is not the young heir
Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not show his *face* in Naples?
Sir R. Stapylton, Slighted Maid, p. 19.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her *face*, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 18.

He would not, with a peremptory tone,
Assert the nose upon his *face* his own.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 122.

2. Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his *face* against it.

The Lord make his *face* shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Some read the King's *face*, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See *to make a face*, below.

"Could I have found a more respectable subject?" he inquired of her. "The adjective is excellent," she said, with a little *face*, as she put her violin into its case. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

4. Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself! *Bacon*, Friendship.

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs. *Milton*.

They [the priests] saw that the king was not inclined to advance money, and all of them knew perfectly, that, whatever *face* he put upon the matter, the Ras would not give an ounce of gold to prevent the Abuna from staying there [in confinement] all his life. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 646.

5. Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

I cannot with any *face* ask you to trust me with anything in future. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

However I may set a *face* and talk,
I am not valiant. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I wonder you can have the *face* to follow me,
That have so prosecuted things against me.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

That his rise hath been by her and her husband's means, and that it is a most inconceivable thing how this man can have the *face* to use her and her family with the neglect that he do them. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 132.

This gentleman . . . is particularly remarkable for a becoming assurance; . . . none are more blessed with the advantages of *face*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

6. Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases *before the face*, *in the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*.

Honours, grace, and dignities he ever bestoweth upon those that have done him any memorable service *in the face* of his enemies. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

The parson threatens him, if he does not mend his manners, to pray for him *in the face* of the whole congregation. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

Without any evidence, nay, *in the face* of the strongest evidence, he [Mr. Montagu] ascribes to the people of a former age a set of opinions which no people ever held. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In face of you, as you entered the door, was the entrance to the working-kitchen, or scullery. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

7. In *anat.*, technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or facies, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See *facial*.—8. In *entom.*, the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes. In descriptions the term is applied to a more or less definite area, which varies for the different orders.

9. In *bot.*, the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the *back*.

That part of the anther to which the filament is attached, and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the *face*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 137.

10. The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the *face* of the earth or of the waters; the *face* of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

Also the breadth of the *face* of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits. Ezek. xli. 14.

A generall rumour of a generall peace now spread it self over all the *face* of those tormented Countries. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 10.

An unusual light rested, to him, on the *face* of the world. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 323.

And now the only thing that had the springs of life within its bosom was the great, sweet-voiced clock, whose faithful *face* had kept unchanged amidst all the swift pageantry of changes. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

11. A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the *face* of an arrowhead. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.—12. That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.—13. The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.—14. That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat. *Rankine*.—15. In *mining*, but chiefly in *coal-mining*: (*a*) Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the *working-face*.

Tunnels of a large *face* are those whose height is six or seven feet, and are about eight feet wide. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 258.

(*b*) Sometimes, improperly, same as *back* or *cleat*.—16. The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

His actions never carried any *face*
Of change or weakness. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, things would soon take a new *face*. *Swift*, Advancement of Religion.

Truth and goodness and beauty are but different *faces* of the same All. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 28.

Assyriology has considerably changed the *face* of Hebrew etymology and lexicography. *The American*, VII. 24.

17. In *astrol.*, one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts. Each face was assigned to one of the planets—namely, the first face of Aries to Mars, who is the lord of that house, and all the following faces to the sun, Venus, Mercury, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, in regular rotation.

Euery signe is departid in 3 euene parties by 10 degrees, and thilke porcioun they clepe a *face*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

If any planet be in his decanate, or *face*, he has the least possible essential dignity; but being in his own decanate or *face*, he cannot then be called peregrine. A planet being in his decanate or *face* describes a man ready to be turned out of doors, having much to do to maintain himself in credit and reputation; and in genealogies it represents a family at the last gasp, even as good as quite decayed, hardly able to support itself.
Lilly, Astrology (ed. Zadkiel).

18. The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically—(*a*) the express terms; (*b*) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law: as, the *face* of a draft.—**19.** In *arch.*, same as *band*[2], 2 (*e*).—**20.** In *bookbinding*, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

After the *face* [of a book] has been ploughed, the back springs back into its rounded form. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

Ambulacral face. See *ambulacral.*—**Composition face.** See *composition.*—**Face of a bastion.** See *bastion.*—**Face of a cannon, face of a piece,** the terminating plane at the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, perpendicular to the axis of the bore.—**Face of a square,** one of the sides of a battalion or regiment when formed in square. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Face on,** in *coal-mining*, parallel with the cleat, or principal system of joint-planes: said of a mode of working the coal. It is the opposite of *end on* (which see, under *end*).—**Faces about**†, turn your faces around: a military word of command, equivalent to *about face.*

Double your files; as you were; *faces about.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v.

Good captain, *faces about*, to some other discourse.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Face to face, in a confronting attitude or position; in actual presence or propinquity: as, to be *face to face* with impending disaster.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers *face to face.* Acts xxv. 16.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

I had spoken *face to face* with the veritable author of a printed book. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

They [right and wrong] are the two principles that have stood *face to face* from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle.
Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV. 890.

Fit of the face. See *fit*[1].—**Hippocratic face.** See *Hippocratic.*—**On the face of it,** on the evidence of the thing itself; by its own showing: as, the paper is a forgery *on the face of it;* the story is false *on the face of it.*—**To change face**†. See *change.*—**To fly in the face of.** See *fly*[1].—**To have two faces in** or **under one hood**†, to be guilty of duplicity.

He that *hathe too faces yn on hode*
May be enrolled yn thys fraternyte [of fools].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 80.

To make a face, to change or distort the countenance, as in disapproval, mockery, or disgust; put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!
Why do you *make* such *faces?*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

To run one's face, to obtain credit or favor without security or recommendation, or by sheer boldness or audacity. [Slang, U. S.] = **Syn.** *Face, Visage, Countenance. Face* is the general word, representing the permanent combination of features, apart from any changes produced by thought and feeling. *Countenance* is the *face* as affected by the state of the mind; hence such figurative uses of the word as to give *countenance* to an idea or undertaking. *Visage* is essentially the same as *countenance*, but especially regards the *face* as seen. *Countenance* and *visage* are sometimes applied to the faces of brutes, but are ordinarily held as too high for such use, expressing too much of intellect or character.

Dusk *faces* with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

On his bold *visage* middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 21.

Woe is written on thy *visage.*
Aytoun, Edinboro after Flodden.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession from the which . . . men of course do seek to receive *countenance* and profit. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

O'er his *countenance*
No shadow past. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

face[1] (fās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faced*, ppr. *facing.* [< ME. *facen;* < *face*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively: as, to *face* an audience; the house *faces* the sea; we are *facing* important events.

They had now *faced*, as they saw, without power any more to evade it, a fiery trial.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

Double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually *face* each other, and have the porch between them.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 399.

Two problems *face* the combined intelligence of England for solution at the present time.
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 39.

Hence—**2.** To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy: as, to *face* the consequences.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 27.

3. To cover or partly cover with something in front.

Some round-grown thing, a jug
Faced with a beard. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) Of buildings: as, a house *faced* with marble.

The pyramid was *faced* by adding courses of long blocks on each layer of the steps.
Chambers, Lib. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 307.

(*b*) In *tailoring, dressmaking*, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lappets or the hem, with another material. See *revers* and *facing.*

Grumio. Thou hast *faced* many things.
Tailor. I have. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.—**5.** To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing: said of a playing-card.—**To face down,** to abash by fixedness of gaze; cow by stern looks; hence, to withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down.*
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Because he walk'd against his Will;
He *fac'd* Men *down*, that he stood still.
Prior, Alma, iii.

To face it with a card of ten†. (*a*) In the old game of primero, to stand boldly upon a card; bluff. Hence—(*b*) To face it out by sheer audacity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face out. (*a*) To put or force (a person) down or out by assuming a bold front; defeat by mere effrontery or audacity.

I haue here . . . broughte you for the trewe fayth of the Catholike churche, agaynst your false heresy, wherewith you would *face* our Saulour *out* of the blessed sacrament: I haue brought agaynst you, to your face, Saint Bede and Theophylacius. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1132.

(*b*) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; brave, as a charge, with effrontery: as, she *faced* it *out.*

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face tea, to improve its superficial appearance by the addition of coloring matter in the process of firing. See *facing*, 3.—**To face the music,** to meet the emergency boldly; accept the situation at its worst. [Slang, U. S.]

Although such reverses [financial panic] would seem to fall with crushing weight upon some of our most substantial citizens, a strong determination to *face the music* is everywhere manifested. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spy*, Sept. 22, 1857.

Now that those whom he recognized as his enemies had succeeded in putting him in this position, he determined to *face the music*, and not allow them to gain any advantage if he could help it. *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 52.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To appear.

The evil consequences thereof *faced* very sadly.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

2†. To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

To langhe, to lie, to flatter, to *face;*
Foure waies in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For there thou needs must learne to langh, to lie,
To *face*, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 506.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

3. To brag; rail; vaunt; boast. *Halliwell.* [Old and prov. Eng.]

All the day long is he *facing* and croking.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

4. To turn the face; especially, in *milit. tactics*, to turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right *face*, left *face*, or right about *face.*

When he [the pawn] has *faced*, either right or left, he only commands the two diagonals towards which he *faces* [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 24.

To face about (*milit.*), to turn on the heel so as to face in the opposite direction.

Face about, man! A soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden.

Our Captain bid us then *face about.*
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 246).

face[2] (fās), *v. t.* [ME. *facen*, by apheresis from *defacen:* see *deface.*] **1**†. To deface.

Polexena . . .
All *facid* hir face with hir fell teris
That was red as the roses.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9128.

2. To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

Cards having been once ground down need but little grinding at any one time afterwards, unless they get jammed, *faced*, . . . or something unusual happens to them. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 47.

face[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fesse.*

faceable (fā'sa-bl), *a.* That may be faced or approached. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

face-ache (fās'āk), *n.* Neuralgia in the nerves of the face; tic douloureux.

face-ague (fās'ā'gū), *n.* Same as *face-ache.*

face-card (fās'kärd), *n.* A playing-card on which there is a face; the king, queen, or knave of any suit of cards; a court-card.

face-cloth (fās'klôth), *n.* **1.** A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

The *Face-Cloth* too is of great Antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that after the closing the Eyes, &c., a Linen Cloth was put over the Face of the Deceased.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 23, note.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth* from his face.
Seward, Letters, i. 249.

Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stept,
Took the *face-cloth* from his face.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

2. A cloth for washing the face; a wash-cloth.

face-cover (fās'kuv″ėr), *n.* In *fort.*, an interior glacis, placed in the ditch, with its crest high enough to mask the scarp-wall from the plunging fire of distant batteries: intended to prevent besiegers from effecting a practicable breach in the wall unless they succeed in establishing their batteries on this interior glacis.

faced (fāst), *p. a.* **1.** Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—**2.** Appearing as to the face; having a facial expression of a certain kind; looking. [Rare.]

A company of rural fellows, *fac'd*
Like lovers of your laws.
Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

3. Having the upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed: as, a *faced* stone.—**4.** Having the front, or some part of the front, covered with other material (see *face*[1], *v. t.*, 3): said of garments, as a man's coat, a woman's gown, etc., and often used compounded with the name of the material: as, silk-*faced;* satin-*faced.*—**Faced card,** in *card-playing*, a card that has been shown by a player face up during the deal or out of turn.

faced-lined (fāst'līnd), *a.* In *her.*, having the lining exposed at the fold or opening, as a mantle: an epithet used only when the tincture of the lining is to be specified: as, a mantle *faced-lined* gules.

face-flatterer (fās'flat″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who compliments another grossly and to his face. [Rare.]

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterer and back-biter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

face-guard (fās'gärd), *n.* **1.** A covering or mask to protect the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, etc.—**2.** Any fixed projection from the front of a helmet, serving to protect the face, as the nasal.

face-hammer (fās'ham″ėr), *n.* **1.** A hammer having a flat face, as distinguished from one having both ends pointed or edged. See cut under *hammer.*—**2.** A hammer with a cutting and a blunt end, used in preparing stone for finer tool-work.

face-lathe (fās'lāᵺ), *n.* **1.** A lathe for turning face-work, such as bosses and core-prints.—**2.** A lathe with a large face-plate and a slide-rest adjustable in front on its own shears. It is generally transverse. *E. H. Knight.*

face-mold (fās'mōld), *n.* The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

face-painter (fās'pān″tėr), *n.* A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

face-painting (fās'pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The act or art of painting faces or portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. [Rare.]

Giorgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face-painting.*
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. The act of applying rouge or other coloring matter to the face.

face-plan (fās'plan), *n.* A plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

face-plate (fās'plāt), *n.* **1.** A true-plate used to test a plane surface.—**2.** A plate used as a cover or shield for any object subject to shock or abrasion.—**3.** The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe to which the piece to be turned is often fastened.

facer (fā'sėr), *n.* **1**†. One who faces; one who puts on a bold face.

Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay; there be no greater talkers, nor boasters, and *facers*, than they be. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

You preserve
A race of idle people here about you,
Facers and talkers, to defame the worth
Of those that do things worthy.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

2. A severe blow on the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one. [Slang.]

The . . . shepherd . . . delivered a terrific *facer* upon our large, vague, benevolent, middle-aged friend.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 2.

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

3. A bumper of wine. *Halliwell.*

facet[1] (fas′et), *n.* [Also written *facette*, and formerly also *fascet;* = D. G. Dan. *facette* = Sw. *facett;* < F. *facette*, OF. *facete* (= Sp. Pg. *faceta* = It. *faccetta*), dim. of *face*, face: see *face*[1].] 1. A little face; a small surface; specifically, in *lapidary work*, a small polished surface, usually of some geometrical form; one of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy. There are various arrangements of the facets, the choice depending upon the shape of the stone, but they may be grouped in three classes, styled *brilliant cut*, *rose cut*, and *trap cut*. See cuts under *brilliant*.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection; like diamonds cut with *fascets*.
Bacon, Honour and Reputation.

His talk,
When wine and free companions kindled him,
Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem
Of fifty *facets*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

A young fellow of talent, with two or three *facets* to his mind. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet between the flutings of a column.—3. In *anat.*, a smooth, flat, circumscribed articular surface of bone. See second cut under *dorsal*.—4. In *entom.*, the surface of an ocellus of the compound eye of an insect; also, an ocellus.—**Double-skill facet**, in *lapidary work*, one of the triangular facets cut in removing the lower angle of the foundation squares. Also called *brilliant facet*.

These facets are by some lapidaries called *double-skill facets*, from being cut in pairs.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

Skill facet, in *lapidary work*, one of the upper row of facets around the table of the stone. See cut under *brilliant* (fig. 2).

These triangular facets are called *skill facets*, from the difficulty of placing them correctly.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 227.

facet[1] (fas′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faceted* or *facetted*, ppr. *faceting* or *facetting*. [= F. *facetter* = Pg. *facetar* = It. *faccettare;* from the noun.] To cut a facet or facets upon: as, to *facet* a diamond.

facet[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *faceet*, *faucet*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty: see *facete*.] A book; especially, a child's book of instruction; a primer.

Faceet [var. *facet*, *faucet*], booke. *Prompt. Parv.*

And he to drawe these chyldren, as well in the schoole of *facet*, as in songe, organes, or suche other vertuous thinges. Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. lxxvi.

facete† (fa-sēt′), *a.* [= OF. *facet* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. It. *faceto*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, fine, polite, courteous, witty; prob. connected with *facies*, face, appearance, form: see *face*[1].] 1. Choice; fine.—2. Pleasant; cheerful; facetious.

All those that otherwise approve of jests in some cases, and *facete* companions (as who doth not?), let them laugh and be merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A *facete* discourse, and an amicable friendly mirth, can refresh the spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 742.

"I will have him," continued my father, "cheerful, *facete*, jovial." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 5.

faceted, facetted (fas′et-ed), *p. a.* 1. In *lapidary work*, covered with facets, or cut with geometrical surfaces to enhance the brilliancy, as a gem.

The term brilliant cut, when used alone, is always understood to imply that the front and back of the stone are both *faceted*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

2. Having facets, as the compound eye of an insect. See *compound eyes*, under *eye*[1].

The individual ocellites are at once recognized . . . by the *facetted* appearance of the surface.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 626.

facetely† (fa-sēt′li), *adv.* Elegantly; cleverly; ingeniously.

They [the eyes] are the chiefe seates of love, and as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode of his, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 461.

faceteness† (fa-sēt′nes), *n.* Elegance; cleverness; ingenuity of expression.

Parables do not only by their plainness open the understanding, but they work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing by the reason of that *faceteness* and wittiness which is many times found in them.
Sir M. Hale, Sermon, Luke xviii. 1.

facetiæ (fa-sē′shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *facetia*, wit, a jest, witticism, < *facetus*, witty: see *facete*.] 1. Witty or humorous sayings or writings.—2. In booksellers' or collectors' catalogues, books of an objectionable kind, broad, coarsely witty, or indecent.

faceting, facetting (fas′et-ing), *n.* 1. The process of cutting facets, as on a gem.—2. The act or art of shaping in facets.

The skilful and practised workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger with great dexterity and accuracy; . . . the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called *faceting*.
Gee, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 180.

facetious (fā-sē′shus), *a.* [= F. *facétieux* = Sp. Pg. *facecioso*, facetious, < L. *facctia*, wit: see *facetiæ*.] 1. Sportive; jocular, without lack of dignity; abounding in fun: as, a *facetious* companion.

The genius of their philosophy was free and *facetious*.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos.

There was the usual *facetious* young man, whose mild buffooneries have their use on such occasions.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

2. Full of pleasantry; playful, but not undignified; exciting laughter: as, a *facetious* story.

When I was last in Paris, I heard of a *facetious* Passage 'twixt him [the Duke] and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 46.

'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and t' address
The skittish fancy with *facetious* tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
Cowper, Task, ii. 470.

One of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or *facetious* tale.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 239.

=**Syn.** *Merry*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*); jocose, humorous, funny, droll, comical.

facetiously (fā-sē′shus-li), *adv.* In a facetious manner; merrily; waggishly; wittily; with pleasantry.

B. answers very *facetiously:* I must own that a command to lend, hoping for nothing again, and a command to borrow, without returning any thing again, seem very different commands. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 86.

facetiousness (fā-sē′shus-nes), *n.* [< *facetious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being facetious; sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise *facetiousness*, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 1087.

facette, *n.* See *facet*[1].

facetted, facetting. See *faceted*, *faceting*.

face-value (fās′val′ū), *n.* The value expressed on the face, as of a note.

face-wheel (fās′hwēl), *n.* Same as *crown-wheel*.

The late Mr. Larkin, in finishing his beautiful wood models of crystals, employed calcined flint pulverized and glued upon wooden *face-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 360.

fachon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falchion*.

facial (fā′shal), *a.* [= F. Pr. *facial*, < ML. *facialis*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the face: as, *facial* expression: an epithet specifically applied in anatomy to many structures which compose this part of the head: as, a *facial* artery, bone, muscle, nerve, vein, etc.—2. Pertaining to some part of an animal like or called the face; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the front of the head, or to the part distinguished as the face in the various orders.—**Facial angle of Camper, of Cloquet**, etc. See *craniometry*.—**Facial artery**, a large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.—**Facial axis**. See *axis*[1].—**Facial bone**, any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper: in human anatomy 14 bones (each pair counted as two) are included in this set; they are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrymal, two malar, two palate, two inferior turbinated, vomer, and inferior maxillary bones.—**Facial canal**. See *canal*[1].—**Facial depression**, in *entom.*, a depressed space beneath the antennæ, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Facial ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Facial index**. See *craniometry*.—**Facial line of Camper**. See *craniometry*.—**Facial nerve**, the nerve of expression; the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, formerly known as the portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, now as the seventh cranial nerve, leaving the cavity of the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, traversing the temporal bone in the aqueduct of Fallopius, emerging at the stylomastoid foramen, and sending branches to all the superficial muscles of the face.—**Facial suture**, in trilobites, the line of separation between the glabella and the lateral portion of the cephalic shield.—**Facial vein**. (*a*) *Anterior*, a vein continued from the angular at the inner angle of the orbit, crossing the face superficially to unite with the anterior division of the temporomaxillary vein under the digastric muscle to form the common facial. (*b*) *Common*, a short trunk, formed by the union of the anterior facial and anterior division of temporomaxillary to empty into the jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. (*c*) *Deep*, a vein passing from the pterygoid plexus to empty into the anterior facial below the malar bone. Also called *anterior internal maxillary vein*. (*d*) *Posterior*, the temporomaxillary vein. (*e*) *Transverse*, one of two veins passing over the surface of the masseter muscle to empty into the common temporal vein. See *basifacial*, *craniofacial*.

facially (fā′shal-i), *adv.* 1. In a facial manner; with reference to the face.—2. Face to face; vis-à-vis.

faciata† (fā-shi-ā′tă), *n.* [It. *facciata:* see *faciate*.] Same as *faciate*.

The piazza compasses the *faciata* of the court and chapel. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

faciate† (fā′shi-āt), *n.* [< It. *facciata* = F. *façade*, façade: see *façade*.] A façade.

The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

facient (fā′shient), *n.* [< L. *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] 1†. A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient?*
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 66.

2. In *math.*, a variable of a quantic. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Facients of emanation**. See *emanation*.

facies (fā′shi-ēz), *n.*; pl. *facies*. [L.: see *face*[1].] 1. The face; specifically, in *anat.*, the facial part of the skull or of the head.—2. Features, visage, countenance, or physiognomy. Hence—3. The whole outside figure; the general configuration. Hence—4. The general aspect or appearance of anything; superficial characteristics or features; specifically, the general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before the details have been considered separately: as, the *facies* of a country; the *facies* of a fauna. In zoölogy often used comparatively, in the sense of aspect or appearance: as, having the *facies* of *Cicindela* (that is, like in general appearance, but not necessarily in structure).—**Facies Hippocratica**. See *Hippocratic face*, under *Hippocratic*.

facile (fas′il), *a.* [< F. *facile* = Sp. Pg. *facil* = It. *facile*, < L. *facilis* (archaic *facil*, adv. *facul*), easy to do, easy, lit. doable, < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *difficile*, *difficult*.] 1. Easy to be done, performed, or used; easy; not difficult.

They complain, but will not use the *facile* and ready means to do themselves good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 152.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful.
Evelyn.

So may he with more *facile* question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

The ear finds that agreeable which the organs of utterance find *facile*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Easy to be moved, removed, surmounted, or overcome.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 967.

3. Easy of access or converse; affable; not haughty, austere, or reserved.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet.
B. Jonson.

4. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; pliable; flexible; yielding.

Be nocht ouir *facill* for to trow,
Quhill that ȝe try the mater throw.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

A corrupt judge offendeth not so highly as a *facile*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

He has so modern and *facile* a vein,
Fitting the time, and catching the court-ear!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway. *J. Wilson.*

5. Ready; quick; dexterous: as, a *facile* artisan or artist; he wields a *facile* pen.

That *facile* obsequiousness which attracts the inconsiderate in Belgians, Frenchmen, and Italians, is too generally a mixed product from impudence and insincerity.
De Quincey, Style, i.

A man of ready smile and *facile* tear,
Improvised hopes, despairs at nod and beck,
And language—ah, the gift of eloquence!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

To the *facile* pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history that has ever appeared, the Short History of the English People.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

facilely (fas′il-li), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.]

So *facilie* he bore
His royall person. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

facileness (fas'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being facile, or easy or compliant. [Rare.]

Alas,
That facil hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facilness* befriend.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 197.

facile princeps (fas'i-lē prin'seps). [L.: *facile*, easily, < *facilis*, easy; *princeps*, chief, first: see *facile*, and *princeps*, *prince*.] Easily the first or best; the acknowledged chief.

facilitate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facilitated*, ppr. *facilitating*. [With suffix *-ate*[2], < F. *faciliter* (= Sp. Pg. *facilitar* = It. *facilitare*), make easy, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, facility: see *facility*.] To make easy; render less difficult; free wholly or partially from difficulty or impediment; lessen the labor of: as, to *facilitate* learning by suitable appliances.

Every new attempt serves . . . to *facilitate* . . . future invention. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

Some acquaintance with that language may *facilitate* the study of Spanish. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

The easy navigation of the river James and its dependencies greatly *facilitated* the efforts of the British.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

facilitation (fā-sil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *facilitacion* = It. *facilitazione*; as *facilitate* + *-ion*.] The act of facilitating or making easy.

It becomes obvious that when they [men] co-operate, there must not only be no resulting hindrance, but there must be *facilitation*; since in the absence of *facilitation* there can be no motive to co-operate.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 139.

It may perhaps be made a question which of the two uses of speech, communication or the *facilitation* of thought, is the higher. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

facility (fā-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *facilities* (-tiz). [< F. *facilité* = Sp. *facilidad* = Pg. *facilidade* = It. *facilità*, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, ease, facility, < *facilis*, easy: see *facile*.] **1.** The quality of being easily done or performed; freedom from difficulty; ease: as, the *facility* of an operation.

More than half the pleasure of building a literal house of cards, unlike its metaphorical namesake, consists in the *facility* of throwing it down when it is built.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 19.

2. Ease in doing or performance; readiness proceeding from skill or practice; dexterity: as, he performed the work with great *facility*.

Cas. Is your Englishman so exquisite in his drinking?
Iago. Why, he drinks you, with *facility*, your Dane dead drunk. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without notice.
Locke.

3. Easiness to be moved or persuaded; readiness of compliance; pliancy; specifically, in *Scots law*, a degree of mental weakness short of idiocy, but justifying legal intervention.

Seek the good of other men, but be not in bondage to their faces or fancies; for that is but *facility* or softness, which taketh an honest mind prisoner.
Bacon, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of imposition in the transaction, as well as *facility* in the party, and lesion. But, "where lesion in the deed and *facility* in the granter concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside." *Bell's Law Dict.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; urbanity.

He . . . offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South*, Sermons.

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural: as, *facilities* for traveling or for study.

The Casina is by no means one of his [Plautus's] best plays; nor is it one which offers great *facilities* to an imitator. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

So far from imposing artificial restrictions upon the acquirement of knowledge by women, throw every *facility* in their way. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

Law of facility, a law of mental suggestion proposed by Hamilton, to the effect that a thought easier to suggest will be roused rather than a more difficult one. The apparent tautology of this statement was never cleared up by Hamilton. = **Syn. 1.** *Easiness*, etc. See *ease*.—**2.** *Expertness*, *Knack*, etc. (see *readiness*), ability, quickness.—**4.** Civility.

facinerious (fas-i-nē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *facinorous*.

Par. He's of a most *facinerious* spirit that will not acknowledge it to be the——
Laf. Very hand of heaven.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3 (Victoria ed.).

facing (fā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *face*[1], *v.*] **1.** A covering in front for ornament, distinction, protection, or other purpose. (*a*) In *arch.*, a thin covering of hewn or polished stone over an inferior stone, or a stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (*b*) In *joinery*, the woodwork fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (*c*) In *engin.*, a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and the sloping sides of a canal, railroad, reservoir, etc., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than is natural. (*d*) In *clothing*: (1) That part of the lining of any garment which covers those parts that are turned over or in any way exposed to view; hence, such a covering when not really a part of the general lining: as, the silk *facing* of a dress-coat. (2) A similar covering used to protect a part of a garment which is peculiarly exposed to wear, or the edge of such a garment, as of a skirt which is not to be hemmed, trousers around the ankle, etc.; in military uniforms, in the plural, the cuffs and collar, when, as is often the case, they are of a different color from that of the coat.

Or do you think
Your tawny coats with greasy *facings* here
Shall conquer it? *L. Barry*, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

2. In *founding*, fine sand or powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting.—**3.** A mode of preparing tea for the market by treating it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to imitate tea of better quality and higher value; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

That tea is said to be adulterated with prussic acid, arose from the use of prussian blue in the *facing*.
Science, VI. 208.

4. *Milit.*, the movement of a soldier in turning on the heel to the right, left, right about, left about, etc.: as, to put a recruit through his *facings*.—**5**†. Boasting; swaggering.

Leave *facing*, 'twill not serve you:
This impudence becomes thee worse than lying.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

6. The process of joining two pieces of timber by a rabbet.—**7.** In *chess*, the way or direction in which a piece should face.

If he [a pawn] takes diagonally, that decides his *facing*, and he must continue to move that way [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 23.

8. In *brickmaking*, the opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln and hauled out after burning. Also called *abutment*.—**9.** The process of preparing the face or working-surface of a millstone.—**Facing up.** (*a*) In *brickmaking*, covering up the face of the raw bricks with boards on end. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 142. (*b*) In *confectionery*, giving a smooth finish to the surface of the paste for lozenges, by strewing it with starch-powder and fine sugar and rubbing them in by hand.

facingly (fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a fronting position.

facing-machine (fā'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for dressing millstones.

facing-sand (fā'sing-sand), *n.* In *molding*, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common molding-sand, used to form the surface of molds.

facinorous† (fa-sin'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *facinorus*; < OF. *facinoreux*, *facinereux* = Sp. *facineroso* = Pg. It. *facinoroso*, < L. *facinorosus*, criminal, atrocious, < *facinus* (*facinor-*), a deed, esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy, < *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Atrociously wicked.

He was of such stowte stomack and haute courage, yt at the same time yt he was drawen on the herdle toward his death, he sayd (as men do reporte) that for this myschenous and *facinorus* acte he should haue a name perpetual and a fame permanent and immortal.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7.

It were a vengeance centuple, for all *facinorous* acts that could be named. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

facinorousness† (fa-sin'ō-rus-nes), *n.* [< *facinorous* + *-ness*.] Extreme or atrocious wickedness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fack[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fake*[1].

fack[2]†, **facks**†, *n.* [Also *feck*, *fecks*, *fags*, and *fackins*, *fackings*, etc., all being perversions of *faith*, in the oath *by my faith* or *in faith* (*i' faith*, and so *i' facks*, *i' fackins*, etc.).] Perverted forms of *faith*, used in oaths.

fackeltanz (fā'kl-tänts), *n.* [G., < *fackel*, a torch (< L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, a torch), + *tanz* = E. *dance*.] **1.** A torchlight procession, a survival from medieval tournaments, which is celebrated at some of the German courts on the marriage of a member of the royal family.—**2.** A musical composition designed for the above procession. It is written for a military band, and is a polonaise in march-time (♯), having usually a loud first and last part and a soft trio.

fackins†, **fackings**†, **facks**†. See *fack*[2].

By my *fackings*, but I will, by your leave.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

facon, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon*.

facound†, *a.* A Middle English form of *facund*.

facrere†, *n.* [ME. (only in the following extract); origin unknown, perhaps a corruption of a Rom. word.] Dissimulation.

They [the Lombards] over all
Where that they thenken for to dwelle,
Among hem self, so as they telle,
First ben enformed for to lere
A craft, which cleped is *facrere*;
For is *facrere* come about
Than afterward hem stant no doubt
To voide with a subtil honde
The beste gondes of the londe,
And bringe chaffe and take corne,
Where as *facrere* goth beforne;
In all his wale he flut no lette.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 230.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. *factum simile*, made like: *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.] **I.** *n.* An exact copy or counterpart; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, qualities, and peculiarities: as, engraved or lithographed *facsimiles* of old manuscripts, of autographs, of a drawing, etc.; a *facsimile* of a coin or a medal. [Sometimes erroneously written as two words, *fac simile*, or with a hyphen, *fac-simile*.]

The image must be a *facsimile* of the real object, for the apparent object will be a *facsimile* of the image.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 25.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the character of a facsimile or counterpart; exactly corresponding or reproduced: as, a *facsimile* reprint of an old book; a *facsimile* picture.—**2.** Producing or adapted to produce facsimiles.—**Facsimile engraving.** See *engraving*.—**Facsimile telegraph**, one which reproduces at the receiving end of the line an autographic message prepared at the transmitting end.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *v. t.* [< *facsimile*, *n.*] To make a facsimile or exact counterpart of; copy exactly. [Rare.]

The illustrations of a missal preserved at Munich . . . have been fairly *facsimiled*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 144.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list), *n.* [< *facsimile* + *-ist*.] The producer of a facsimile.

A new quarterly whose interest and importance will be apparent when its title is named—the *Fac-similist*.
The Nation, Nov. 4, 1875, p. 293.

fact (fakt), *n.* [< L. *factum*, a deed, act, exploit, ML. also state, condition, circumstance (> It. *fatto* = Sp. *hecho* = Pg. *feito* = OF. *fait*, *faict*, *fect*, *fet* (> ME. *faite*, *feit*, *feet*, E. *feat*[1]), F. *fait*, fact, deed, etc.), neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* (> It. *fare*, *far* = Sp. *hacer* = Pg. *fazer* = Pr *far* = OF. *faire*, F. *faire*), do, make, pass. *fieri*, become, be. The word is of very wide use in L., but has no certain connection with words in other tongues. In one view the *c* is an extension or formative, the √ **fa* being = Skt. √ *dhā* = Gr. √ **θε* in *τιθέναι* = E. *do*[1], put (*fact* being thus ult. nearly identical with E. *deed*): see *do*[1], *deed*. The E. words derived from or involving the L. *facere* are many: see *faction* = *fashion*[1], *factor*, *factory*, *facture* = *feature*, *manufacture*, *factitious*, *facile*, *faculty*, *difficile*, *difficult*, *feat*[1], *feat*[2], *featous*, *fetish*, *defeat*, *benefit*, *comfit*, *counterfeit*, *forfeit*, *surfeit*, *affair*, *affect*, *confect*, *defect*, *effect*, *infect*, *perfect*, *prefect*, etc., *artifice*, *edifice*, *office*, *orifice*, *sacrifice*, etc., *suffice*, *efficient*, *proficient*, *sufficient*, *affection*, *confection*, *effection*, etc., *benefic*, *malefic*, *horrific*, *beneficent*, *maleficent*, *magnificent*, *amplify*, *horrify*, *benefaction*, *calefaction*, and many other words in *-fic*, *-ficent*, *-ficient*, *-fy*. In some words, as *chafe*, *chaff*[2], etc., traces of the root *facere* are almost obliterated.] **1.** Anything done; an act; a deed; a feat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

How he [David] no Law, but Gods drad Law enacts:
How He respects not persons, but their *Facts*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

"Their *fact* it is so clear;
I tell to thee, they hanged must be."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 256).

He who most excels in *fact* of arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 124.

A good time after the Indians brought another Indian whom they charged to have committed that *fact*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

2. A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false; a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition. By a few writers things in the concrete and the universe in its entirety are spoken of as *facts*; but according to the almost universal acceptation, a *fact* is not the whole concrete reality in any case, but an abstract element of the reality. Thus, Julius Cæsar is not called a *fact*; but that Julius Cæsar invaded Britain is said to have been a *fact*, or to be a *fact*. To this extent, the use of the word *fact* implies the reality of abstractions.

With the majority of writers, also, a *fact*, or *single fact*, relates only to an individual thing or individual set of things. Thus, that Brutus killed Cæsar is said to have been a *fact;* but that all men are mortal is not called a *fact*, but a *collection of facts*. By *fact* is also often meant a true statement, a truth, or truth in general; but this seems to be a mere inexactness of language, and in many passages any attempt to distinguish between the meanings on the supposition that *fact* means a true statement, and on the supposition that it means the real relation signified by a true statement would be empty subtlety. *Fact* is often used as correlative to *theory*, to denote that which is certain or well settled — the phenomena which the theory colligates and harmonizes. *Fact*, as being special, is sometimes opposed to *truth*, as being universal; and in such cases there is an implication that *facts* are minute matters ascertained by research, and often inferior in their importance for the formation of general opinions, or for the general description of phenomena, to other matters which are of familiar experience.

I am wounded
In *fact*, nor can words cure it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his *facts*.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

In order to believe that gold is yellow, I must, indeed, have the idea of gold, and the idea of yellow, and something having reference to these ideas must take place in my mind; but my belief has not reference to the ideas, it has reference to the things. What I believe is a *fact* relating to the outward thing, gold, and to the impressions made by that outward thing upon the human organs; not a *fact* relating to my conception of gold, which would be a *fact* in my mental history, not a *fact* of external nature.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 1.

The basis of all scientific explanation consists in assimilating a *fact* to some other *fact* or *facts*.
A. Bain, Logic, III. xii. § 2.

A law is a grouping of observed *facts*. *Challis.*

A world of *facts* lies outside and beyond the world of words. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 57.

The whole human *fact* of him, as a creature like myself, with hair and blood and seeing eyes, haunted me in that sunny, solitary place, not like a spectre, but like some friend whom I had basely injured.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

3. In *law*, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence: as in the phrases *matter of fact, question of fact, the facts of the case*, as distinguished from *matter of law, question of law, the law of the case*. Thus, whether certain words were spoken is a question of *fact;* whether, if spoken, they constituted a binding promise, is usually a question of *law*. — **Ablative fact**, a fact which according to law takes away a right. — **Collateral facts.** See *collateral*. — **Collative fact**, a fact appointed by law to give commencement to a right. — **Conclusion of fact.** See *conclusion*. — **Divestitive fact.** Same as *ablative fact*. — **Error in fact.** See *error*. — **Evidential** or **evidentiary facts.** See *evidential*. — **Fact of consciousness**, a fact whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief. — **Fixed fact.** See *fixed*. — **In fact**, in reality; in truth; indeed.

Dangle. It certainly must hurt an author of delicate feelings to see the liberties they [the newspapers] take.
Sir Fret. No! quite the contrary; their abuse is, *in fact*, the best panegyric — I like it of all things.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

In the fact†, in the act.

It cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken *in the fact*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 582.

Investitive fact. Same as *collative fact*. — **The fact**, the truth: in such collocations as, Is it *the fact* that he said so? — **Ultimate fact**, an indemonstrable truth.

facta, *n.* Plural of *factum*.

faction (fak'shon), *n.* [= G. *faction* = Dan. Sw. *faktion*, < F. *faction* = Sp. *faccion* = Pg. *façção* = It. *fazione*, < L. *factio*(*n*-), a making, doing, a taking part, a company, party, faction, < *factus*, pp. of *facere*, do, make, take part: see *fact*. Doublet of *fashion*[1], q. v.] **1.** A party of persons having a common end in view; usually, such a party seeking by irregular means to bring about changes in government or in the existing state of affairs, or in any association of which they form part; a combination of persons using subversive or perverse methods of promoting their own selfish or partizan views or interests, especially in matters of state.

You are all of his *faction;* the whole court
Is bold in praise of him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

How oft a Patriot's best laid Schemes we find
By Party cross'd or *Faction* undermin'd!
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Thus that city [Florence] became divided, as all the rest of Italy was before, into the two *factions* of Guelphs and Ghibellines. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 13.

This . . . made the government absolute, and led to consequences which, as by a fixed law, must ever result in popular governments of this form: namely, to organized parties, or rather *factions*, contending violently to obtain or retain the control of the government.
Calhoun, On Government, I. 100.

2. Combined disorderly opposition to established authority; turbulence; tumult; dissension.

He could not endure any ordinances or worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands, . . . he made such a *faction* as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 409.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

If there had been any taint in his doctrine that way [toward treason], there had been reason enough in such an Age of *faction* and sedition to have used the utmost care to prevent the spreading it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

A spirit of *faction*, which is apt to mingle its poison in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the persons of whom they are composed into improprieties and excesses for which they would blush in a private capacity. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. xv.

3. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the classes into which the charioteers in the circensian games were divided, one of each contending in a race. The four regular factions, distinguished by their dresses as the green, red, blue, and white, represented spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Domitian added purple and yellow factions, making six contestants in every race; but these new divisions were not permanent. A dispute in Constantinople, in 532, between the green and blue factions and their partizans, the emperor Justinian favoring the latter, led to a civil war of five days, which cost 30,000 lives and nearly overthrew the government.

Their trains must bate,
Their titles, feasts, and *factions*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Before the close of the republic, an enthusiastic partisan of one of the *factions* in the chariot races flung himself upon the pile on which the body of a favourite coachman was consumed, and perished in the flames.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 231.

=**Syn. 1.** *Combination, Party*, etc. See *cabal*.

factional (fak'shon-al), *a.* [< *faction* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by faction: as, *factional* resentment; *factional* perversity.

Long identified with *factional* politics.
Philadelphia Times, April 28, 1885.

factionary† (fak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *factionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *faccionario* = It. *fazionario*, < LL. *factionarius*, the head of a company of charioteers, < L. *factio*(*n*-), a faction: see *faction*.] Active as a partizan; factious; zealous.

Prithee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

factioner† (fak'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *faction* + *-er*[2]; ult. < LL. *factionarius:* see *factionary*.] One of a faction.

The *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy. *Bp. Bancroft*, Dangerous Positions.

factionist (fak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *faction* + *-ist*.] A member of a faction or a promoter of a faction.

Henry had yielded with repugnance to a union with Elizabeth the Yorkist; the sullen Lancastrian long looked on his queen with the eyes of a *factionist*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 264.

factious (fak'shus), *a.* [= F. *factieux*, < L. *factiosus*, of or for a party or faction, < *factio*(*n*-), a faction: see *faction*.] **1.** Given to faction; dissentious; promoting partizan views or aims by perverse or irregular means; turbulent.

But ambitious and *factious* Men are never discouraged by such an appearance of difficulties.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late. *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xci.

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And *factious* souls are wearied into peace.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 313.

He had to deal with a martial and *factious* nobility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; of a turbulent partizan character.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *Eikon Basilike.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

He is immediately alarmed, and loudly exclaims against such *factious* doings, in order to set the people by the ears together at such a delicate juncture.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

The emigrants themselves were weakened by *factious* divisions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 98.

3†. Active; urgent; zealous.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs;
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

factiously (fak'shus-li), *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

factiousness (fak'shus-nes), *n.* [< *factious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being factious; disposition to promote or take part in faction.

A gentleman, indeed, most rarely accomplished, excellently learned but without all vainglory, friendly without *factiousness*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

With all their *factiousness*, they [the Clericals] could not very well dare to pursue their habitual tactics of opposition in a matter which, after all, was of much more concern to their constituents than spiritual and religious interests. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 467.

factish (fak'tish), *a.* [< *fact* + *-ish*[1].] Dealing with facts; insisting upon facts. [Rare.]

How happily does he expose that *factish* element in human nature, which led a distinguished astronomer to describe the theories of the Principia as "mere crotchets of Mr. Newton!" *The Academy*, Jan. 2, 1886.

factitious (fak-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *facticio*, < L. *factitius*, better *facticius*, made by art, artificial, in later grammarians also of words, imitative, onomatopoetic, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *fetish*, ult. < L. *facticius*.] Made by or resulting from art, in distinction from that which is produced by or conformable to nature; artificial; conventional.

A situation in which all *factitious* distinctions were of less worth than individual prowess and efficiency.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Manners are *factitious*, and grow out of circumstances, as well as out of character. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

He takes away all the screens which give a *factitious* dignity and elevation to governments and men.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

Rock alum [is] a *factitious* article consisting of crystalline fragments of alum not larger than almonds, coloured with Venetian red. *Ure*, Dict., III. 709.

=**Syn.** *Artificial, Factitious, Unnatural*. *Artificial* means done by art, as opposed to *natural*. That is *unnatural* which departs in any way from what is natural: as, *unnatural* excitement. An *artificial* or *factitious* demand in the market is one that is manufactured, the latter being the more laboriously worked up; a *factitious* demand exists only in the invention of one and the imagination of another; an *unnatural* demand is greater than the laws of trade would produce.

Artificial and *factitious* gemms.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

The *factitious* is the elaborately *artificial* in things of a moral, social, or material kind. A *factitious* demand is one which has been artificially created by pains and effort required to produce it. The term points more to the labor and less to the skill which produces the *artificial*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 120.

Unnatural deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

factitiously (fak-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a factitious or artificial manner.

Whilst, therefore, there is a truth in the belief that "progress, and at the same time resistance" is the law of social change, there is a fatal error in the inference that resistance should be *factitiously* created.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

factitiousness (fak-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being factitious.

factitive (fak'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *factitivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **I.** *a.* Causative; effective; expressive of making or causing: in grammar said of a verb which takes, besides its object, a further adjunct expressing something predicated of that object: thus, they made him a ruler; to call a man a coward; to paint the house red. The adjunct predicated of the object is called a *factitive* or *objective predicate* (sometimes, less correctly, a *factitive object*).

For instance, in certain branches of this stock, as the Persian, etc., . . . the tendency of causal verbs to lose their force altogether, even with the longer *factitive* form, which they faithfully keep, is only the breaking through of that principle which asserted itself almost universally in the late analytic state of the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 186.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a factitive verb.

factitude (fak'ti-tūd), *n.* [Irreg. < *fact* + *-itude*, after *aptitude*, etc.] The quality of being fact; reality.

It is when we are most aware of the *factitude* of things that we are most aware of our need of God, and most able to trust him. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine.

factive† (fak'tiv), *a.* [< ML. *factivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Making; having power to make.

Your majesty is a king whose heart is as unscrutable for secret motions of goodness as for depth of wisdom. You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive.
Bacon, To James I., let. 276.

facto (fak'tō), *adv.* [L., abl. of *factum*, a deed.] In *law* (properly *de facto*), in fact; in deed; by the act or fact.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *factour;* = F. *facteur* = Sp. Pg. *factor* = It. *fattore* = D. *faktoor* = G. *factor* = Dan. Sw. *faktor*, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, performer, ML. agent, etc., < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *faitor, faitour*.] **1.** One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in *com.*, a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale. "The distinctive features of his position are: (1) he pursues the business of receiving and selling goods as a trade or calling; (2) the goods are received either in bulk or sample into his possession; (3) he has power to sell; (4) he serves for a commission, although in exceptional cases remuneration may be made in some other way; (5) he is generally resident in some other place than his principal." (*Wharton*, On Agency, § 435.) More loosely, a factor is an agent to buy or sell goods, or both, and to handle them, to buy or sell bills of exchange, and do other business on account of persons in other places.

The said William Eyrus was *factor* in Scio, not only for his master, and for his grace the Duke of Norfolk, but also for many others, worshipful merchants of London.
Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 22).

Factors in the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

In his mercantile affairs he was rather unfortunate; for such was the extravagance of his *factors* . . . that they had dissipated the greater part of his merchandise.
J. Adams, Works, V. 104.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house-proprietor to manage an estate, to let lands or tenements on lease, to collect rents, etc.

Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* . . . on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night.
Boswell, Journal (ed. 1807), p. 110.

3†. An agent or a deputy generally.

Therefor muste they be more cleane than the other, for they are the *factours*, or bayliffes of God.
Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 74.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. In *American law*, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishee.—**5.** In *math.*, one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are *factors* of 18. As every product can be divided by any of its factors without remainder, *factor* may also be defined as an expression or quantity by which another expression or quantity may be divided without a remainder. **6.** One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

There is also a logical attitude which is called Attention, itself the product of feeling, and one of the necessary *factors* in Perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 46.

As to the cause of the limitation of the [deep-sea] faunæ, it is claimed that "light is the most powerful *factor* amongst all the agents which influence life upon the earth."
Smithsonian Report, 1833, p. 701.

Allotrious, bipartient, consequent, extraneous, etc., **factor.** See the adjectives.—**Division by factors.** See *division*.—**Factors' Act,** a statute of New York (Laws of 1830, c. 179), the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money advanced or security given on the faith thereof by consignors or purchasers, by enacting that the person in whose name it is shipped, the holder of the bill of lading, custom-house permit, or warehouse receipt, or the person having possession of the merchandise, shall, within certain limits, be deemed the true owner for such purposes. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Factors' Acts,** English statutes of 1823 (4 Geo. IV., c. 83), 1825 (6 Geo. IV., c. 94), 1842 (5 and 6 Vict., c. 39), and 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 39), which preserve the lien of consignees upon shipments for advances, etc., and make bills of lading available as security to the extent of such lien.—**Integrating factor,** a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied in order to render it an exact integral: better called a *multiplier*.—**Interim factor.** See *interim*.—**Primary factor,** a factor of a holomorphic function having one root.—**Prime factor,** a factor which cannot be divided without remainder by anything except itself and unity.

factor (fak'tọr), *v.* [< *factor*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage: as, to *factor* property. [Scotch.]—**2.** In *math.*, to resolve into factors: as, $x^2 - y^2$ is *factored* into $(x + y)(x - y)$.

II. *intrans.* To act as factor.

Send your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to pauperous and pious uses. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

factorage (fak'tọr-āj), *n.* [= F. *factorage* = Sp. *factoraje*; as *factor* + *-age*.] **1.** The allowance given to a factor by his employer as compensation for his services. Also called *commission*.

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him, to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the *factorage*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 292.

2. The business of or dealings with factors; consignment to or sale by a factor or factors.

But in New Orleans enterprise had forgotten everything but the *factorage* of the staple crops.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxi.

factored (fak'tọrd), *a.* [< *factor* (*factory*) + *-ed*².] Made in a factory; manufactured in quantities for mercantile purposes, as opposed to *hand-made* or *unique*; hence, spurious. [Rare.]

Large quantities of the finest and costliest articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the *factored* work of Birmingham craftsmen.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 244.

factoress, factress (fak'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *factrice* = It. *fattoressa*; as *factor* + *-ess*.] A female factor. [Rare.]

Your *factress* hath been tamp'ring for my misery.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 2.

factorial (fak-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *factor* or *factory* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a factor or factory; constituting a factory.

Securing a limited district for a depot and *factorial* establishment for American citizens in that region [Congo river]. *Science*, VI. 100.

2. In *math.*, of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a continued product of the form

$$Fx,\ F(x+1),\ F(x+2),\ F(x+3),\ \ldots\ F(x+n),$$

in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable by unity.

factorize (fak'tọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *factorized*, ppr. *factorizing*. [< *factor* + *-ize*.] In *law*, in some of the United States, to warn not to pay or give up goods; attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

factorship (fak'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *factor* + *-ship*.] **1.** A body of factors.—**2.** The business or responsibility of a factor.

My own care and my rich master's trust
Lay their commands both on my *factorship*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

factory (fak'tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *factories* (-riz). [= D. *factorij* = G. *factorei* = Dan. Sw. *faktori*, < F. *factorie*, *factorerie* = Sp. *factoria* = Pg. *feitoria* = It. *fattoria*, a factory, < ML. *factoria*, a treasury, L. *factorium*, an oil-press, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, ML. an agent, etc.: see *factor*. Cf. *manufactory*.] **1.** An establishment of merchants and factors resident in a foreign place, formed for mutual protection and advantage, usually occupying special quarters under their own control, and sometimes having fortified posts and depots. In the middle ages foreign factories existed in most large European cities, and to a later period in many Asiatic and African ports, often giving rise, especially in India, to the acquisition of extensive political power. A few are still maintained in India and western Africa, most of them by the French, in a modified form and sometimes under other designations.

At this River we were met by several of the French Merchants from Sidon: they having a *Factory* there the most considerable of all theirs in the Levant.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

Even in India, during the seventeenth century, she [England] can hardly be said to have got beyond the *factory* stage. The East India company were simply leaseholders of the native princes. *Science*, VII. 475.

2. A body of factors; the association of persons in a factorial establishment.

Our *Factory* at Cachao had news of our arrival before we came to an anchor, and immediately the chief of the *Factory*, with some of the King of Tonquin's Officers, came down to us. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 13.

3. The employment or authority of a factor; power to act as a factor. [Rare.]

Factory may be recalled, and falls by the death of the principal. . . . The mandate of *factory* subsists notwithstanding the supervening insanity of the mandant.
Chambers's Encyc., art. Factor.

4. A building or group of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, including the machinery necessary to produce the goods, and the engine or other power by which such machinery is propelled; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils: as, a cotton *factory*. The general distinction between a *factory* and a *shop* is that the work done in the former is on a larger scale, and usually of a kind requiring more machinery. When the more simple kinds of work commonly done in shops, however, are carried on in large establishments, the latter are often called factories; but establishments for some branches of production are seldom or never so called, however large, as machine-shops, car-shops, coopers' shops, etc. Also called *manufactory*.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

5†. Manufacture; making.

For gain has wonderful effects
T' improve the *factory* of sects.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1446.

Factory Acts, a series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives, with special reference to the employment of children, and the regulation of factories as to hours of labor and recreation, sanitary condition, etc. That of 1802 (42 Geo. III., c. 73) is known as the *first Factory Act*, and that of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103) as the *principal Factory Act*. The later acts are those of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 103), 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 62), 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 104), 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 44), 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 16), and 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 53).—**Factory cotton,** unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics. Also called *factory* and *domestic*. [U. S.]

factory-maund (fak'tọ-ri-mând), *n.* An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities. The Bengal factory-maund is 74 pounds 10 ounces, while the Madras maund is only 25 pounds. It is distinguished from the *bazaar-maund*, which is about 82 pounds in Calcutta.

factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [< L. *facere* (*fac*, impv.) *totum*, do all: *facere*, do; *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all, the whole.] One who does everything; specifically, one who is called upon or employed to do all kinds of work for another.

He was so farre the dominus *fac totum* in this juncto that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.
Foulis, Plots of Pretended Saints (2d. ed., 1674).

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributer of provisions? *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, xiii.

factress, *n.* See *factoress*.

factual (fak'tū-ạl), *a.* [< *fact* + *-u-al*; improp. formed, after analogy of *actual*.] Of the nature of fact; consisting of or attentive to facts; real; genuine; scrupulously exact. [Rare.]

If a man is a plain, literal, *factual* man, you can make a great deal more of him in his own line by education than without education. *H. W. Beecher*, Royal Truths.

factuality (fak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *factual* + *-ity*.] The quality of being factual; genuineness. [Rare.]

When we find these among this [asserted] facts, it makes us doubt the *factuality* of the facts.
R. Thomas, Christian Union, March 10, 1887.

factum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. *facta* (-tạ̈). [L.: see *fact*.] **1.** In *law*, a thing done; an act or a deed; anything stated and made certain; the statement of a case for the court.—**2.** In *math.*, the result of a multiplication; a product.—**Factum of a will,** the formal execution, or the signing and attesting of the will.

facture (fak'tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *facture* = Pr. *faitura* = Sp. *hechura* (in sense 2 *factura*) = Pg. *factura* = It. *fattura* = D. *faktuur* = G. *factur* = Dan. Sw. *faktura*, invoice, < L. *factura*, making, make, LL. a creature, a work, ML. also form, price, enchantment, embroidery, etc., < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *feature*, a doublet of *facture*.] **1.** The act or manner of making; construction or structure. [Rare.]

There is no doubt but the *facture* or framing of the inward parts is as full of difference as the outward.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

While he was acquiring in the Louvre his laborious and rude *facture* of successive impasto. *The Atlantic*, LX. 510.

2. In *com.*, an invoice or a bill of parcels. *Simmonds*.

facula (fak'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *faculæ* (-lē). [L., a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] In *astron.*, one of the small spots often seen on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

Groups of minute specks brighter than the general surface of the sun are often seen in the neighborhood of spots or elsewhere. They are called *faculæ*.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 278.

These *faculæ* are elevated regions of the solar surface, ridges and crests of luminous matter, which rise above the general level and protrude through the denser portions of the solar atmosphere, just as do our terrestrial mountains. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 107.

facular (fak'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *facula* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to or of the nature of a facula. See *facula*.

faculence† (fak'ū-lens), *n.* [< L. *facula*, a torch, + E. *-ence*.] Brightness; clearness. *Bailey*, 1727.

facultative (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *facultatif* = Sp. Pg. *facultativo*, < L. *faculta(t-)s*, faculty: see *faculty* and *-ive*.] **1.** Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling. Hence—**2.** Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent.—**3.** Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare *obligate*.

The chief point was the introduction of the referendum, by which laws made by the [Swiss] cantonal legislature may (*facultative* referendum) or must (obligatory referendum) be submitted to the people for their approval.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 796.

The *Facultative* Actions are those which, although ultimately dependent on the energies of the organs, are yet neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but, owing to the play of forces at work, take sometimes one issue and sometimes another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 30.

Facultative hypermetropia. See *hypermetropia*.—**Facultative parasite,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages sapprophytic, but which can grow during the whole or part of its development as a parasite.—**Facultative saprophyte,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages parasitic, but which can grow during part of its development as a saprophyte.

facultatively (fak'ul-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a facultative manner.

Certain *facultatively* parasitic and *facultatively* endophytic species of Moulds. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. *faculties* (-tiz). [< ME. *faculte*, power, property, < OF. *faculte*, F.

faculté = Pr. *facultat* = Sp. *facultad* = Pg. *faculdade* = It. *facoltà* (= D. *fakulteit*, in all senses, = G. *facultät* = Dan. Sw. *fakultet*, in sense 3), < L. *faculta(t-)s*, capability, ability, skill, abundance, plenty, stock, goods, property, ML. also a body of teachers, another form of *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, facility, etc., < *facul*, another form of *facilis*, easy, facile: see *facile*.] **1.** A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the *faculty* of perception or of speech; a *faculty* for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the *faculty* of a wedge; the *faculty* of simples. See *theory of faculties*, below.

Forget not to call as well the Physician best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his *faculty*.
Bacon, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

To crave your favour with a begging knee,
Were to distrust the writer's *faculty*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

How carelessly do you behave yourself
When you should call all your best *faculties*
To counsel in you!
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

These powers of the mind, viz., of perceiving and of preferring, are usually called . . . *faculties* of the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 6.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By nature; Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the *faculty* divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way. In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law a faculty is specifically an authorization by a superior conferring certain ecclesiastical rights upon a subordinate. The most important faculties are those conferred by the pope upon bishops. [Archaic except in the latter use.]

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

John de Burg, chancellor of Cambridge University, A. D. 1385, tells us that all vestments are to be blessed either by the bishop, or by one having the *faculty* to do so.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 265.

Can the [royal] arms be legally removed, when a church is restored, or at any other time, at the will of the incumbent? or is a *faculty* required?
A. J. Bedell, N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 89.

3. A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (*the faculty*), the medical profession: as, the learned *faculty* of the law; the *faculty* of a college; the *Faculty* of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Of all *faculties* they have great store of bookes in that library, but especially of Divinity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 67.

There I saw Dr. Gilbert, Sr Wm Paddy's, and other pictures of men famous in their *faculty*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

In vain do they snuff and hot towels apply,
And other means used by *the faculty* try.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 225.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of *the faculty* to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa.
Maty, Chesterfield, § 6.

4. Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising: applied usually to domestic affairs. [New Eng.]

Faculty is Yankee for savoir faire, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. *Faculty* is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice, of Yankee man or woman. To her who has *faculty* nothing shall be impossible.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, i.

Above all things, he [Theodore Winthrop] had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

5. In colonial New England, a trade or profession. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*—**6.** In the *law of divorce* (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed.—**Acquisitive, appetitive, conservative, elaborative**, etc., **faculty.** See the adjectives.—**Court of Faculties**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical court originally established in 1534 by Henry VIII. in connection with the archbishopric of Canterbury, and empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, etc. The chief officer is called the *master of the faculties*, and his duties are now confined almost entirely to granting license to marry without proclamation of banns, for the ordination of a deacon under age, etc.—**Faculty of Advocates.** See *advocate*.—**Faculty of arts.** See *art*[2].—**Faculty to burden**, in *Scots law*, a power reserved in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—**Moral faculty.** See *moral sense*, under *moral*.—**Theory of faculties**, in *psychol.*, the doctrine that there is a close correspondence between the powers of the mind (as the so-called faculties of sensation, memory, etc.) and its internal constitution. The meaning of the phrase is quite vague. It merely expresses the incautious tendency to reason from the logical analysis of mental phenomena to the physiology of the soul which the older psychologists are accused of by Herbartian and other modern psychologists. = **Syn. 1.** *Aptitude, Capacity*, etc. (see *genius*); aptness, capability, forte, turn, expertness, address, facility.

facund† (fa-kund′), *a.* [ME. *facound*, < OF. *faconde* = Sp. Pg. *facundo* = It. *facondo*, < L. *facundus*, that speaks with ease, eloquent, < *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Ready of speech; eloquent; fluent. Also *facundious*.

Nature . . .
With *facound* voys seyde
Holde your tonges.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 521.

facund† (fa-kund′), *n.* [ME. *facound*, *facunde*, eloquence, < OF. *faconde*, < F. *faconde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *facundia* = It. *facondia*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence, < *facundus*, eloquent.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Facunde or fayrnesse of speche, [L.] facundia, eloquencia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 145.

How that the goos, with hire *facounde* gent,
Shal telle oure tale.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

facundious† (fa-kun′di-us), *a.* [< OF. *facundieux*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence: see *facund* and *-ous*.] Same as *facund*.

This Richard was a man of meruelous qualities and *facundious* facions.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 33.

facundity† (fa-kun′di-ti), *n.* [< L. *facundita(t-)s*, < *facundus*, eloquent: see *facund*.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Upon my *facundity*, an elegant construction by the fool. So, I am cedunt arma togæ.
Brome, Queen and Concubine (1659).

fad[1] (fad), *n.* [Of E. dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this word with the AS. *fadian*, *ge-fadian*, set in order, arrange, *ge-fæd*, a., orderly, *ge-fæd*, n., order, decorum.] **1.** A trivial fancy adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal; a matter of no importance, or an important matter imperfectly understood, taken up, and urged with more zeal than sense; a whim; a crotchet; a temporary hobby. [Recent in literary use.]

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans."
"*Fad* to draw plans! Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses in that childish way?"
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iv.

Well, what's he up to now? What's his last *fad*?
The Century, XXVI. 284.

Curious transient *fads* that can scarcely be called fashions. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 147.

2. A person of whims; one who is difficult to please.

fad[1] (fad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fadded*, ppr. *fadding*. [< *fad*[1], *n.*] To be busy with trifles.

fad[2] (fad), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A bundle of straw. —**2.** A colored ball.

fadaise (fa-dāz′), *n.* [F., < *fade*, insipid: see *fade*[1].] An insipid or trifling thought or expression; a commonplace.

He [Jeffrey] has a particular contempt, in which I most heartily concur with him, for the *fadaises* of blue-stocking literature.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 143.

faddish (fad′ish), *a.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to indulge in fads or whims. [Rare.]

faddishness (fad′ish-nes), *n.* A disposition to fads or whims. [Rare.]

A very clever man, who is laughing in his sleeve at the scientific and artistic *faddishness* he reproduces.
The Academy, March 24, 1888, p. 202.

faddist (fad′ist), *n.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ist*.] One who has a fad or whims; one wholly given up to a fad. [Rare.]

Those political *faddists* who, while they are undoubtedly actuated themselves by the highest motives of humanity and popular good, play daily into the hands of either the purely ambitious or the utterly unscrupulous class of modern politicians.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 143.

faddle (fad′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *faddled*, ppr. *faddling*. [Also *feddle*; cf. Sc. *fadle*, *faidle*, waddle. Cf., for the sense, *fiddle*, trifle.] To trifle; toy; play. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Prov. Eng.]

faddom (fad′ǫm), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fathom*.

fade[1] (fād), *a.* [< ME. *fade*, rarely *vad*, *vade* (see *vade*), faded, pale (of color, complexion, etc.), withered, weak (of body) (cf. OD. *vaddigh*, weak, languid, lazy, indolent, mod. D. *vadzig*, lazy, indolent, dull, Dan. *fad*, Sw. *fadd*, vapid, insipid, G. *fade*, insipid), < OF. *fade*, pale, weak, witless, F. *fade*, insipid, tasteless, dull, cf. F. *fat*, foppish, a fop, = Pr. *fatz*, fem. *fada*, foolish, = It. *fado*, insipid, dull, flat, heavy (*d*, < L. *tu-*, *tv-*), < L. *fatuus*, foolish, silly, insipid, tasteless: see *fatuous*. In the sense of 'insipid,' which does not occur in ME., *fade* is taken from and sometimes pronounced like mod. F. *fade*.] **1**†. Pale; wan; faded.

Thi faire hewe is al *fade* for thi moche sore.
William of Palerne, l. 891.

Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and *fade*,
That make hem feyrere than God hem made.
Harl. MS. (1701), f. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Withered; faded, as a plant.

Thare groned never gres, ne never sall,
Bot evermo be ded and dri,
And falow and *fade*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 66.

3. Insipid; tasteless; uninteresting.

His conviviality is, no doubt, often tedious, and sometimes offensive; but a *fade* and pessimistic generation would have been none the worse had it inherited a share of his high spirits and good nature.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 292.

The convivial parties . . . which . . . but for his [Hogg's] quaint originality of manners and inexhaustible store of good songs would have been . . . comparatively *fade* and lifeless.
R. P. Gillies, Personal Traits of British Authors, Scott, [p. 95.

fade[1] (fād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faded*, ppr. *fading*. [< ME. *faden*, very rarely *vaden*, < OF. *fader*, become or make pale or weak, fade; < *fade*, pale, weak: see *fade*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become pale or wan; lose freshness, color, brightness, or distinctness; tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or from visibleness to invisibility; become weak in hue or tint or in outline; have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; grow dim or indistinct to the sight.

I byd in my blyssyng ȝhe aungels gyf lyghte
To the erthe, for it *faded* when the fendes fell.
York Plays, p. 6.

How doth the colour *vade* of those vermilion dyes
Which Nature's self did make, and self-engrained the same.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

Gazed on them with a *fading* smile
About his lips, and eyes that ever grew
More troubled still.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

2. To wither, as a plant; in general, to gradually lose strength, health, or vigor; decay; perish or disappear gradually.

Thus pleasures *fade* away;
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and *fades*, and falls.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The belief in miracles has in most cases not been reasoned down, but has simply *faded* away.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 370.

The times change, and I can see a day
When all thine happiness shall *fade* away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 312.

= **Syn. 2.** To droop, languish.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lose brightness or freshness of color; cause to lose distinctness to the sight.—**2.** To cause to wither; wear away; deprive of freshness or vigor.

For sum ar fallen into fylthe that euermore sall *fade* tham.
York Plays, p. 6.

No winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

fade[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *fede*; origin obscure.] Strong; bold; doughty.

Wonder of his hwe men hade,
Set in his semblaunt sene;
He ferde as freke were *fade*,
& ouer-al enker grene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Ther the douke was *fade*,
Fast he followed than.
Sir Tristrem, iii. 41.

faded (fā′ded), *p. a.* Having lost freshness of color, or having this appearance: as, a *faded* coat; its color was a *faded* blue.

fadedly (fā′ded-li), *adv.* In a faded manner. [Rare.]

A dull room *fadedly* furnished.
Dickens.

fadeless (fād′les), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-less*.] Unfading.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's *fadeless* green.
F. Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

fadelessly (fād′les-li), *adv.* In a fadeless or unfading manner.

Judah gave each of them a last look, . . . as if to possess himself of the scene *fadelessly*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 121.

fader (fā′dėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *father*.

fadge[1] (faj), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; it is difficult to connect it phonetically with AS. *fēgan*, join; this word produced ME. *fegen, feyen, feien*, mod. E. *fay*[1], q. v. (but cf. *hedge* as related to *hay*[2]). *Fadge* is not found earlier than the 16th century, and is rare in literature.] 1. To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How will this *fadge?* *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

How ill his shape with inward forme doth *fadge!* *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, i.

Clothes I must get; this fashion will not *fadge* with me. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

2†. To agree; live in amity.

Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together, and combine as they may to their unspeakable wearisomeness, and dispair of all sociable delight in the ordinance which God establish'd to that very end. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

3†. To succeed; turn out well.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antic. I beseech you follow. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Though now, if gold but lacke in graines,
The wedding *fadgeth* not.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 29.

But the Ethiopian Priest first enters, without whom, they say, the miracle will not *fadge*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 134.

fadge[2] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; it is difficult to connect the form with that of *fagot*. Cf. *fad*[2].] 1. A bundle; a fagot. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*—2. A covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. *Simmonds.*

fadge[3] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; perhaps connected with *fadge*[2], a bundle.] A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*

A Glasgow capon [herring] and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 339.

fadge[4] (faj), *n.* [Sc., var. of *fodge*, q. v.] A fat, clumsy person.

I sall hae nothing to mysell,
Bot a fat *fadge* by the fyre.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 126).

fadge[5]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *feeze, feaze*.] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

fading[1] (fā′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fade*[1], *v.*] Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

fading[2]† (fad′ing), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] The name of an Irish dance, and the burden of a song.

I will have him dance *fading.*—*Fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Tish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshters, to be merry . . . and dannsh a *fading* at te vedding.
B. Jonson, Irish Masque.

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, etc. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage.

fadingness (fā′ding-nes), *n.* Decay; liability to decay. *W. Montague.*

fadmet, fadomt, fadomet, *n.* and *v.* Middle English variants of *fathom*.

fadoodle (fa-dō′dl), *n.* [A made word; cf. *doodle*[1], *n.*, *flapdoodle*.] A trifle; something worthless or foolish.

And when all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what *fadoodles* are brought to light!
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 131.

fady (fā′di), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-y*[1].] Wearing away; losing color or strength. [Rare.]

Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad,
Where wand'ring snails in many a winding path,
Free, unrestrain'd, their various journeys crawl.
Shenstone, Economy, iii.

fae (fā), *n.* A Scotch form of *foe*.

Your mortal *fae* is now awa'!—
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fæcal, fæces, etc. See *fecal*, etc.

faem (fām), *n.* A Scotch form of *foam*.

O a' ye mariners, far and near,
That sail ayont the *faem*.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

Guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious *faem*.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

faerie, faery (fā′ę-ri), *n.* Archaic forms of *fairy:* as, Spenser's *Faery* (or *Faerie*) Queene.

fæx populi (feks pop′ū-lī). [L.: *fæx*, dregs (see *feces*); *populi*, gen. of *populus*, people: see *people*.] The dregs of the people; the lowest classes of society.

faff (faf), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To move violently.

faffle† (faf′l), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin obscure, and hence usually said to be "onomatopoetic." Cf. *maffle*, stammer.] To stammer. *Barret.*

fag[1] (fag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [Origin obscure; perhaps the same as *flag*[1] (which is older), with loss of *l*, as in *fugleman*, G. *flügelmann*, and in E. dial. (Norfolk) *flags*, turfs for burning, called *vags* (**fags*) in Devonshire. In intr. sense 3 and tr. 2, < *fag*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness. *Levins*, 1570.—2. To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 235.

Let us not *fag* in paltry works which serve our pot and bag alone. *Emerson*, Civilization.

Margaret, happy, unhappy, *fagged* up the hill; she had lost her book, she had got the rum; she was miserable herself, she knew her family would be pleased.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 6.

3. To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

"And I've made up my mind," broke in Tom, "that I won't *fag* except for the sixth."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 8.

To fag out, in *cricket*, same as *to field*.

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would *fag out* and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray.*

What is now called "fielding" was formerly "*fagging-out.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 425.

II. *trans.* 1. To tire by labor; exhaust: often with *out*.

The run, though short, had been very sharp, and over such awful country that we were completely *fagged out*, and could hardly speak for lack of breath.
The Century, XXX. 228.

2. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

Oh for that small, small beer anew! . . .
The master even! and that small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

3†. To beat.

fag[1] (fag), *n.* [< *fag*[1], *v.*] 1. A laborious drudge.

Worse is now my work,
A *fag* for all the town.
Hood, Retrospective Review.

2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

From supper till nine o'clock three *fags*, taken in order, stood in the passages, and answered any præpostor who called *Fag*, racing to his door, the last comer having to do the work. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 7.

3. A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fag[2] (fag), *n.* [Perhaps < *flag*[1], hang loose; hence *fag-end*, a loose end: see *fag*[1] and *flag*[1].] 1. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope. *Ash*, 1775.—2. The end; fag-end.

To finish, as it were, and make the *fag*
Of all the revels. *Middleton*, Changeling, iii. 3.

3. A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

fag[2] (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [< *fag*[2], *n.*] To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; ravel: usually with *out*.

fag[3] (fag), *n.* [E. dial.] Long, coarse grass. *Wright.*

fag[4] (fag), *n.* A mink. [U. S.]

They [swans], it is said, fancy themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the *fag*, or mink, by which their young are annoyed at their breeding places.
New Mirror (New York), III. (1843).

fagaryt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vagary*.

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,
And after him she danc'd the new *fagaries*.
Ovid Travestie (1681), p. 25.

fagt, *v.* [ME. *fagen*, later *faggen;* origin obscure.] I. *intrans.* To flatter; feign; talk deceit.

It is manere of ypocritis and of sophistes to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men, but for yvel entent.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 44.

Sir, in faith va fallith not to *fage*,
Thai are t[r]yst men and true that we telle zou.
York Plays, p. 324.

Anothyr fole with counterfete wesage
Ys he that falsluy wul *fage* and feyne,
Whedyr that he be olde or yynge of age,
Seythe he ya syke, and felythe no maner payne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 81.

I *fagge* from the trouth (Lydgate); this terme is not in our comen use. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To deceive.

Such subtyle meane to *fage* the kynge be fande.
Hardyng, Chron., lxvi.

fag-end (fag′end′), *n.* [< *fag*[2] + *end*.] 1. The end of a web of cloth where it is secured to the loom and is therefore rough and unfinished and disfigured with holes. It is customary to allow purchasers to exclude it from the measurement of what they buy.—2. The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end: used in contempt.

The Kitchen and Gutters, and other Offices of Noise and Drudgery are at the *Fag-end*. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The account of this is worth more than to be wove into the *fag-end* of the eighth volume of such a work as this.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

In comes a gentleman in the *fag-end* of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

3. *Naut.*, the untwisted end of a rope.

faggery (fag′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fag*[1] + *-ery*.] Fatiguing labor or drudgery; specifically, the system of fagging carried on at some English public schools. See *fag*[1], *n.*, 2.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 210.

faggot, faggoting. See *fagot, fagoting*.

faggy[1] (fag′i), *a.* [< *fag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Weak; flaccid.

Flosche [F.], *faggie*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh. *Cotgrave.*

2. Tiring; fatiguing.

faggy[2] (fag′i), *a.* [E. dial.] Having long, coarse grass or fag: said of fields. *Wright.*

Fagopyrum (fag-ō-pī′rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *fagus*, the beech, + Gr. *πυρός*, wheat: a translation of the E. *buckwheat*.] A small genus of annual plants, closely allied to *Polygonum* (in which it is often included), natives of central Asia. The principal species are the common buckwheat, *F. esculentum*, and the Indian or Tatarian buckwheat, *F. Tataricum*, which are cultivated for food. See *buckwheat*.

fagot, faggot (fag′ọt), *n.* [< ME. *fagott, fagat* (ML. *fagotum, fagatum*), < OF. *fagot*, F. *fagot* = It. *fagotto, fangotto*, a bundle of sticks; origin uncertain. The W. *ffagod*, fagot, is from E.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See cut under *fascine*.

And hark ye, sirs; because she is a maid,
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

2. The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake: from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

We could not say heaven was kept from us, when we might have it for a *fagot*, and when even our enemies helped us to it. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

3. A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.—4. A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full. [Eng.]

There were several counterfeit books . . . which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment.
Addison, Spectator, No. 37.

5. A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited but narrowly escaped. *Brewer.*—6. A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.—**To burn one's fagot,** to recant heresy: from the custom of obliging one who had escaped the stake by recanting his errors to carry a fagot publicly and burn it. A representation of a fagot was worn on the sleeve by repentant heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

fagot, faggot (fag′ọt), *v. t.* [< *fagot, n.*; F. *fagoter*.] 1. To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

The philosophies of every one throughout by themselves, and not by titles packed and *faggotted* up together, as hath been done by Plutarch.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 180.

Specifically—2. In *metal.*, to cut (bars of metal, usually of iron or steel) into pieces of suitable length, which are then made up into "fagots," "piles," or bundles, and, after reheating, welded together, and rolled or drawn out under the hammer into bars. The object of this process is, in some cases, to secure uniformity of texture; in other cases just the opposite. Also *pile*.

fagoting, faggoting (fag'o̤t-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fagot*, *v.*] In *embroidery*, an operation in which a number of threads in the material are drawn out, and a few of the cross-threads are fagoted, or tied together in the middle. This is continued until all the threads are tied into fagots. The term is also applied to a similar effect produced by knitting.

Fagoting.

fagot-stick† (fag'o̤t-stik), *n.* A staff.

> Brave Bragadocio, whom the world doth threaten,
> Was lately with a *faggot-sticke* sore beaten.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

fagott, *n.* Same as *fagotto*.

fagottist (fâ-got'tist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fagottist*, < It. *fagottista*, < *fagotto*: see *fagotto*.] A performer on the fagotto or bassoon; a bassoonist.

fagotto (fâ-got'tō), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fagot* = G. Sw. *fagott* = F. *fagot* = Pg. *fagote*, < It. *fagotto*, a bassoon, so called, it is said, because it can be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle or fagot, but more prob. from its appearance when in use; lit. a fagot: see *fagot*.] A bassoon. Also *fagott*.

fagottone (fâ-got-tō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *fagotto*, a bassoon: see *fagotto*.] A double bassoon.

fagot-vote (fag'o̤t-vōt), *n.* The vote cast by a fagot-voter.

fagot-voter (fag'o̤t-vō'tėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain and Ireland, when the elective franchise was based upon a property qualification, a person who, though only nominally owning property of the specified annual value, exercised the right of voting for members of Parliament; one who voted on a spurious or sham qualification. Fagot-votes were manufactured by the nominal transfer of land or property to persons otherwise without legal qualification, thus fraudulently increasing the number of voters.

fags†, *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

Fagus (fā'gus), *n.* [L., a beech-tree, = AS. *bōc*, a beech, whence *bēce*, E. *beech*[1]: see *beech*[1].] A genus of trees, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*, differing from the oak and chestnut in having the staminate flowers in small heads, and two triangular nuts in the prickly involucre or bur. There are 15 species, divided into two sections. One is the beech of the northern hemisphere, including the very closely related species *F. sylvatica* of Europe, *F. ferruginea* of North America, and *F. Sieboldi* of Japan. (See *beech*[1].) The other group is peculiar to the southern hemisphere, and is marked by small and often evergreen leaves and by a much smaller fruit. Six species are natives of Chili and Patagonia, and as many more are found in Tasmania and New Zealand. The Tasmania myrtle, *F. Cunninghami*, grows to a very great size, and its brown, satiny, and beautifully marked wood is used for cabinet-work. The tawhai of New Zealand, *F. Solandri*, also known as white or black birch, is a lofty, handsome evergreen tree with hard and very durable wood. Its bark is used in tanning.

faham, faam (fā'am), *n.* [Local name.] The *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid the leaves of which are fragrant and are used in decoction as an expectorant and stomachic.

fahlband (G. pron. fäl'bänt), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), pale, + *band* = E. *band*[1].] A belt or zone of rock impregnated with sulphureted metalliferous combinations which are liable to decomposition, thus giving the rock a disintegrated or faded appearance. The term originated with the German miners employed in the silver-mines of Norway, where the veins are enriched along the lines of their intersections with the fahlbands. In a few localities the fahlbands are themselves worked for the ore which they contain.

fahlerz (fäl'erts), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), yellowish, + *erz*, < OHG. *erizzi*, *aruzi*, *aruz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray-copper ore: called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, *tetrahedrite*. Sometimes, half-translated, *fahlore*.

fahl-ore (fäl'ōr), *n.* Same as *fahlerz*.

fahlunite (fä'lun-īt), *n.* [< *Fahlun* in Sweden + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, of a greenish color and micaceous structure. It occurs in prisms often six- or twelve-sided, having the form of the iolite crystals from which it has been derived by pseudomorphism.

Fahr. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*.

Fahrenheit (far'en-hīt), *a.* [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantzic, who first made the instrument in Amsterdam, about 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer-scale in most common use in Great Britain and the United States, in which the space between the freezing- and the boiling-point of water, under the standard pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°, the freezing-point being marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°: as, a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit* (that is, according to the Fahrenheit scale). Each degree of the centigrade scale equals 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit, the centigrade zero being at the freezing-point, or 32° Fahrenheit. Abbreviated *F.* and *Fahr.* See *thermometer* and *centigrade*.

faiblet, *n.* [F.] Same as *foible*.

faience (F. pron. fa-yons'), *n.* [= G. *faience* = Dan. *fajence* = Sw. *fajans*, < F. *faïence*, < It. *faenza*, i. e., *porcellana di Faenza*, earthenware of Faenza, a city in Italy. The L. name of Faenza was *Faventia*, < *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, be well disposed, be favorable: see *favor*.] A fine kind of pottery or earthenware, glazed, and painted with designs, said to have been invented in Faenza, Italy, in 1299. The term is loosely used for any ware between porcelain and common unglazed pottery, especially any such ware of French origin, as Moustiers faience, Rouen faience, etc. Common or Italian faience has a soft body and a thin glaze, and receives two firings. A fine faience, also called English faience, was invented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1763, and is known as *Wedgwood ware*. Also spelled *fayence*.—**Faience d'Oiron** [F.], the fine pottery of Oiron, near Thouars, in France.—**Faience fine** [F., fine earthenware], pottery made of pipe-clay, or generally of any paste so fine as to need no enamel. It is usually finished with a very thin transparent glaze, serving merely to heighten the colors. The pottery of Oiron is a notable instance of this, and much of the fine English pottery of the eighteenth century is of the same character. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Faience Henri II.**, another name for Oiron pottery.—**Faience patriotique** [F., patriotic earthenware], plates, dishes, and other articles of glazed pottery, decorated with revolutionary emblems, battle-scenes, etc., during the early years of the French revolution. Much of this ware was made at Nevers. It is generally of coarse material and rudely decorated.—**Faiences à la croix** [F., earthenware with the cross], the enameled pottery of Varages in France, from the mark, which is a cross. See *Varages pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Faience translucide** [F.], translucent earthenware, such as the white ware of Persia. Such ware is often called porcelain, and is confounded with true Oriental porcelain, but is not kaolinic. It may be similar in its composition to soft porcelain.

faik[1] (fāk), *v.* and *n.* See *fake*[1].

faik[2] (fāk), *v.* [Sc., prob. < Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, give way, yield, = AS. *wīcan*, give way, whence ult. E. *weak* and *wick*[1]: see *weak* and *wick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fail; become weary.

> Her limbs they *faicked* under her and fell.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 24.

2. To stop; cease.

> The lasses now are linking what they dow,
> And *faiked* never a foot for height nor how.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 73.

II. *trans.* **1.** To excuse; let go with impunity.—**2.** To reduce the price or amount of; abate.

> I would wis both you and him to ken that I'm no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelivin, that I'll no *faik* a farthing o' my right. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 169.

faiks (fāks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fail[1] (fāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faile*, *fayle*; < ME. *failen*, *faylen* (= D. *feilen*, *falen* = MHG. *velen*, *vœlen*, G. *fehlen*) = Sw. *fela* = Dan. *feile* = Icel. *feila*, fail, < OF. *faillir*, *fallir*, *falir*, F. *faillir* = Pr. *falhir* = OSp. *fallir*, Sp. *fallecer* = Pg. *fallecer*, *fallir* = It. *fallire*, fail, miss, omit, deceive, < L. *fallere*, pp. *falsus*, tr. deceive, disappoint, pass. (with mid. force) deceive oneself, be deceived, err, be mistaken, prob. orig. **sfallere* = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, overthrow, disappoint, pass. be baffled or foiled; = AS. *feallan*, etc., E. *fall*[1]: see *fall*[1], *v.* From the same L. source are E. *fault*, *falter*[1], *false*, *fallible*, etc., *defail*, *default*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become deficient or lacking, as something expected or desired; fall short, cease, disappear, or be wanting, either wholly or partially; be insufficient or absent: as, the stream *fails* in summer; our supplies *failed*.

> Often time it fallethe, that where Men fynden Watre at o tyme in a Place, it *faylethe* another tyme.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

> He sawe that the daye *fayled* and myght fynde no lodgynge. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

> Having so said, his [Wolsey's] Speech *failed*, and incontinent the Clock struck eight, and then he gave up the Ghost. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 280.

> *Failing* this chance, it would seem as if Antivari was doomed utterly to perish. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 394.

2. To decline; sink; grow faint; become weaker.

> Music's a child of mirth: when griefs assail
> The troubled soul, both voice and fingers *fail*.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

> The sound, upon the fitful gale,
> In solemn wise did rise and *fail*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 31.

> I saw the strong man bowed down, and his knees to *fail*.
> *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

3. To come short or be wanting in action, detail, or result; disappoint or prove lacking in what is attempted, expected, desired, or approved: often followed by an infinitive or by *of* or *in*: as, he *failed* to come; the experiment *failed of* success; he *fails in* duty; the portrait *fails in* expression.

> Thyng countirfet wyl *faile* at assay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

> God never *fails* to hear the faithful prayers of his church.
> *Peter Martyr*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 405.

> Did the martyrs *fail*, when with their precious blood they sowed the seed of the Church?
> *Sumner*, Against Slave Power, June 28, 1848.

> This most ancient skull *fails* utterly to vindicate the expectations of those who would regard prehistoric men as approaching to the apes.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 168.

4. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; become insolvent or bankrupt.

> I could not but read with great delight a letter from an eminent citizen, who has *failed*, to one who was intimate with him in his better fortune, and able by his countenance to retrieve his lost condition.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

=**Syn. 1.** To fall short, come short, give out.—**2.** To wane, fade, weaken.—**3.** To come to naught, prove abortive.—**4.** To break, suspend payment.

II. *trans.* **1.** To be wanting to; disappoint; desert; leave in the lurch. [Not now used in the passive.]

> For-thi lerne we lawe of loue as oure lord tauhte;
> The poure peuple *faile* we nat whil eny peny ous lasteth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 120.

> Thou hast thy sword about thee,
> That good sword that never *fail'd* thee; prithee, come.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

> Neither side could give in clear accountes, ye partners here could not, by reason they . . . were *failed* by ye accountante they sent them.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 376.

> Thought, look, and utterance *failed* him now;
> Fallen was his glance, and flushed his brow.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 14.

2. To omit; leave unbestowed or unperformed; neglect to keep or observe: as, to *fail* an appointment. [Rare.]

> I haue myn hoope soo sure and soo stedfaste
> That suche a lady shulde not *faile* pyte.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

> The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden*.

3†. To come short of; miss; lack.

> Tyll he came to Plomton parke,
> He *faylyd* many of his dere.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

> For though that seat of earthly bliss be *fail'd*,
> A fairer Paradise is founded now
> For Adam and his chosen sons.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 612.

4†. To deceive; delude; mislead.

> So lively and so like that living sence it *fayld*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

fail[1] (fāl), *n.* [< ME. *fayle*, *feyle* (only in the frequent phrase *withouten fayle*, without fail, which also appears in the OF. form, *sanz* (*sauns*, *sauntz*, *saun*) *faile* (*fayle*, *feyle*)); < OF. *faille*, *faile* = Pr. *falha*, *failla* = It. *fallo* (cf. D. LG. *feil* = MHG. *vœle*, G. *fehl* = Dan. *feil* = Sw. *fel*), n., fail; from the verb.] **1.** Lack; absence or cessation.

> What dangers, by his highness' *fail* of issue,
> May drop upon his kingdom. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

> How grounded he his title to the crown,
> Upon our *fail* [failure of an heir]?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. Failure; deficiency: now only in the phrase *without fail* (which see, below).

> Mark, and perform it (seest thou?); for the *fail*
> Of any point in 't shall not only be
> Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

3†. A failure, failing, or fault.

> The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *fails* than any way uncurtain them. *Feltham*, Resolves.

Without fail, without delinquency or failure; certainly; infallibly.

> To morow I shall be ther *withoute faile*,
> And speke with hir as touching this mater,
> And what she seith ye shall haue pleyne answer.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

> He will *without fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii. 10.

> Their freinds . . . did intend for to send over to Leyden, for a competente number of them to be hear the next year *without fayle*.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

fail[2] (fāl), *n.* [Sc., also *feal*, prob. < Sw. *vall*, a sward, a pasture, appar. a special use of *vall*,

a coast, also a dam, dike, rampart, = E. *wall:* see *wall*[1].] A piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery *fale*
Ouerfrett wyth fulzeis, and figuris ful dyuers.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Prol. to xii., l. 38.

Fail, or feal, and divot, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift fails or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building, roofing, dikes, etc.

fail[3]†, *n.* A woman's upper garment. *Halliwell.* See *faille.*

failance† (fā'lans), *n.* [< OF. *faillance* = Sp. *fallencia* = Pg. *fallencia* = It. *fallenza*, < ML. *fallentia*, fault, failing, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere* (> OF. *faillir*, etc.), fail: see *fail*[1].] Failure.

His sicknesses . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair, or so much as read a letter for two hours after every meal, *failance* wherein being certainly reveng'd by a fit of the gout. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

fail-dike (fāl'dīk), *n.* A wall built of fails or turf. [Scotch.]

In behint yon auld *fail-dyke*
I wot there lies a new-slain knight.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

failer† (fā'lėr), *n.* [< OF. *failler*, fail: inf. used as a noun: see *fail*[1] and *-er*[4].] Failure. [Rare.]

Granting that Philip was the younger; yet on the *failer* or other legal interruption of the Line of Margaret, . . . the Queen of England might put in for the next Succession. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 131.

failing (fā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *failyng;* verbal n. of *fail*[1], *v.*] The act or condition of one who fails; imperfection; weakness; fault.

And eveu his *failings* lean'd to virtue's side.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 164.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own *failings;* keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

Poets and artists, whose dearest *failing* is a lack of concern for people or things not associated with their own pursuits. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 307.

=Syn. Foible, imperfection, shortcoming, weakness, infirmity.

faille (faly or fāl), *n.* [F.] 1†. Originally, a hood covering the face, worn by nuns of certain orders; also, a veil worn by women, and covering the head and shoulders, the word having different meanings at different periods from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Hence—2†. The material of which such a garment was made.—3. A silk fabric having a very light "grain" or cord, in distinction from *ottoman*, which has a heavy cord (*gros grain*), and from *surah*, which is twilled.

The most important of the manufactures comprise . . . taffetas and *failles*, black. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 396.

faillis (fā'lis), *n.* [Heraldic F., < *faillir*, fail.] In *her.*, a fracture, notch, or gap in an ordinary or other bearing, as if a piece had been taken out.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* [=It. *fallura;* as *fail*[1] + *-ure.*] 1. A failing; deficiency; default; cessation of supply or total defect: as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of crops.

It was provided that, in the event of the *failure* of the line of Philip, the Spanish throne should descend to the House of Savoy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Omission; non-performance: as, the *failure* of a promise or an engagement.

The free manner in which people of quality are discoursed on at such meetings is but a just reproach of their *failures* in this kind [in payment]. *Steele.*

3. Decay, or defect from decay: as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

He owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South*, Sermons.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to accomplish a purpose or attain an object; want of success: as, the *failures* of life.

It was his [Temple's] constitution to dread *failure* more than he desired success. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Emerson shows us the "success" of the bad man, and the *failures* and trials of the good man.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

5. The condition of becoming bankrupt by reason of insolvency; confession of insolvency; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: as, the *failure* of a merchant or a bank.

Had Sir Walter's health lasted, he would have redeemed his obligations on account of Ballantyne and Co. within eight or nine years at most from the time of his *failure.* *R. H. Hutton*, Sir W. Scott, xv.

Failure of consideration. See *consideration.* =Syn. 1. Decline, loss.—2. Neglect.—4. Miscarriage.—5. *Failure, Insolvency, Bankruptcy, Suspension.* "*Insolvency* is a state; *failure*, an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy*, an effect of that act" (*Crabb*). A bank may be *insolvent*—that is, unable to pay all its debts—without there being a public knowledge of the fact; it is a just law that makes it a criminal offense for a bank officer to receive deposits when he knows his bank to be *insolvent.* *Failure* is the popular and common name indicating the cessation of business on account of *insolvency*, especially if produced by the actual lack of money to meet some demand. *Bankruptcy* is often in popular use the same as *insolvency*, but it is more often used of the legal state of those who have surrendered their property to their creditors on account of their *insolvency*, or of the proceedings in connection therewith: as, he is going through *bankruptcy.* *Suspension*, or stoppage of payment, is in the nature of temporary *failure*, depending upon temporary disabilities not necessarily involving *insolvency.* Upon converting assets into money or getting an extension of credit, one who has suspended may be able to resume business. *Insolvency* and *bankruptcy*, in the legal sense, continue, in respect to past obligations, until the insolvent or bankrupt is formally discharged by the courts.

fain[1] (fān), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne;* < ME. *fain, fayn, fein, fein, fawen, fawn, fagen*, < AS. *fægen*, glad, = OS. *fagan* = OHG. *fagin* = Icel. *feginn* = Goth. **fagins* (only in deriv. verb *faginōn*, rejoice: see *fain*[1], *v.*, *fawn*[1], *v.*), glad.] 1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced: used absolutely or followed by an infinitive: as, I am *fain* to see you.

Thenne was I as *fayn* as foul on feir morwen [as a bird on a fine morning],
Gladdore then the gleo-mon is of his grete giftes.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 109.

What man is founde that was lost,
With him is crist plesid & *fayn.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. Glad, in a relative sense; content or willing to accept an alternative to something better but unattainable: followed by an infinitive: as, he was *fain* to run away.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV., there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

I was *fain* to purchase peace by the price of a new pitcher. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 107.

fain[1] (fān), *adv.* [< *fain*[1], *a.*; prop. predicate adj.] Gladly; with pleasure or content: with *would.* [Archaic.]

He is the man of the worlde that I *wolde fayuest* knowe this day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 376.

I *would* very *fain* have gone, had I not been indisposed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 87.

fain[1]† (fān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne;* < ME. *fainen, feinen.* also *faunen, fagnien* (whence mod. E. *fawn*[1]), < AS. *fægenian, gefægnian* = Icel. *fagna* = Goth. *faginōn* (be glad), < *fægen*, fain, glad: see *fain*[1], *a.*, and cf. *fawn*[1], *v.*, a doublet of *fain*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be fain; be glad; rejoice.

Faine mote the hille of Syon.
Ps. xlvii. 12 (ME. version).

2. To fawn. See *fawn*[1], *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To fill with gladness; cause to rejoice.

To God that *faines* mi youthede al.
Ps. xlii. 4 (ME. version).

Er thei specken to me feire and *faynede* me with wordes.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. To wish; desire; long.

If thou thus leene thi wickid lijf,
Myn aungils wolen the therof *fayn.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

I *faine* to tell the things that I behold.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 6.

3. To acquiesce in; accept with reluctance, as an alternative.

fain[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feign* (retained in the derivative *faint*).

faineance (fā'ne-ans), *n.* [< F. *fainéant.*] The habit of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxvii.

fainéant (F. pron. fā-nā-oṅ'), *a.* and *n.* [F., do-nothing, < *faire*, do, + *néant*, nothing, OF. *neant, noiant, niant* = Pr. *ncien, nien, nient* = It. *niente*, nothing, < L. *ne*, not (or *nec*, nor, not), + ML. *en(t-)s*, anything, a thing: see *ens.*] I. *a.* Literally, do-nothing; specifically, an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

The last king of the Merowingian line (les rois *fainéants*), Childeric III., was deposed with the consent of Pope Zacharias and placed in a monastery.
Ploetz, Epitome (Tillinghast's revision), p. 184.

"My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam," said earl Philip. . . . "I am, you know, a complete Roy *Fainéant*, and never once interfered with my Maire de Palais in her proceedings!"
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xv.

By the action of the party which in its successive phases has borne the names of Puritan, Whig, and Liberal, the Tudor autocracy has been reduced to a limited, or rather a *faineant*, monarchy, and the Tory oligarchy . . . has been replaced by a House of Commons elected on a more popular basis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XI. 739.

II. *n.* A do-nothing; a lazy, shiftless fellow.

fainhead†, *n.* [ME. *faynhed;* < *fain*[1] + *-head.*] Gladness.

Hit shall glade you full godely agaynes your gret anger,
And fille you with *faynhed*, in faithe I you hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2446.

fainly†, *adv.* [< *fain*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Gladly; with joy.

She's gane unto her west window,
And *fainly* aye it drew.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

fainness (fān'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fainenes, fainnes;* < *fain*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of being fain or content; willingness; compliance.

But the vnrewly multitude . . . pressed stil vpon him, for *fainnesse* to heare the word of God out of his mouth.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

Sansculottism claps hands;—at which hand-clapping Foulon (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

faint (fānt), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and now usually, in the lit. sense, *feint;* < ME. *faynt, feynt*, weak, feeble, < OF. *feint, faint*, feigned, negligent, sluggish, pp. of *feindre, faindre* (= Pr. *fenher*), feign, refl. sham, work negligently: see *feign*, which was formerly spelled *fain*, according with *faint.*] I. *a.* 1†. Feigned; simulated.

Thus lytherly, tho lyghers [liars] lappet their tales
And forget a *faint* tale vnder fals colour.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12590.

2. Having or showing little force or earnestness; not forcible or vigorous; not active; wanting strength, energy, or heartiness: as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

It is but a *faynt* folk I-founded vp-on fapes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

The defects which hindered the conquest were the *faint* prosecution of the war and the looseness of the civil government. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Damn with *faint* praise, assent with civil leer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

A theme for Milton's mighty hand—
How much unmeet for us, a *faint* degenerate band!
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

3. Having little spirit or animation; dispirited; dejected; depressed.

Do unto them as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs are many, and my heart is *faint.* Lam. i. 22.

4. Having little courage; cowardly; timorous.

He shall be counted worse than a spy, yea, almost as evil as a traitor, that with a *faint* heart doth praise evil and noisome decrees.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. Having an intense feeling of weakness or exhaustion; inclined to swoon: as, *faint* with hunger; *faint* and sore with travel.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me *faint.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

Porphyro grew *faint,*
She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

6†. Weak by reason of smallness or slenderness; small; slender. [Rare.]

In bigger bowes [boughs] fele, and *fainter* fewe
Brannches doo tralle, and cutte hem bei this reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

7. Having little clearness or distinctness; hardly perceptible by or feebly affecting the senses; indistinct; deficient in brightness, vividness, or clearness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; dim: as, a *faint* light; a *faint* color; a *faint* resemblance.

All distant and *faint* were the sounds of the battle.
Scott, Maid of Toro.

Ever *fainter* grew
In my weak heart the image of my love.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 301.

As sea-water, having killed over-heat
In a man's body, chills it with *faint* ache.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

II. *n.* 1. One of the colored lines (usually pale) on writing-paper. [A trade use.]—2. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints.* This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel-oil); it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*

3. A fainting-fit; a swoon.

Seemed to me ne'er did limner paint
So just an image of the Saint
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint.*
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

The night fell, and found me where he had laid me during my *faint.* *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

faint (fānt), *v.* [< ME. *fainten, feynten;* < *faint, a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak in spirit; lose spirit or courage; sink into dejection; despond; droop.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxiv. 10.

Had you not sente him, many would have been ready to *fainte* and goe backe.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 50.

At length the nine (who still together held)
Their *fainting* foes to shameful flight compell'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 301.

Why should we *faint* and fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die?
Keble, Christian Year.

2. To become faint, weak, or exhausted in body; fail in strength or vigor; languish; droop; especially, to fall into a swoon; lose sensation and consciousness; swoon: sometimes with *away*.

Than be-gonne the horse of the cristin to *feynte* sore as they that two dayes hadde not eten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 445.

In that day shall the fair virgins and young men *faint* for thirst. Amos viii. 13.

On hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted away*.
Guardian.

3. To become faint to the view; become gradually dim or indistinct; fade; vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope*.

II.† *trans.* To make faint; weaken; depress; dishearten; deject.

Syn thai *fainted* are with fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9567.

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

I resolved . . . to aquainte Mr. Weston with ye *fainted* state of our business.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

faint-draw (fānt'drâ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate lightly. *Savage.* [Rare.]

fainten†, *v. t.* [< *faint* + *-en*[1] (*e*).] To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent as not to whet our appetites, nor so long as to *fainten* the heart.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Doctors.

faintful†, *a.* [< *faint* + *-ful*.] Fainting; dejected.

Titan's nieces gather all in one
Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears,
And let them flow alongst my *faintfull* looks.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

faint-heart, faint-hearted (fānt'härt, -här″ted), *a.* Cowardly; timorous; easily alarmed or yielding to fear.

Be not *faint-hearted* for these evil days, which are come to try us and purify us.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 197.

From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,
And *faint-heart* fooles, whom shew of perill hard
Could terrifie from Fortunes faire adward.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 17.

faint-heartedly (fānt'härt″ted-li), *adv.* In a timorous or cowardly manner.

faint-heartedness (fānt'härt″ted-nes), *n.* Cowardice; want of courage.

fainting (fān'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *faint*, *v.*] A swoon; the act of swooning.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming opium as my only cure:
Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, S. A., l. 631.

faintise†, *n.* [ME., also *faintis*, *fayntise*, *feintise*, *feyntise*, < OF. *feintise*, *faintise*, F. *feintise* (= Pr. *feintesa*), feigning, faintness, < *feindre*, feign: see *faint*.] 1. Deceit; hypocrisy; feigning.

I will fayne the no *faintis* vnder faith wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 241.

2. Faintness; weakness.

Er i a furlong hedde i-fare a *feyntise* me hente,
That forther miht i not a-fote for defaute of sleep.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 5.

3. Faint-heartedness; cowardice.

Ho-so faileth for *feyntyce* wild fur him for-brenne!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

Knightes ever shoulde he persevering,
To seeke honour without *feintise* or slouth.
Flower and Leaf, l. 548.

faintish (fān'tish), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly faint.

If on coming home from a journey in hot weather you find yourself *faintish* and drouthy.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

faintishness (fān'tish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of faintness; languor.

The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

faintling† (fānt'ling), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ling*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling*, silly creature. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, ii. 13.

faintly (fānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faintly*, *fayntly*, *feinteliche*, etc.; < *faint* + *-ly*[2].] In a faint manner; without vigor, energy, or heartiness; without vividness or distinctness; feebly; timorously.

It is ordinary with them to praise *faintly* the good qualities of those below them. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Tho' *faintly*, merrily — far and far away —
He heard the pealing of his parish bells.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A near hum from bees and brooks
Comes *faintly* like the breath of sleep.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feyntnesse*; < *faint* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being faint; defect of strength; feebleness; deficiency of force, brightness, vividness, distinctness, or the like; want of vigor, energy, or heartiness; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

And vpon them that are lette a lyue of you I wyll sende a *fayntnesse* into theyr hartes in the lande of theyr enemies. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxvi.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*.
Rest of Esther xv. 15.

Yea, such a fear and *faintness* is grown in court, that they wish rather to hear the blowing of a horn to hunt than the sound of a trumpet to fight.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iv. 3.

faint-pleader† (fānt'plē″dėr), *n.* [< *faint* + *pleader*.] In *law*, a fraudulent, false, or collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

fainty† (fān'ti), *a.* [< *faint* + *-y*[1].] Faint; feeble; languid; exhausted.

Jacob sod potage, and Esau came from the felde and was *fayntye*, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of yt redde potage, for I am *fainty*. *Bible of* 1551, Gen. xxv.

The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no shade was near.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 381.

fair[1] (fâr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fair*, *fayr*, *faier*, *fayer*, *feir*, *fager*, etc., < AS. *fæger*, beautiful, pleasing, pleasant, = OS. *fagar* = OHG. *fagar* = Icel. *fagr* = Sw. *fager* = Dan. *feir* (obs.), *fager* = Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted; prob. ult. connected with *fay*[1], q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Beautiful; comely; free from disfigurement or incongruity; pleasing to the eye: as, a *fair* landscape.

And there is the most *fayr* Chirche and the most noble of alle the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

This Town of Edinburgh is one of the *fairest* Streets that ever I saw. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

The Nymph did like the Scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly *fair*.
Prior, Lady's Looking-glass.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

Fair meadows, softly tinged
With orange and with crimson. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. Free from imperfections or blemish; pure, clean, unspotted, untarnished, etc.; free from anything that might impair the appearance, quality, or character; not foul: as, a *fair* copy; *fair* skies; *fair* fame.

The Water eke beholde yf it be *faire*,
Hoolsum, and light.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It is in life as it is in ways, the shortest way is commonly the foulest, and surely the *fairer* way is not much about.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

I'll vindicate her *fair* name, and so cancel
My obligation to her.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

The Manuscript of Prudentius Hymnes, which was also shewed us, is a much *fairer* Letter, and therefore thought to be older by one Century at least.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 109.

We that fight for our *fair* father Christ,
Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old
To drive the heathen from your Roman wall,
No tribute will we pay.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Of a light hue; clear in color; not dusky or sallow; not discolored: as, a *fair* skin or complexion; *fair* hair; the English are a *fair* race.

She is a very comely Lady, rather of a Flemish Complexion than Spanish, *fair*-haired. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 9.

Upon her inquiring what sort of a woman lady Lovely was in her person, "Really, madame," says the Jackanapes, "she is exactly of your height and shape; but, as you are *fair*, she is a brown woman."
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Her face, oh! call it *fair*, not pale.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Free from obscurity or doubt; clear; distinct; positive; direct: as, to get a *fair* view of a prospect; to take a *fair* aim.

Alle that were in the castell a-woke, and it was than *feire* day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 610.

5. Marked by favoring conditions; affording ample facility or advantage; unobstructed; favorable: as, a *fair* field and no favor; a *fair* mark; in a *fair* way to success; a *fair* subject of ridicule.

On that othir side thei saugh the forcste and the forteresses that were ther a-boute, and the erable londe and the *feire* fisshinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

We sailed from hence directly for Genoa, and had a *fair* wind that carried us into the middle of the Gulf.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 360.

6. Comparatively favorable or propitious; not obstructive or forbidding; moderately fit or suitable: as, *fair* weather (as distinguished from clear or foul weather).

In the weather reports of the U. S. Signal Corps, the sky is said to be *fair* when it is from four-tenths to seven-tenths (inclusive) covered with clouds.
Report of Chief Signal Officer for 1881, p. 745.

7. Free from guile, harm, or injustice; not wrongful, erroneous, or blameworthy; impartial; honest; equitable: used both of persons and of things: as, *fair* dealing; a *fair* debater; a *fair* decision.

Than seide the Archebisshop, "So *feire* eleccion was neuer sene; now go ye, riche barouns and lordes, and assay yef ye may take oute the swerde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

As for deceiving your friend, that's nothing at all — tricking is all *fair* in love, isn't it, ma'am?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise;
And even the best, by fits what they despise.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 233.

It is probably never *fair* to lay the blame of a moral deterioration or enfeeblement primarily on intellectual misapprehension. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 111.

There can be no *fairer* ambition than to excel in talk; to be affable, gay, ready, clear and welcome.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers.

8. Comparatively good or satisfactory; passably or moderately good; free from serious defect; not undesirable, but not excellent: as, a *fair* income; a *fair* appearance; he bears a *fair* reputation.

He [Temple] is not without *fair* pretensions to the most honourable place among the statesmen of his time.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

The inns were all comfortable buildings, with very *fair* accommodations for travellers.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

9. Of favorable bearing or import; manifesting or expressing proper feelings or intentions; not harsh or repellent; plausible: as, a *fair* seeming; to be *fair* in speech.

The Indians were the same there as in all other places, at first very *fair* and friendly, though afterwards they gave great proofs of their deceitfulness.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 16.

He, seeing himself surrounded, with *fair* words and promise of great guifts attempted to appease them.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

10†. Gracious; kind.

I come from your love,
That sends you *fair* commends and many kisses.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 3.

I much thank you for your Visits, and other *fair* Respects you shew me. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 64.

11. Level; parallel, as a wall. [Prov. Eng.] — **A fair field.** See *field*. — **A fair wind.** See *wind*. — **Fair and square,** honest; honorable and without deceit or artifice: also used adverbially. See *fair*[1], *adv.*

For you are *fair and square* in all your Dealings.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm jest a candidate, in short;
Thet's *fair an' square* an' parpendicler.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

Fair falcon. See *falcon*. — **Fair play,** impartial treatment; a fair chance; due opportunity: a figure taken from gaming: as, give him *fair play*.

Aye she made the trumpet sound,
It's a' *fair play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

In a long public life I have never met a man trained in the working of the parliamentary system who believed that a single chamber would secure habitual *fair play* to minorities, and therefore I am against the unicameral method. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 308.

Fair to middling, in *com.*, like *fair*, 8, moderately good: a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market. — **The fair sex,** women. — **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*. — **3.** *Blond*, etc. See *white*. — **7.** *Open*, *Frank*, etc. See *candid*.

II. *n.* 1. A fair or beautiful woman; in general, a woman, especially a beloved woman. [A use extremely common in eighteenth-century poetry.]

This present night I have appointed been
To meet that chaste *fair* that enjoys my soul.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

I have found out a gift for my *fair;*
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.
Shenstone, Pastoral, ii.

2†. Fairness; beauty.

Are not my tresses curled with such art
As love delights to hide him in their *fair!*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

The fair, woman; the female sex; specifically, the young and beautiful of that sex: usually collective, as plural, but sometimes as singular.

None but the brave deserves *the fair.*
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to *the fair,* but to men one may take a little more freedom.
Steele, Spectator, No. 294.

To him with anger or with shame repair
The injured peasant and deluded *fair.*
Crabbe, Works, I. 22.

fair[1] (fãr), *adv.* [< ME. *faire, fayre, feire,* < AS. *fægere, fæger,* beautifully, pleasantly, < *fæger,* fair: see *fair*[1], *a.*] **1.** Kindly; civilly; complaisantly; courteously.

Weelcome *faire* thi neiborls that comen to thee warde
With mete, drinke, & honest chere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

When he speaketh *fair,* believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart. Prov. xxvi. 25.

Get me a guard about me; make sure the lodgings,
And speak the soldiers *fair.*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

2. Honorably; honestly.

And alle tho that ben fals *fayre* hem amende,
And 3yne hem wijt & good will.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 853.

Heaven shield, my mother play'd my father *fair.*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

3. Auspiciously; favorably; happily.

With that departed Merlin fro hlase, that lenger ne wolde not tarie, but dide his message well and *feire,* ffor on the morowe by pryme he come to Cltee of Gannes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 143.

The ship is in her trim: the merry wind
Blows *fair* from land. *Shak.,* C. of E., iv. 1.

4. Fairly; clearly.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away for the Island Mindanao, which was now *fair* in sight of us.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 309.

5. Correctly; straight or direct, as in aiming or hitting.—**Fair and square,** honestly; justly; straightforwardly.

If he could only have looked *fair and square* at them, a man about to speak to men and women merely.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

Fair fall, well betide, good luck to. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fair fa' ilk canny caldgy carl!
Weel may he brnik his new apparel!
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 14.

To bid fair, lead fair, etc. See the verbs.

fair[1] (fãr), *v.* [< ME. *fayren,* make beautiful, intr. become beautiful, < AS. *fægrian,* become beautiful, *ãfægrian,* make beautiful, < *fæger,* beautiful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvii.

2. *Naut.,* to adjust; make regular, or fair and smooth; specifically, to form in correct shape, as the timbers of a ship.

Hence a *fairing,* or correcting process, has to be performed before the timbers can be laid off.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 9.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become fair or beautiful. —**2.** To clear up; cease raining: applied to the weather, in reference to preceding rain: followed commonly by *up* or *off.* [Scotch.]

Ringan was edging gradually off, with the remark that it didna seem like to *fair.* *The Smugglers,* I. 162.

The afternoon *faired up;* grand clouds still voyaged in the sky, but now singly, and with a depth of blue around their path. *R. L. Stevenson,* Inland Voyage, p. 199.

To *fair off* or *fair up,* for "clear off" or "clear up," is marked Southwestern in Bartlett. It is very common, it is true, in the South, but was evidently imported from Scotland. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 38.

fair[2] (fãr), *n.* [< ME. *feire, feyre,* < AF. *feire,* OF. *feire, foire,* F. *foire* = Pr. *fieyra, feira, fiera* = Sp. *feria* = Pg. *feira* = It. *fiera,* a fair, < ML. *feria,* a fair, a holiday, L. usually pl. *feriæ* (> D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferie,* sing., *ferier,* pl., vacation, holidays), holidays, orig. **fesiæ,* akin to *festus,* a feast: see *festal, feast.*] **1.** A stated market in a particular town or city; a regular meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.

Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipsic in Germany, of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, and of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe,* which means both the mass and a fair (see *kermess*). See *market.*

A *Fair* is a greater Kind of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such Things as the Place stands in need of. They are generally kept once or twice in a Year.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 357.

I have already mentioned that the Aenach, or *fair,* which was, as we have seen, an assembly of the whole people of a Tuath or province, was always held at the place of burial of the kings and nobles. The institution of a *fair* at any place seems to have always arisen from the burial there of some great or renowned personage.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, I. [cccxxvi.

In early English times the great *fairs,* annual and other, formed the chief means of distributiou, and remained important down to the seventeenth century. . . . On the Lower Niger, "every town has a market once in four days," and at different parts of the river a large *fair* once a fortnight. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 246.

2. An occasional joint exhibition of articles for sale or inspection; a sale or an exhibition of goods for the promotion of some public interest or the aid of some public charity (see *bazaar,* 2): as, an agricultural *fair;* a church *fair.*

A church *fair,* or any *fair,* in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value, by putting off unmarketable goods on unwilling purchasers . . . on the pretense of doing good.
Wm. Allen Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle.

3†. Market; chance of selling.

Forstalleth my *feire,* fihteth in my chepynges,
Breketh vp my berne-dore, and bereth awei my whete.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 48.

After the fair, the day after the fair, too late.

A ballad, be it neuer so good, it goes a begging *after the faire.* *Breton,* Wit'a Trenchmour, p. 9.

Bartholomew fair. See *Bartholomew day,* under *day*[1]. —**Fancy fair,** a special sale of fancy articles for a benevolent or charitable object. [Eng.]—**Statute fair.** See *statute-fair.*

fair[3]†, *n.* [< OF. *faire,* do (inf. as a noun), < L. *facere,* do: see *affair* and *fact.*] Doing; action; affair.

At that parleament swa did he
Wit gret *fayr* and solemnyté.
Barbour MS., xx. 126. (*Jamieson.*)

Harke, brethlr, waites wele aboute,
For in oure *fayre* we ffynde no frende;
The Jewes with strengh are sterne and stoute,
And scharpely schapea them vs to schende.
York Plays, p. 470.

Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair.*
Priests of Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems, I. 38).

fair[4]†, *v.* Same as *fare*[2].

fair-boding† (fãr'bō'ding), *a.* Auspicious; favorable.

The sweetest sleep, and *fairest-boding* dreams
That ever enter'd in a drowsy head,
Have I since your departure had, my lords.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

fair-book† (fãr'bůk), *n.* A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

I have seen a *fair-book* (as 'tis called) of a young man's about 17 years of age, who had been 6 years at school but never went through that rule. *W. Wallis.*

fair-conditioned (fãr'kon-dish'ond), *a.* Of good disposition. *Halliwell.*

fair-faced (fãr'fãst), *a.* **1.** Having a fair face. —**2.** Double-faced; flatteriugly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

fairfieldite (fãr'fēld-īt), *n.* [< *Fairfield* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, of a nearly white color and pearly luster, found at Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also in Bavaria.

fair-finished (fãr'fin'isht), *a.* Bleached for bridles and for some kinds of ladies' shoes: said of leather. This use of *fair* appears also in the old phrase *fair-top boots*—that is, boots with tops of light-colored leather.

fair-ground (fãr'ground), *n.* The grounds in which an agricultural or other fair is held. [U. S.]

The owners of horses and mules were coining money, transporting people to the *fair-ground.*
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

fair-hair (fãr'hãr), *n.* The nuchal ligament or tendon of the neck of cattle and sheep. Also called *faxwax, paxwax,* etc. See *ligamentum nuchæ,* under *ligamentum.* [Scotch.]

fairhead†, *n.* [ME. *fairhede, fairehede, fayrehede,* etc. (= Dan. *fagerhed* = Sw. *fagerhet*), var. of *fairhood.*] Fairness; beauty.

Thenke alle day on hir *fairhede.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2484.

The forme of all *fayrehede* apon me es feste.
York Plays, p. 3.

Thurgh his *fairhede* as fast he felle into pride.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4409.

fairhood† (fãr'hůd), *n.* A later form of Middle English *fairhede.*

fairies'-horse (fãr'iz-hôrs), *n.* In Ireland, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæus.*

fairies'-table (fãr'iz-tā'bl), *n.* In the north of Wales, the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris,* and similar fungi.

fairily (fãr'i-li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies; as fairies.

Numerous as shadows haunting *fairily*
The brain. *Keats,* Eve of St. Agnes.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so *fairily* well
With delicate spire and whorl.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

fairing (fãr'ing), *n.* [< *fair*[2] + *-ing.*] **1.** A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

Give me your hand, we are near a pedlar's shop;
Out with your purse, we must have *fairings* now.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in:
A lady wall'd about with diamonds!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I have gold left to give thee a *fairing* yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

"What *fairings* will ye that I bring?"
Said the King to his daughters three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift. [Scotch.]

Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy *fairin'!*
In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin'!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fair-leader (fãr'lē'dėr), *n.* *Naut.:* (*a*) A thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (*b*) A strip of board with holes in it for running rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.

Fair-leader, def. (*b*).

fairly (fãr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fayrely* (= ODan. *fagerlig, faverlig, fagrligr,* a.); < *fair*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a fair manner. (*a*) Beautifully; handsomely.

Within a trading town their long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

(*b*) Honestly; justly; equitably; honorably.

My chief care
Is to come *fairly* off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gag'd. *Shak.* M. of V., i. 1.

If you are noble enemies,
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me *fairly!*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*c*) Fully; clearly; distinctly.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Reasonably; moderately; measurably; considerably.

Such arcadea must be bad indeed to be wholly unsatisfactory, and some of those at Gorizia are very *fairly* done.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

In a *fairly* coherent dream everything seems quite real.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 141.

The Latin of the twelfth century is *fairly* good and grammatical Latin.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

(*e*) Absolutely; positively; actually; completely: an intensive or emphatic word: as, I am *fairly* worn out; the wheels *fairly* spun.

My lords about my bed,
Wishing to God that I were *fairly* dead.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

2†. Softly; gently.

But here she comes: I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 168.

Hooly and fairly. See *hooly.*

fair-maid (fãr'mād'), *n.* **1.** A local (west-county) English name of the dried pilchard.—**2.** A local Virginian name of the porgy, scup, or scuppaug, *Stenotomus chrysops.*

fair-maids-of-February (fãr'mādz'ov-feb'rō-ā-ri), *n.* A book-name for the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis.*

fair-maids-of-France (fãr'mādz'ov-frâns'), *n.* A double-flowered variety of a cultivated crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitifolius.*

fair-minded (fãr'mīn'ded), *a.* Judging fairly and justly; forming just and correct opinions; upright.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think, afford little room for difference of opinion among *fair-minded* and moderate men. *Brougham.*

fair-mindedness (fãr'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair-minded.

A spirit of *fair-mindedness,* and a rare promptness in seizing the strategic points of every situation.
N. A. Rev., CXLV. 385.

fair-natured (fār′nā″tūrd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured: as, "a *fair-natured* prince," *Ford.*

fairness (fār′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fairnesse, fairnes,* etc., < AS. *fægernes,* beauty, < *fæger,* beautiful: see *fair* and *-ness.*] The quality or character of being fair, in any sense of that word.

Fayrest of faire, that *fairenesse* doest exeell,
This happie day I have to greete you well.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

If she be fair and wise—*fairness,* and wit,
The one's for use, the other useth it.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

I have let myself to another, even to the King of Princes; and how can I with *fairness* go back with thee?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

With so much unfairness in his policy there was an extraordinary degree of *fairness* in his intellect.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

fair-seeming (fār′sē″ming), *a.* Appearing to be fair.

In giving a *fair-seeming* appearance to common goods, we are not only behind some of our continental rivals, but we are lamentably behind in the conditions which promote excellence. *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVIII. 197.

fairshipt, *n.* [ME. *feirschipe;* < *fair*[1] + *-ship.*] Beauty. *Lydgate.*

fair-spoken (fār′spō″kn), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle-witted and a marvelous *fairspoken* man.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,
That art the *fairest-spoken* tree
From here to Lizard-point.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fairway (fār′wā), *n.* [< *fair*[1], *a.*, 6, + *way.*] The part of a road, river, harbor, etc., where the navigable channel for vessels lies.

As the river is rather narrow at this point [Cork], the line of *fairway* for vessels passing through the bridge is confined nearly to the center of the river.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

fair-weather (fār′weᴛʜ″ėr), *a.* Existing or done in or fitted for only pleasant weather; hence, figuratively, appearing in or suited to only favorable circumstances; not capable of withstanding or outliving opposition or adversity: as, a *fair-weather* voyage; *fair-weather* friends or Christians; *fair-weather* kindness.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could throw a dozen of such *fairweather* gentlemen as you are.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 165.

Such weather as suits *fairweather* sailors.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.

fair-worldt (fār′wėrld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since.
Milton.

fairy (fār′i, formerly fā′ę-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written archaically (after OF.) *faery, faerie* (as in Spenser), particularly in the 1st and 2d senses; < ME. *fairye, fayry, fayerye, feyrye, faierie, feiri,* etc., enchantment, fairy folk, fairy-land, rarely a fay or fairy, < OF. *faerie, faierie,* enchantment, mod. F. *féerie* (> G. *feerei*), enchantment, fairy-land, < OF. *fae,* mod. F. *fée,* ME. *fay,* E. *fay*[3], a fairy: see *fay*[3].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fairies* (-iz). **1t.** Enchantment; magic.

God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company. *Gower.*

But evermore her moste wonder was,
How that it [a horse] coude gon, and was of bras;
It was of *fairye,* as the peple semed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

No man dar taken of that frute, for it is a thing of *fayrie.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 273.

To preve this world al way, iwis,
Hit nis but fantum and *feiri.*
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

2. An imaginary being or spirit, generally represented as of a diminutive and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any other, and as playing pranks, frolicsome, kindly, mischievous, or spiteful, on human beings or among themselves; a fay.

This makith that ther ben no *fayeries.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 16.

The feasts that underground the *Faërie* did him make,
And there how he enjoy'd the Lady of the Lake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 307.

Trip the pert *faeries* and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

3t. Fays collectively; fairy folk.

In olde dayes of the king Arthour,
Of which that Britons speken gret honour,
Al was this lond fulfild of *fayrie.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 3.

The dawn is my Assyria, the sunset and moonrise my Paphos, and unimaginable realms of *faerie.*
Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4t. Fairy-land; elf-land.

He [Arthur] is a king ycrowned in *fairy.* *Lydgate.*

Where men fynden a Sparehauk upon a Perche righte fair, and righte wel made; and a fayre Lady of *Fayrye,* that kepethe it. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 145.

5t. An enchantress.

To this great *fairy* [Cleopatra] I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak.,* A. and C., iv. 8.

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart *faery of the mine,*
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 436.

=**Syn. 2.** *Fairy, Elf, Fay; Sylph, Gnome; Jinn, Genie; Goblin.* *Fairy* is the most general name for a diminutive imaginary being, generally in human form, sometimes very benevolent or inclined to teach moral lessons, as the *fairy* godmother of Cinderella; sometimes malevolent in the extreme, as in many fairy stories. Spenser took up the word in Chaucer's spelling, *faerie* or *faery,* and gave it an extended meaning, which is now commonly confined to that spelling and to his poem; the personages in "The *Faery* Queene" live in an unlocated region, essentially like the rest of the world, and are of heroic and occasionally supernatural powers; these personages he sometimes calls *elves* or *elfins.* In ordinary use an *elf* differs from a *fairy* only in generally seeming young, and being more often mischievous. Pope, in "The Rape of the Lock," has given a definite cast to *sylph* and *gnome;* these two words are elsewhere often associated, *gnomes* having always been fabled as living in underground abodes, and especially as being the guardians of mines and quarries, while *sylphs* are denizens of the air. From this difference of place it has followed that *gnomes* are generally thought of with repugnance or dread, and *sylphs,* although of both sexes in literature, are popularly thought of as young, slender, and graceful females: hence the expression "a *sylph*-like form." To Oriental imagination is due the *jinn, djinn,* or *jinnee;* the form *genie* is most vividly associated with the "Arabian Nights": as, the *genie* of Aladdin's lamp; the *genie* that the fisherman let out of the bottle. A *goblin* is wicked, mischievous, or at least roguish, and frightful or grotesque in appearance. See the definitions of *kobold, sylph, brownie, banshee, sprite, pixie, nixie, nymph,* etc.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; done by or coming from fairies. See phrases below.—**2.** Resembling in some way a fairy; hence, fanciful, graceful, whimsical, fantastic, etc.: as, *fairy* creatures or favors.

Shrunk like a *fairy* changeling lay the mage.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We laughed—a hundred voices rose
In airiest *fairiest* laughter.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

Bale upon bale of silks and *fairy* textures from looms of Samareand and Bokhara.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 243.

Fairy beads. See *St. Cuthbert's beads,* under *bead.*—**Fairy circle, fairy dance.** See *fairy ring.*—**Fairy hammer,** the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—**Fairy hillocks,** verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance on them.—**Fairy millstone,** a flat disk of stone or slate with a central perforation, such as are frequently found with paleolithic remains, and are now thought to be whorls of spindles.—**Fairy money,** money imagined in old legends to be given by fairies, which soon turned into withered leaves or rubbish; also, money found, from the notion that it had been dropped by a good fairy out of favor to the finder.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity. *Carlyle,* Misc., IV. 181.

Pisistratus draws the bills warily from his pocket, half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like *fairy-money.* *Bulwer,* Caxtons, xvii. 6.

Fairy pipes, pipes and pipe-bowls, usually of baked clay and very small, found in the north of England, sometimes with objects of remote antiquity. It is possible that they point to a practice of smoking earlier than the reign of Elizabeth and with other material than tobacco; but it seems probable that they are of the sixteenth century and later. Also called *Celtic pipes* and *elfin pipes.*—**Fairy ring** or **circle,** or **dance,** a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, especially *Agaricus oreades, A. achimenes,* and one of the *Myxomycetes, Physarum cinereum.* The latter may appear in a single night, forming a circle on the grass as if sprinkled with ashes. The agarics grow outward from a center, spreading further year by year, while the central and inner portions die away. Similar but smaller rings are sometimes formed on old trees and rocks by the growth of a lichen in a corresponding manner.—**Fairy sparks,** the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances, believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-bird (fār′i-bėrd), *n.* A name of the least tern, *Sterna minuta,* from its graceful movements. [Local, British.]

fairy-butter (fār′i-but″ėr), *n.* A name in the northern counties of England for certain gelatinous fungi, as *Tremella albida* and *Exidia glandulosa,* formerly "believed to be the product of the fairies' dairy."

fairy-cups (fār′i-kups), *n.* A bright-red cup-like fungus, *Peziza coccinea.*

fairy-fingers (fār′i-fing″gėrz), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairyism (fār′i-izm), *n.* [< *fairy* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairy-land in customs, nature, appearance, etc.

The air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 431.

2. Belief in fairies; a narrating of fairy tales; fairy myths or legends.

This curious and very ancient medley of Druidism and *fairyism* I have abridged from the ancient Leabhar na-h-Uidhré, so often referred to in these lectures.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. ix.

Thomson is beautiful in rural descriptions, but he has not the distinctness and *fairyism* of Milton.
Sir E. Brydges, On Milton's Comus.

fairy-land (fār′i-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from *fairy land.*
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

It cheered mild Spenser, called from *Faëryland*
To struggle through dark ways.
Wordsworth, Sonnet on the Sonnet.

fairy-loaf (fār′i-lōf), *n.* A kind of fairy-stone; a fossil spatangoid sea-urchin, as of the genus *Ananchytes* (which see). [Local, Eng.]

fairy-martin (fār′i-mär″tin), *n.* A book-name of an Australian swallow, *Hirundo ariel.*

fairy-purses (fār′i-pėr″sez), *n.* A cup-like fungus containing small bodies thought to resemble purses; probably *Nidularia campanulata.*

fairy-shrimp (fār′i-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of a small British fresh-water phyllopodous crustacean, *Branchipus* (or *Chirocephalus*) *diaphanus.* It swims on its back, is almost transparent, has stalked eyes and no carapace, and is about an inch long. It is named from its diaphanous appearance and active motions.

Fairy-shrimp (*Branchipus diaphanus*), about twice natural size.

fairy-stone (fār′i-stōn), *n.* A provincial (south of England) name of an echinite or fossil sea-urchin found in the Cretaceous.

faisceau (fe-sō′), *n.* In *math.*, a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the n^{th} order passing through $\frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n - 2)$ fixed points.

faisiblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *feasible.*

fait[1]**t,** *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fait[1]**t,** *v. t.* [< OF. *fait,* pp. of *faire,* do, make: see *fait*[1], *n.*, = *feat*[1] = *fact.*] To make; cause.

And *faite* thy faucones to culle wylde foules;
For thei comen to my eroft my corn to defoule.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 30.

fait[2]**t,** *v.* [ME. *faiten, fayten,* a verb developed from the noun *faitor, faitour:* see *faitor.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise deceit; feign; go about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Bydders and beggers faste a-boute ȝoden,
Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful yerammyd,
Faytynge for hure fode and fouhten atten ale.
In glotenye, god wot goth they to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 43.

II. *trans.* To deceive.

My fleissche in ouerhope wolde me *faite,*
And into wanhope it wolde me easte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

fait accompli (fāt a-kôn-plē′). [F.: *fait,* a fact (see *feat, fact*); *accompli,* pp. of *accomplir,* accomplish.] A fact accomplished; a thing done; a scheme already carried into execution.

faiterous†, *a.* [< *faitor* or *faitery* + *-ous.*] Deceiving; dissembling.

The whole eourt from all parts thereof eryed out, and said that this was a fraudulent and *faiterous* Carthaginian trick. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 755.

faitery†, *n.* [ME. *faiterie, faiterye, fayterye,* < *faiten,* deceive: see *fait*[2], *faitor.*] Deceit; hypocrisy, as that of one who goes about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Ac hye Treuthe wolde
That no *faiterye* were founde in folk that gon a-begged.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 138.

She wiste wele
My word stood on an other whele,
Withouten any *faiterye.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 47.

faith (fāth), *n.* [< ME. *faith, feith, fayth, feyth* (the *-th* being an accom., to the common E.

suffix *-th* (as in *truth, ruth, health*, and other abstract nouns), of *-d* in the oldest OF. form *feid*), also *fay, fey, fei*, faith, fidelity, trust, belief, < OF. *feid, foit*, later *fei* (see *fay*[4]), *foi* (AF. *fei*), nom. *fez, fois* = Pr. *fe*, nom. *fes* = Sp. Pg. *fe* = It. *fede*, < L. *fides*, acc. *fidem*, faith, belief, trust, < *fidere*, trust, confide in, = Gr. πείθειν, persuade, mid. πείθεσθαι, believe, 2d perf. πέποιθα, I trust (deriv. πίστις, trust, faith, πιστός, trusty, faithful, trustworthy, credible), √ *πιθ, orig. move by entreaty, = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, entreat, pray, akin to AS. *bīdan*, E. *bide*, await: see *bid* and *bide*. From the same L. source are E. *fidelity, fiduciary*, etc., *infidel*, etc., *affidavit, affy, affiant, defy, defiant, confide, confident*, etc., *diffident, perfidy*, etc.] **1.** The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition or statement for which there is not complete evidence; belief in general.

I shall make some inquiry into the nature and grounds of *faith* or opinion: whereby I mean that assent which we give to any proposition as true, of whose truth yet we have no certain knowledge. *Locke.*

Faith is in popular language taken to mean the acceptation of something as true which is not known to be true. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 532.

Specifically — **2.** Firm belief based upon confidence in the authority and veracity of another, rather than upon one's own knowledge, reason, or judgment; earnest and trustful confidence: as, to have *faith* in the testimony of a witness; to have *faith* in a friend.

Faith . . . is the assent to any proposition, not . . . made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer, as coming from God in some extraordinary way of communication. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xviii. 2.

The true nature of the *faith* of a Christian consists of this, that it is an assent unto truths credited upon the testimony of God delivered unto us in the writings of the apostles and prophets. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed.

The *faith* of mankind is guided to a man only by a well-founded *faith* in himself. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 224.

In a more restricted sense: (*a*) In *theol.*, spiritual perception of the invisible objects of religious veneration; a belief founded on such spiritual perception.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Heb. xi. 1.

Unschooled by *Faith*, who, with her angel tread,
Leads through the labyrinth with a single thread.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

Faith, then, is that which, when probabilities are equal, ventures on God's side, and on the side of right, on the guarantee of a something within which makes the thing seem true because loved. *F. W. Robertson*, Sermon on the Faith of the Centurion.

Faith is: the being able to cleave to a power of goodness appealing to our higher and real self, not to our lower and apparent self. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, vii.

(*b*) Belief or confidence in a person, founded upon a perception of his moral excellence: as, *faith* in Christ.

By *Faith*, Saint Peter likewise did restore
A Palsie-sick, that eight yeers did indure.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 11.

The *faith* of the gospel, whatever may be its immediate object, is no other than confidence in the moral character of God, especially of the Redeemer. *Dwight*, Theol., II. 333.

(*c*) Intuitive belief.

3. The doctrines or articles which are the subjects of belief, especially of religious belief; a creed; a system of religion; specifically, the Christian religion. See *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.

Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic *Faith*. Which *Faith* except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly. *Athanasian Creed* (trans.).

Faith, in its generic sense, either means the holding rightly the creeds of the Catholic Church, or means that very Catholic *faith*, which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved. *Hook*, Church Dict., p. 332.

4. Recognition of and allegiance to the obligations of morals and honor; adherence to the laws of right and wrong, especially in fulfilling one's promise; faithfulness; fidelity; loyalty.

Haue thei me not offended whan thei haue begonne the foly and the treson vpon my felowes to whom I moste bere *feith?* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

To undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 129.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple *faith* than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

There was only one good thing about them [the Doones], . . . to wit, their *faith* to one another. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

5. Fidelity expressed in a promise or pledge; a pledge given.

I have been forsworn
In breaking *faith* with Julia, whom I lov'd.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

Here in a holy hill was a pit, whereof no man drinketh, by which the Indians binde their *faith*, as by the most solemne and inuiolable oath. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

Locke . . . contended that the Church which taught men not to keep *faith* with heretics had no claim to toleration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Credibility; truth. [Rare.]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

Act of faith. Same as *auto de fe.*—**Acts of faith.** See *act.*—**Analogy of faith.** See *analogy.*—**Articles of faith.** See *article.*—**Attic faith.** See *Attic*[1].—**Carthaginian faith.** Same as *Punic faith.* [Rare.]

One of the company in an historical discourse was observing that *Carthaginian faith* was a proverbial phrase to intimate breach of leagues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

Confession of faith. See *confession*, 3.—**Defender of the Faith.** See *defender.*—**Good faith,** fidelity; honesty; bona fides.

He [Need] shal do more than mesure many tyme and ofte,
And bete men ouer bitter and somme of hem to litel,
And greue men gretter than *goode faith* it wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 28.

So conspicuous an example of *good faith* punctiliously observed by a popish prince toward a Protestant nation would have quieted the public apprehensions. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

In faith, in truth; truly; verily.

The pope was gladde here-of *in fay.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

Leon. By my troth, niece, thou wilt never get thee a husband if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue.
Ant. In faith, she's too curst. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

[This phrase is often reduced to *i' faith*, or *faith*: see *faith*, *interj.*]—**In good faith,** in real honesty; with perfect sincerity: as, he fulfilled his engagements *in good faith*; specifically, in the law of negotiable paper and of fraud, without notice of adverse claim, or of circumstances which should put a prudent man on inquiry as to whether there was such a claim.—**Punic faith** [L. *Punica fides*], the faith of Carthage — that is, bad faith; perfidy: from the popular reputation of the Carthaginians among the Romans. This reputation probably rested on no more solid grounds than the French conception of *la perfide Albion*; and the Carthaginians may have entertained a notion equally opprobrious of Roman faith.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Belief, Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); reliance, dependence, confidence.—**3.** Tenets, dogmas, religion.

faith† (fāth), *v. t.* [< *faith, n.*] To believe; credit.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth, in thee
Make thy words *faith'd?* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

faith (fāth), *interj.* [Abbr. of *i' faith*, ME. *i faith*, i. e., *in faith*. This phrase appears in many forms—*i' faith, ifaeks, ifeeks*, etc., *faiks, faix, faeks, feeks, fegs*, etc.] By my faith; in truth; indeed. [Colloq.]

Faith, I am very loth to utter it.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Or do the prints or papers lie?
Faith, sir, you know as much as I. *Swift.*

faith-breach† (fāth'brēch), *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach.*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

faith-cure (fāth'kūr), *n.* A bodily cure effected or supposed to be effected by prayer made with belief in its efficacy for the purpose; the practice of attempting to cure disease by prayer and religious faith alone.

A *faith-cure* is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer, without any other means. *The Century*, XXXI. 274.

faith-curer (fāth'kūr″ėr), *n.* One who practises or believes in the faith-cure.

The miracles claimed by the *faith-curers* are in the same line of argument. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 507.

faithed†, *a.* [ME. *feythed*; < *faith, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of faith.

Than are they folk that han most God in awe,
And strengest *feythed* ben. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1007.

faithful (fāth'fūl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feythfull, feithfull*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ful.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of faith; having faith; believing.

So then they which be of faith are blessed with *faithful* Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

You are not *faithful*, sir. This night I'll change
All that is metal in my house to gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thrice blest whose lives are *faithful* prayers,
Whose loves in higher love endure.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

2. Firm in faith; full of loyalty and fidelity; true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound, or in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands: as, a *faithful* subject; a *faithful* servant; a *faithful* husband or wife.

Feithfullere frenchipe saw never frek [man] on erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Lordynges, ye be worthi men and of high renoun, and also ye beth right *feith-full* and trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.

The seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he.
Milton, P. L., v. 896.

3. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word: as, a government *faithful* to its treaties; *faithful* to one's word.—**4.** Trustworthy; true; exact; conforming to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth or to a prototype: as, a *faithful* execution of a will; a *faithful* narrative; a *faithful* likeness.

Not always right in all men's eyes,
But *faithful* to the light within.
O. W. Holmes, A Birthday Tribute.

The microscope reveals miniature butchery in atomies, and infinitely small biters that swim and fight in an illuminated drop of water; and the little globe is but a too *faithful* miniature of the large. *Emerson*, War.

Before the invention of printing, painting was the most *faithful* mirror of the popular mind; and . . . there was scarcely an intellectual movement that it did not reflect. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 74.

5. True; worthy of belief; truthful: as, a *faithful* witness.

A *faithful* witness will not lie: but a false witness will utter lies. Prov. xiv. 5.

This is a *faithful* saying, and worthy of all acceptation. I Tim. i. 15.

=**Syn. 2.** Truthful, careful, trusty, trustworthy, stanch, incorruptible, reliable.—**4.** Close, strict, accurate, conscientious.

II. *n.* A faithful person.

We likewise call to mind your other bill for his majesty's referring the choice of his privy-council unto you, coloured by your outcries against those his old *faithfuls.*
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 626).

The faithful [L. *fideles*]. (*a*) In the primitive church, those who had been received by baptism into church communion; believers; Christians. The title appears frequently in ancient inscriptions, particularly in the case of young children, who might otherwise be supposed to have died unbaptized. It is still used with the same significance in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. (*b*) Among Mohammedans, the true believers: hence the calif is called "Commander of the Faithful." (*c*) In political use, the general body of unquestioning adherents of a party: used in contempt by members of other parties.

faithfully (fāth'fūl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *feithefully, feythefullye*; < *faithful* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a faithful manner; with fidelity; loyally.

I . . . will do him service well and *faithfully.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

He warned hem *feythefullye*
What they shuld suffre are [ere] they shuld dye.
Robert of Brunne, Medit., p. 249.

2. Sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly: as, he *faithfully* promised.

It is gret harm that he believethe not *feithefully* in God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 246.

Lady F. Hast thou denied thyself a Faulconbridge?
Bast. As *faithfully* as I deny the devil.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

3. Conformably to truth or fact; in true accordance with an example or prototype: as, the battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

What he discovered, he *faithfully* committed first to paper in water colours, and then to copperplate with the burin. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 268.

faithfulness (fāth'fūl-nes), *n.* [< *faithful* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Give ear to my supplications: in thy *faithfulness* answer me, and in thy righteousness. Ps. cxliii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Constancy, Fidelity*, etc. See *firmness.*

faith-healer (fāth'hē″lėr), *n.* One who practises the faith-cure.

All *faith-healers* should report as do our hospitals. *The Century*, XXXI. 276.

faith-healing (fāth'hē″ling), *n.* Faith-cure.

That there is really such a thing as *Faith Healing* appears to my judgment a fact beyond dispute.
F. P. Cobbe, Contemporary Rev., LI. 794.

faithless (fāth'les), *a.* [< *faith* + *-less.*] **1.** Without faith or belief; not giving credit; unbelieving; especially, without religious faith or faith in the Christian religion; skeptical.

O *faithless* and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer you? Mat. xvii. 17.

And never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she do it under this excuse—
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The *faithless* coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. Without faithfulness or fidelity; not keeping faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal: as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife.

O, *faithless* coward! O, dishonest wretch!
Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Lest I be found as *faithless* in the quest
As yon proud Prince who left the quest to me.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Nor *faithless* joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea!
Whittier, Ship-builders.

=Syn. 2 and 3. False, untruthful, perfidious, treacherous.

faithlessly (fāth'les-li), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fāth'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being faithless, in any sense of that word.

When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or *faithlessness* of those on whom it had leaned with the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief?
Blair, Works, III. xiii.

Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.

faithly† (fāth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faithly, feithly, feythly*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ly*2.] Faithfully; truly.

Ac to carpe more of Crist, and how he cam to that name, *Faithly* for to apeke, hus furst name was Iesua.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 70.

faithworthiness (fāth'wėr″ᵺi-nes), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

faithworthy (fāth'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

faitière (fā-tiär′), *n.* [F. *faitière*, < *faîte*, ridge, roof, pinnacle, < L. *fastigium*, ridge: see *fastigiate*.] In *arch.*, a cresting.

faitor†, **faitour**† (fā'tor, -tör), *n.* [< ME. *faitour, faytour, faytur, fatur, fature*, a dissembler, deceiver, hypocrite, < AF. *faitour, faitur*, OF. *faitcor, faiture*, an evil-doer, a slothful person: in this form partly identified with OF. *faitour, faitcor*, later *faiteur*, a doer, maker (< L. *factor*, a doer, maker: see *factor*), the neutral term, lit. a doer, being taken in a bad sense, just as *fact* (formerly) and *deed* often imply an evil deed; prop. *faitard*, also written *faitear, fetard, fetart*, improp. *festard, festart*, sluggish, idle, cowardly, faint-hearted, < OF. *faire*, do, make, + *tard*, slow, slack, tedious: see *fait*2, *fair*3, and *tardy*, and cf. *fainéant*. Hence *fait*2, *faiterous, faitery*.] A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

Fals is a *faytur*, a faylere of werkea.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 99.

What *faitoure*, in faithe, that doae 3ou offende,
We sall sette hym full aore, that aotte, in youre sight.
York Plays, p. 124.

So ought all *faytours* that true knighthood shame,
And armes dishonour with base villanie,
From all brave knights be banisht with defame.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

Down, dogs! down, *faitors!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

faix (fāks), *interj.* Same as *faiks, facks*, etc., variations of *faith*.

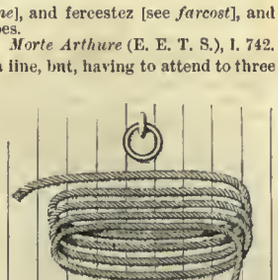
fake1 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [< ME. *faken*, fold; formerly also *fack*, Sc. *fcck, faik*; prob. < Sw. *vecka*, fold. Cf. *fake*1, *n.*] 1. To fold; tuck up.

Sic hauns [hands] as you sud ne'er be *faikit*,
Be hain't [spared] wha like.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, to coil in fakes, as a cable or a shot-line in a faking-box. See *faking-box*.

Frekes [men] one [on] the forestayne [prow] *fakene* theire coblez [cables]
In floynes [see *floygene*], and fercestez [see *farcost*], and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

One man may *fake* a line, but, having to attend to three operations at the same time, does none of them properly.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., I. 616.



A Rope Coiled in Fakes on Deck.

fake1 (fāk), *n.* [Formerly also *fack*, Sc. *faik*, f., prob. < Sw. *veck*, a fold. Cf. *fake*1, *v.* The MHG. *vach*, G. *fach*, fold, is a special sense of a general word for 'part' or 'division': see *fetch*1, etym.] 1. A fold or ply of anything, as a garment. *Jamieson.*

He . . . takis a *faik*
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett.
Lannatyne Poems, p. 171.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil, as one of the oblong loops into which a shot-line is wound in being placed in a faking-box.

There were enough *fakes* in the coil of the mainroyal halliards to make me guess the yard that rope belonged to was hoisted. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

3. A plaid. Also in diminutive form *fakie, faikie*. *Jamieson.*

I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd [striped] *faikie*.
Journal from London, p. 8.

4. *pl.* A miners' term in Scotland and the north of England for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *blaes*.—**French fake** (*naut.*), a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended for use in establishing communication with stranded vessels, etc., or in other cases where great expedition in uncoiling is essential.

fake2 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [It is not impossible that this may be a perversion of ME. *faiten*, dissemble, go about shamming, beg (said of beggars and tramps); so *faker*2 (q. v.) may represent ME. *faitour:* see *faitor*. But thieves' slang is shifting and has usually no history.] 1. To make or do.—2. To cheat or deceive.—3. To steal or filch; pick, as a pocket.

There the folk are music-bitten, and they molest not beggars, unless they *fake* to boot, and then they drown us out of hand. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

4. To conceal the defects of by artificial means, usually with intent to deceive: as, to *fake* a dog or a fowl by coloring the hair or feathers.

He supposed it was an old one *faked* over to last until the end of Lent.
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, April 25, 1886.

[Slang in all uses.]

fake2 (fāk), *n.* [< *fake*2, *v.*] 1. A swindle; a trick.—2. A swindler; a trickster.—3. Same as *faker*2, 3.

To call such social lepers actors is as illogical and unfair as it would be to call Uriah Heep a man of honor. . . . Professionally considered your *fake* is an unworthy an he is socially.
Weekly Republican (Waterbury, Conn.), Oct. 15, 1886.

4. *Theat.*, any unused or worn-out and worthless piece of property; hence, any odd bit of merchandise sold by street-venders. [Slang in all the above senses.]

A man . . . has derived a large revenue from this and similar *fakes* gotten up for the use of street venders.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 165.

5. A soft-soldering fluid used by jewelers. *Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 140.

fake3 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [Sc., also *faik;* perhaps < MD. *facken*, seize, apprehend.] 1†. To grasp.—2. To give heed to.—3. To believe; credit.

[Scotch in all uses.]

fakeer, *n.* See *fakir*1.

fakement (fāk'ment), *n.* [< *fake*2 + *-ment.*] 1. Any act of deceit, fraud, swindling, or thieving; the act of begging under false pretenses; also, a device by which fraud is effected.

I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the neatest little *fakement* in the world; just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

They bought a couple of old ledgers—useful only as waste-paper—a bag to hold money, two ink-bottles, &c. Thus equipped, they waited on the farmers of the district, and exhibited a *fakement* (forged document) setting forth parliamentary authority for imposing a tax upon the geese! *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

2. Any peculiar or artistic production or piece of workmanship.

[Slang in both uses.]

faker1 (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*1 + *-er*1.] One who fakes; specifically, in the life-saving service, a surfman whose duty it is to fake the shot-lines in a faking-box.

faker2 (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*2 + *-er*1.] 1. A pickpocket; a thief.—2. One who sells or deals in fakes; specifically, a street-vender.—3. A hanger-on of the theatrical profession.

[Slang in all uses.]

faking1 (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*1, *v.*] The act or method of stowing a shot-line around the pins of a faking-box, or of coiling a cable.

faking2 (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*2, *v.*] The art or practice of concealing the defects of animals by artificial means; swindling. [Slang.]

faking-box (fā'king-boks), *n.* A peculiarly constructed box used in the life-saving service for coiling lines attached to shot in such a way as to prevent tangling or knotting in transportation or in firing.

fakir1 (fa-kēr′), *n.* [Also written *fakeer*, and sometimes (after F.) *faquir*, Anglo-Ind. *fakir, fuqeer*, etc., < Ar. (whence Hind., etc.) *fakīr, faqīr* (the guttural is *qāf*), a poor man, one of an order of religious mendicants (equiv. to the Pers. *darvesh:* see *dervish*), < *fakr, faqr*, poverty. The name has a special reference to a saying of Mohammed, *el fakr fakhri*, 'poverty is my pride.'] 1. A Mohammedan religious mendicant or ascetic "who is in need of mercy, and poor in the sight of God, rather than in need of worldly assistance" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam). Fakirs are of two great classes: (1) those who are "with the law," and govern their conduct according to the principles of Islam, and (2) those who are "without the law," and do not rule their lives according to the principles of any religious creed, though they call themselves Musaulmana. The former usually enter one of the various religious orders, and are then commonly known as dervishes. *Hughes.* See *dervish*.

The character of a *fakir* is held in great estimation in this country. *Eogle*, in Markham's Tibet, I. 49.

He is a *fakeer*, or holy man, from Timbuctoo.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

2. A Hindu devotee or ascetic; a yogi.

fakir2, *n.* A misspelling of *faker*2.

fakirism (fa-kēr'izm), *n.* [< *fakir*1 + *-ism.*] 1. Religious mendicancy, especially as practised among Mohammedan dervishes.—2. The peculiar austerities and ascetic practices of the Hindu devotees popularly called fakirs, who are represented as subjecting themselves to the severest tortures and self-mortifications.

Christianity felt the influence of the various currents of thought and tendency—Hellenic, Roman, Alexandrian, and Oriental—nor did it escape that of the *fakirism* which had been generated in the mud of the Ganges.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 777.

fa-la (fä'lä′), *n.* In *music*, a kind of part-song or madrigal which originated in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the text consisting wholly or in part of the syllables *fa la*. Also spelled *fal-la*.

Others wrote rhythmical songs of four or more parts, or ballets, or *fal-las*, all of which, being for unaccompanied voices, or for viola instead of voices, are often erroneously ranked as madrigals, though differing entirely in structure from them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 192.

falanaka (fa-la-nä'kä), *n.* The native name of a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of Madagascar, *Eupleres goudoti*. See *Eupleres*.

falbala†, **falbelo**†, *n.* [= D. *falbala* = G. *falbel* = Dan. *falbelade* = Sw. *falbolan*, < F. *falbala*, dial. *farbala* = Sp. *falbalá, farfalá, faralá* = Pg. It. *falbala*, a flounce, furbelow. Hence, by corruption, the present form *furbelow*.] A flounce. See *furbelow*.

A street there is thro' Britain's isle renowned,
In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,
Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,
Mixed with hoop-petticoats and *falbeloes*.
New Crazy Tales (1783), p. 25.

falcade (fal-kād′), *n.* [< F. *falcade*, < It. **falcata*, prop. pp. fem. of *falcare*, bend, crook, < L. **falcare*, pp. only as adj. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked: see *falcate*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

falcarious (fal-kā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *falcarius*, only as a noun, a sickle- or scythe-maker, < *falx* (*falc-*), sickle: see *falcate*.] Same as *falcate*. [Rare.]

falcata, *n.* Plural of *falcatum*.

falcate (fal'kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked, sickle-shaped, < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, akin to Gr. *φάλκης*, a crooked piece of ship-timber, a rib; cf. *ἐμ-φαλκόειν*, clasp around, *φόλκος*, bow-legged. From L. *falx* are also E. *falcon, falchion, falculate*, etc., *defalk, defalcate*.] I. *a.* Hooked; curved like a scythe or sickle; falciform: specifically applied in anatomy, zoölogy, and botany to a falciform part or organ having two sharp and nearly parallel edges, curved in one plane and meeting at a point.

The arched coats and *falcate* form of wing is generally supposed to give increased powers of flight.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 175.

Falcate wings, in *entom.*, wings which have the tips somewhat attenuate, curved away from the costal margin, and generally acute.

II. *n.* A figure resembling a sickle, formed by two curves bending the same way and meet-

ing in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin.

falcated (fal'kā-ted), *a.* Same as *falcate:* the form of the word commonly used of the disk of a planet when less than half of it is illuminated.

Venus, Mercury, and our Moon have phases, and appear sometimes *falcated*, sometimes gibbous, and sometimes more or less round. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, v. 1.

falcation (fal-kā'shọn), *n.* [Cf. ML. *falcatio(n-)*, a reaping with a sickle, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle: see *falcator*.] 1. The state or quality of being falcate.—2. That which is falciform.

The locusts have antennæ or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

falcator (fal'kā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *falcator*, a sickleman, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] 1†. A reaper or mower; one who cuts with a scythe or sickle. *Blount.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds with falcate bill: same as *Drepanis*. (*b*) In the plural, *Falcatores* (fal-kā-tō'rēz), the creepers. See *Certhia*.

falcatum (fal-kā'tum), *n.*; pl. *falcata* (-tä). [ML., neut. of *falcatus*, hooked: see *falcate*.] A sickle-shaped sword, especially the falchion.

falces, *n.* Plural of *falx*.

falchion (fâl'chọn or -shọn), *n.* [Formerly *faulchion;* an alteration, to bring it nearer the It. or ML. form, of ME. *fauchon, fauchoun, fachoun, fawchun*, etc., < OF. *fauchon, faucon, fauson* (cf. equiv. *fauchart, faussart*, etc.), mod. F. *fauchon*, a sickle, = Pr. *fausso* = It. *falcione*, < ML. *falcio(n-)*, also *falco(n-)*, a falchion, a short, broad sword with a slightly curved point, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*, and cf. *falcon*.] A short, broad sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point; loosely, as in poetry, any sword. In the proper sense, falchions were of two sorts: (*a*) With the back straight and the sharpened edge rounded gradually as far as the greatest width, which is about three fourths of the length of the blade from the hilt, and thence sharply curved to the point. (*b*) Having the back also curved, but in a concave curve, and more or less closely resembling the simitar, but distinguished from it by retaining the greatest width at a place near the point.

Is noyther Peter the porter ne Poule with his *fauchoune*, That wil defende me the dore dynge Ich neure so late. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 19.

I have seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*
I would have made them skip: I am old now.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

His brow was sad; his eye beneath
Flashed like a *falchion* from its sheath.
Longfellow, Excelsior.

Falcidian (fal-sid'i-an), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman Falcidius, who was tribune in 40 B. C. —**Falcidian portion,** the fourth part of a decedent's estate, which was by Roman law guaranteed to the heir, even though legacies would otherwise have absorbed over three fourths of the estate.

falciform (fal'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped; falcate.

Five *falciform* folds of the perisoma, more or less calcified, project into the cavity of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 476.

Falciform antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the apical joints are gradually narrow, and together form an incurved terminal portion of the organ, something in the shape of a sickle.—**Falciform bone,** an accessory ossicle of the carpus of the mole.—**Falciform cartilages,** the semilunar cartilages of the knee.—**Falciform ligament,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The broad longitudinal suspensory ligament of the liver, consisting of two layers of peritoneum reflected from the under surface of the diaphragm, and containing the round ligament between them. (*b*) Either one of the horns or falcate edges of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata of the thigh.—**Falciform process.** Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).

falcinel (fal'si-nel), *n.* A book-name of the ibises of the genus *Falcinellus:* as, the glossy *falcinel, F. igneus*.

Falcinellus (fal-si-nel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the glossy ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, taken as the generic name of the glossy ibises, of which there are several species. *Bechstein*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Promerops. Vieillot*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the curlew-sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata. Cuvier*, 1817. (*d*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha. Kaup*, 1829.

Falcipennis (fal-si-pen'is), *n.* [NL., < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *penna*, a feather.] A genus of grouse, having falciform primaries, the type of which is *Tetrao falcipennis* of Hartlaub, or *Falcipennis hartlaubi. D. G. Elliot*, 1864.

Falco (fal'kō), *n.* [LL., a falcon: see *falcon*.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey. It was formerly conterminous with the family *Falconidæ*, but is now usually restricted to species which have the beak toothed, the nasal tubercle centric, the wings long, strong, and pointed, the tail moderate and stiff, and a special construction of the shoulder-joint. It includes the falcons proper, such as the peregrines, sakers, lanners, juggers, gerfalcons, merlins, hobbies, and kestrels. See *falcon*.

falcon (fâ'kn or fal'kọn), *n.* [The present spelling is an alteration, to bring the form near the L.; early mod. E. *faucon, faulcon*, etc.; < ME. *faucon, faukon, fawkon, fawken, fawcoun*, < OF. *faucon, falcun*, later *faulcon*, mod. *faucon* = Pr. *faucon, falc* = OSp. *falcon*, Sp. *halcon* = Pg. *falcão* = It. *falcone* = OHG. *falcho*, G. *falke* = D. *valk* = Icel. *fálki* = Sw. Dan. *falk* = LGr. *φάλκων*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon, so called from the hooked claws, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*. Cf. *gerfalcon*.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey, not a vulture; especially, a hawk used in falconry. The birds used in hawking belong to one of two groups: (*a*) Falcons proper in an ornithological sense (see def. 2 (*c*)), belonging to the restricted genus *Falco*, of which the peregrine is the type. These birds rise above the quarry and stoop to it by dashing down from on high; they are most highly esteemed for hawking, and called *noble*. (*b*) Hawks of the genus *Astur*, as the goshawk or falcon-gentle, which are quite differently shaped as to proportions of the wings, tail, and feet, and have consequently a different mode of flight. They capture the quarry by direct chase after it, and are called *ignoble*—a term somewhat loosely extended to other birds of prey which cannot be trained to the chase at all. In heraldry the falcon is generally represented with bells on the legs, but it is necessary to mention in the blazon the bells and their tincture. It is always supposed to be *close* unless the attitude is mentioned in the blazon. Where the falcon is described as *jessed and belled*, the jesses are represented as hanging loose.

Ferre owtt in yone mountane graye,
Thomas, my *fawkon* hyggis a neste;—
A *fawcoun* is an eglis praye;
Forthi in na place may he reste.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

A king of the Mercians requested the same Winifred to send to him two *falcons* that had been trained to kill cranes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 83.

I see Lombards pouring down from the mountain gates with *falcons* on their thumbs, ready to pounce on the purple columbæ. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Falconidæ*. (*b*) One of the *Falconinæ*. (*c*) Specifically, a bird of the genus *Falco*. The species are numerous, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. One of the best-known and most nearly cosmopolitan is the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, which has many varieties or subspecies, as the duck-hawk of North America, *F. peregrinus*, var. *anatum*. (See cut under *duck-hawk*.) The gerfalcons are a race of boreal falcons, of large size and usually of more or less white or light coloration. Most of the falcons have special English names, as *saker, jugger, merlin, hobby*, etc. See the phrases below.

Gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

3. In *falconry*, a female falcon, as distinguished from the male, which is about a third smaller, and is known as a *tercel, tiercel*, or *tiercelet*. See *haggard*.

For ther nas [was not] neuer yet no man on lyve—
If that I coude a *faucon* wel discryve—
That herde of swich another of fairnesse,
As wel of plumage as of gentillesse
Of shap. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 416.

A *falcon*, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4.

4. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is said to have had a bore of two and a half inches and to have carried a shot of two pounds weight. The French regulations of Henry II. fix the weight of the shot at one pound one ounce poids du roi (not quite one and a quarter pounds English).

The port of Mecca, neere vnto which are 6 or 7 Turks vpon the old towers for guard thereof with foure *faulcons* vpon one of the corners of the city to the land-ward. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 211.

Aplomado falcon. Same as *femoral falcon.*—**Axillary falcon,** an Australian kite of the genus *Elanus, E. axillaris*, having the axillary feathers or lining of the wings white and black. *Latham*, 1801.—**Barbary falcon,** *Falco barbarus*, a true falcon of small size, about 13½ inches long, inhabiting parts of Africa and Asia. Originally misspelled *barberry. Albin*, 1740.—**Behree falcon,** one of many names of the common peregrine, *Falco peregrinus. Latham*, 1787.—**Bengal falcon,** one of the tiny finch-falcons, *Microhierax cærulescens*, of India.—**Black-necked falcon,** a South American hawk, *Busarellus nigricollis. Latham*, 1787.—**Blue falcon,** the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus:* so called from the dark-bluish color of the upper parts of the adult.—**Ceylonese crested falcon,** *Spizaetus cirrhatus*, a crested hawk of Ceylon and parts of India.—**Chanting-falcon,** an African hawk, *Melierax canorus*, said to utter musical notes. See *singing-hawk. Latham*, 1802.—**Cheela falcon,** a very large hawk of the Himalayas, *Spilornis cheela. Latham*, 1787. See *cheela*2.—**Chicquera falcon,** the common Indian *Falco chicquera*, a small falcon from 11½ to 13 inches long, with a chestnut head and neck. Also called *fasciated falcon.*—**Cohy falcon,** a falcopern, *Baza lophotes*, of India, Ceylon, and Malacca.—**Criard falcon,** a kite of the genus *Elanus* (which see), *E. cæruleus*, of a bluish-gray color above, about 13 inches long, with ashy-white tail, inhabiting Africa and warm parts of Europe and Asia.—**Dubious falcon,** the common sharp-shinned hawk of the United States, *Accipiter fuscus:* an old book-name. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Dusky falcon,** an old book-name of the common American pigeon-hawk, *Falco* (*Hypotriorchis*) *columbarius. Pennant*, 1785.—**Eleonora falcon,** *Falco* (*Erythropus*) *eleonoræ*, one of the smaller falcons, inhabiting the Mediterranean region.—**Fair falcon,** *Astur novæ-hollandiæ*, an Australian goshawk, from 16 to 20 inches long, and, when adult, snow-white, with yellow cere and feet, black bill, and carmine eyes. Also called *New Holland white eagle. Latham*, 1801.—**Fasciated falcon.** Same as *chicquera falcon. Latham*, 1801.—**Femoral falcon,** a small true falcon, *Falco fusco-cærulescens* or *F. femoralis*, found from the Mexican borders of the United States southward through much of South America. It is from 13½ to 15½ inches long, and has the femoral region conspicuously colored. Also called *plumbeous falcon* and *Aplomado falcon.*—**Finch-falcon,** one of the very small Oriental falcons of the genus *Microhierax*, not larger than a finch or sparrow.—**Gentil** or **gentle falcon.** Same as *falcon-gentle.*—**Great northern falcons,** the several species or varieties of gerfalcons constituting the genus or subgenus *Hierofalco.*—**Greenland falcon,** the whitest of the gerfalcons, *Falco* (*Hierofalco*) *candicans.*—**Iceland falcon,** a kind of gerfalcon, *Falco* (*Hierofalco*) *islandicus*, chiefly found in Iceland, where its peculiarities become best developed. More fully called *spotted Iceland falcon.*—**Ingrian falcon.** Same as *red-footed falcon. Latham*, 1781.—**Kite-falcon,** a falcopern (which see); a bird of the genus *Baza* or of *Avicida.*—**Labrador falcon,** a very dark-colored, almost blackish, variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, and named *Falco labradorius* by Audubon.—**Lanner falcon.** See *lanner.*—**Leverian falcon,** the young of the common red-tailed buzzard of the United States, *Buteo borealis:* so named by Pennant in 1785 from a specimen in the Leverian Museum.—**Little rusty-crowned falcon,** a book-name of the common American sparrow-hawk, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *sparverius.* See *sparrow-hawk.*—**Lugger** or **luggur falcon.** Same as *jugger.*—**Lunated falcon,** *Falco lunulatus*, a small true falcon of Australia, from 11½ to 13½ inches long. *Latham*, 1801.—**Madagascar falcon,** *Polyboroides radiatus*, a large silver-gray hawk with bare lores, peculiar to Madagascar.—**New-Zealand falcon,** *Harpa* or *Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ. Latham*, 1781.—**Notched falcon,** a South American falcon, *Harpagus bidentatus*, with doubly toothed bill and crestless head. *Latham*, 1787.—**Order of the White Falcon,** an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732, and renewed in 1815. It is still in existence, and consists of three classes, numbering, exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke, 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 50 knights. The badge is an 8-pointed cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a point in red enamel, and borne upon the whole, in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "*L'ordre de la Vigilance*" and a trophy or other emblem, which differs for the civil and the military knight; also the motto "*Vigilando ascendimus.*" The ribbon is dark-red or ponceau. Also called *Order of Vigilance.*—**Peregrine falcon.** See *peregrine, n.*—**Placentia falcon.** Same as *St. John's falcon:* so called from the large dark spot on the belly.—**Plumbeous falcon.** (*a*) A South American hawk, *Asturina nitida. Latham*, 1787. (*b*) Same as *femoral falcon.*—**Prairie-falcon,** *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, a large true falcon common on the prairies of the Western States and Territories from British America into Mexico, representing in America the group of lanners of the old world. It is about as large as the duck-hawk or peregrine, but much lighter and grayer in color, and with the under parts longitudinally streaked at all ages.—**Radiated falcon,** an Australian hawk, *Urospizias radiatus. Latham*, 1801.—**Red-footed falcon,** *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *vespertinus* or *rufipes*, a small true falcon with red legs, related to the sparrow-hawk of the United States, found in Europe, occasionally in Great Britain, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Also called *Ingrian falcon.*—**Red-shouldered falcon,** the adult red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus. Pennant*, 1785.—**Rock-falcon.** Same as *stone-falcon.*—**Rufous-headed falcon,** a South American hawk, *Heterospizias meridionalis. Latham*, 1787.—**St. Domingo falcon,** a West Indian variety of the common sparrow-hawk of the United States, sometimes called *Falco* or *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis dominicensis. Latham*, 1781.—**St. John's falcon,** a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis:* so called from a locality in Newfoundland. *Latham*, 1781. Also called *placentia falcon.*—**Stone-falcon,** the merlin, *Falco æsalon.* Also called *rock-falcon*, and formerly *Falco lithofalco.*—**Streaked falcon,** a South American hawk, *Urubitinga melanops. Latham*, 1787.—**Tawny-headed falcon,** the African *Falco ruficollis*, probably only a variety of the chicquera falcon.—**Winter falcon,** the young of the common red-shouldered buzzard of the United States, *Buteo lineatus. Pennant*, 1785.—**Zuggun falcon,** an Oriental hawk, *Butastur teesa. Latham*, 1821. See *teesa.*

falcon-bill (fâ'kn-bil), *n.* A form of martel-de-fer,

Falcon-bill of about 1450. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

distinguished by its slightly curved and sharp point.

falconelle (fal-kō-nel′), *n.* Same as *falconet*, 2.

falconer (fâ′kn-ėr), *n.* [Spelling altered as in *falcon;* early mod. E. *fauconer, faulconer;* < ME. *fauconer, faukener, fawconer,* etc., < OF. *faulconnier,* F. *fauconnier* = Pr. *falconier* = OSp. *falconero* = Sp. *halconero* = Pg. *falcoeiro* = It. *falconiere* = D. *valkenier* = MHG. *valkenær,* G. *falkner* = Dan. *falkoneer* = Sw. *falkonér,* < ML. *falconarius,* a falconer, < LL. *falco(n-),* a falcon: see *falcon.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking game; also, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hee is much delighted with pleasures of the field, for which in Græcia and Natolia he hath forty thousand *Falconers;* his Hunts-men are not much fewer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 290.

The person who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer,* but never I believe the hawker.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 28.

falconet (fal′kō-net), *n.* [< OF. **falconet,* **fauconet* (= It. *falconetto;* cf. ML. *falconeta,* a small cannon), equiv. to OF. *fauconnel, faulconeau,* F. *fauconneau,* a young falcon, a piece of ordnance, dim. of *faucon,* a falcon: see *falcon.*] **1.** A little falcon; specifically, in *ornith.,* a finch-falcon of the Oriental genus *Ierax, Hierax,* or *Microhierax,* which contains tiny falcons about six inches long, such as *M. cærulescens.*—**2.** A shrike of the genus *Falcunculus.* Also *falconelle.*—**3†.** A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is stated to have had a bore of two inches and to have carried a shot of one and a half pounds weight. The standard fixed by Henry II. of France fixes the weight of the shot at 14 ounces polds du roi.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

falcon-eyed (fâ′kn-īd), *a.* Having eyes like a falcon's; having bright and keen eyes.

A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

falcon-gentle (fâ′kn-jen″tl), *n.* [Also written *falcon-gentil;* < OF. *faulcon gentil: gentil,* gentle, i. e., noble.] The female and young of the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius.* Also *gentil* or *gentle falcon* and *cryer.*

falcon-heroner†, *n.* [ME.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron.

No gentil hautein *falcon-heroneer.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

Falconidæ (fal-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-idæ.*] The most highly organized and raptorial family of diurnal birds of prey. It is now usually held to cover nearly all diurnal birds of prey, and to be nearly conterminous with the suborder *Accipitres,* containing the old-world (not the new-world) vultures, as well as all kinds of hawks, falcons, buzzards, eagles, etc., except, usually, the secretary-birds and the ospreys or fish-hawks. The vultures or carrion-feeding birds of prey of the old world were formerly excluded from the limits of this family, but are now brought under it. The characters of the group are nearly the same as those of the suborder *Accipitres.* The family is variously subdivided, a usual division being into *Falconinæ,* falcons; *Polyborinæ,* caracaras; *Circinæ,* harriers; *Accipitrinæ,* hawks; *Milvinæ,* kites; *Buteoninæ,* buzzard-hawks; and *Vulturinæ,* old-world vultures, when these are brought under *Falconidæ.* But there is seldom any agreement among ornithologists in this matter.

Falconinæ (fal-kō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The typical and most raptorial subfamily of *Falconidæ,* containing the falcons proper. It is characterized by having the scapular process of the coracoid extended to the clavicle, the upper mandible dentate, the lower mandible notched, the nasal tubercle centric, the eye protected by a superciliary shield, the whole organization robust and symmetrical, and the disposition rapacious in the highest degree. The birds used in falconry belong mostly to this subfamily. See cuts under *duck-hawk* and *falcon.*

falconine (fal′kō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidæ,* and especially to the *Falconinæ.*

II. *n.* A falcon, or other hawk of the family *Falconidæ;* in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Falconinæ* alone. *Coues.*

falconing†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *faulkning;* < *falcon* + *-ing*[1].] Hawking; falconry. *Florio.*

falconry (fâ′kn-ri), *n.* [Formerly *faulconry, faulconrie, fauconry;* ME. form not found; < OF. *faulconnerie,* F. *fauconnerie* (= It. *falconeria*), < ML. *falconeria,* < LL. *falco(n-),* a falcon: see *falcon* and *-ry.*] **1.** The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.

Wee find in *faulconrie* sixteen hawkes or fowls that prey. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, x. 8.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks. Commonly called *hawking.*

falcon-shaped (fâ′kn-shāpt), *a.* Having a form somewhat resembling a bird of prey: said of certain objects of ornamental art, as a brooch: a favorite pattern in Scandinavian art in the early middle ages.

falcon-shot† (fâ′kn-shot), *n.* The range of the gun called a falcon. See *falcon,* 4.

Well, said the admiral, the matter is not great, for there can be no danger in this sally, for where they worke it is within *falcon-shot* of the ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 714.

falcopern (fal′kō-pėrn), *n.* [< L. *Falco,* q. v., + *Pernis,* q. v.] One of a group of hawks, such as *Falco lophotes,* forming the modern genus *Baza,* having the head crested and the beak doubly toothed; a kite-falcon.

falcula (fal′kū-lä), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw, dim. of *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate.*] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small falcons: same as *Tinnunculus. Hodgson,* 1837.—**2.** Pl. *falculæ* (-lē). A lengthened, compressed, curved, and acute claw; a falcate or falciform claw, as a cat's.

Falculata† (fal-kū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falcula,* a claw: see *falcula.*] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the twelfth order, containing 4 families of quadrupeds with claws, now forming the order *Insectivora* and the suborder *Fissipedia* of the order *Feræ.* These families were *Subterranea* (containing the insectivores), *Plantigrada, Sanguinaria,* and *Gracilia* (together including the fissiped carnivores).

falculate (fal′kū-lāt), *a.* [< *falcula* + *-ate.*] Having the form of a falcula; falcate or falciform.

Falculia (fal-kū′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *falcula,* a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw: see *falcula.*] A remarkable genus of Madagascan passerine birds, the type and only known species of which is *F. palliata,* of uncertain systematic position, commonly referred to the *Paradiseidæ,* and sometimes to the *Corvidæ,* where it probably belongs. The bird is black and white in color and about 9½ inches long. *Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire,* 1836.

Falculia palliata.

fald[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fold*[1].

fald[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fold*[2].

faldage† (fâl′dāj), *n.* [ML. (Eng. Law L.) *faldagium:* Spelman gives an AS. **faldgang,* meaning the same as *faldage* (lit. a fold-going); Somner, **fald-gang-penig,* equiv. to *fald-fee,* q. v. See *faldsoke, faldworth.* These are old law words, not found in ME. or AS. literature.] **1.** An old seigniorial right under which the lord of a manor required a tenant's sheep to pasturo on his fields as a means of manuring the land, he in turn being bound to provide a fold for the sheep.—**2.** A customary fee paid by a tenant to the lord of a manor for exemption from this obligation. Also called *fald-fee.*

Also *foldage.*

falderall (fal′dē-ral), *n.* A Scotch form of *folderol.*

Gin ye dinna tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae se *falderall* till anither a' the days o' his life.
Hogg, Tales, I. 9.

faldetta (fal-det′ä), *n.* [It.] An outer garment worn by Maltese women, usually made of silk. See the extracts.

The black silk *faldetta* of Maltese ladies, the long white muslin veil of Genoa, and the white muslin hoods worn by females in other parts of Italy, &c., will recur to every traveller. *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 164, note.

The *faldetta* is a combination of hood and cape.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 132.

fald-fee† (fâld′fē), *n.* [< ME. *fald,* fold (see *faldage*), + *fee.*] Same as *faldage,* 2.

falding† (fâl′ding), *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A kind of frieze or rough-napped cloth, supplied probably from the north of Europe.

In a gowne of *faldyng* to the knee.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 391.

faldistor†, faldistory† (fâl′dis-tor, -tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *faldistorium,* var. of *faldcstolium,* a faldstool: see *faldstool.*] Same as *faldstool.*

faldsoke†, *n.* [ME. **faldsoke* (ML. *faldsoca*), < *fald,* E. *fold*[2], + *soke, soken.*] Same as *faldage.*

faldstool (fâld′stöl), *n.* [Partly accom. (the E. form would be **fold-stool*) < OF. *faldestocl, faudestuel, faudestucill;* < ML. *faldistolium,* corruptly *faldistorium, faltisterium* (> It. Sp. Pg. *faldistorio* = OF. *faldcstoel, faudcstuel, faudcstucill, faudesteuil, faldcstor,* etc., F. *fauteuil,* an arm-chair), < OHG. *faltstuol, faldistōl,* G. *faltstuhl, falzstuhl,* lit. a folding stool, < OHG. *faldan,* G. *falten* = E. *fold*[2], *v.,* + *stuol, stōl,* G. *stuhl,* a chair, seat, throne, = E. *stool.*] **1.** Formerly, a folding chair similar to a camp-stool, especially one used as a seat of honor and an ensign of authority, probably having this character from the ease with which such a seat could be carried with an army on the march, and could be set up when required. Hence—**2.** A seat having the form of the above, but not capable of being folded. In some cases the faldstool could be taken to pieces, the back and arms lifting off and the lower part then folding up; but very commonly seats of this form were made of heavy pieces of wood and were not separable.

3. A folding stool, provided with a cushion, on which worshipers kneel during certain acts of devotion; especially, such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England kneel at their coronation.

On the wall are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool.*
Ashmole, Berkshire, i. 10.

The Dean of Westminster then laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the *faldstool,* the archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced a prayer or blessing over her.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 252.

4. A movable folding seat in a church or cathedral, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not under his jurisdiction.

They [deacons to be ordained] knelt in the form of a crown or circle around the bishop, whom they found seated on a *faldstool* and wearing his mitre in front of the altar.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

5. A small desk in cathedrals, churches, etc., at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *litany-stool* or *litany-desk,* and when used it is generally placed in the middle of the choir, sometimes near the steps of the altar.

Faldstool, def. 5.

faldworth†, *n.* [Skinner, after Spelman, gives AS. **fald-wurth,* explaining it as < AS. "*falde*" [*fald*], fold, hence company or decuria, + "*worth*" (*weorth*), worthy, that is, one old enough to be admitted to the decuria or tithing. Somner gives an AS. **faldwurth,* entitled to (worthy of) the privilege of faldage (*libertate faldagii dignus*). Not found in AS. documents. See *faldage.*] In *old law,* a person old enough to be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge.

Falernian (fā-lėr′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falernus,* pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania (*Falernum,* sc. *vinum,* Falernian wine), prob., like *Faliscus* (for **Falesicus*), an adj. associated with the local, orig. tribal, name *Falerii* (see *Faliscan*), perhaps orig. inhabitants of a walled or fenced city, < *fala,* a scaffold or pillar of wood.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania, Italy, anciently noted for its excellent wine.

II. *n.* The wine anciently made from grapes from the Falernus ager.

Ne'er *Falernian* threw a richer
Light upon Lucullus' tables.
Longfellow, Drinking Song.

Falerno (fa-lėr′nō), *n.* [It., < L. *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] A white wine, more or less sweet, grown in the neighborhood of Naples. Although the name is that of the ancient Falernian, it makes no pretense to be the same wine or to come from the same district.

Faliscan (fa-lis'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falisci*, prop. pl. of *Faliseus* for **Falesieus*, an adj. prob. associated with *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, or to its dialect, which was related to Latin.

The *Faliscan* and the Latin [alphabets], wedged in between the Etruscan and the Oscan.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 127.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Falerii.

falk (fâk), *n.* [Sc., also *fauk.*] A name of the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda.* *Montagu.*

fall[1] (fâl), *v.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling.* [Early mod. E. *falle;* < ME. *fallen* (pret. *fel, fell, fil, ful*, pl. *fellen, fillen, felle, fille*, etc., pp. *fallen, falle*), < AS. *feallan* (pret. *feóll*, pl. *feóllon*, pp. *feallen*) = ONorth. *falla* = OS. *fallan* = OFries. *falla* = MD. D. *vallen* = OHG. *fallan*, MHG. G. *fallen* = Icel. *falla* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *falde*, fall (not in Goth., where the word for 'fall' is *driusan:* see *dross, drizzle*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err (whence ult. E. *fail*[1], q. v.), = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, make to fall, throw down, overthrow, defeat, baffle (cf. deriv. *σφάλμα*, a slip, stumble, false step, fall). Hence *fell*[1], *v. t.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors *fall* to the earth; water *falls* over a dam; the mantle *fell* from his shoulders; the blow *fell* with crushing force.

Also zif the Bawme be fyn, it schalle *falle* to the botme of the Vesselle, as thoughe it were Quyksyiver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

At three there *fell* a great storm of rain, which laid the wind. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 19.

There can be no doubt that in a vacuum all bodies of whatever size or material would *fall* precisely in the same time. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 239.

2. To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is *falling* (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer *falls* (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and *falls* (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew *falls* (according to popular belief).

Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To *fall* and blister. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Either you or I must perish this night, before the sun *falls*. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré,
When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

3. To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have *fallen;* the city *fell* into bankruptcy; to *fall* into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to *fall* from grace or favor; to *fall* from allegiance; to *fall* into bad company.

Labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. Heb. iv. 11.

Repair thy wit, good youth; or it will *fall*
To cureless ruin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

The Duke in the Morning sends a Letter to the King, protesting his Fidelity and Sincerity, only he desires the Duke of Somerset may be delivered, to stand or *fall* by the Judgment of his Peers. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

We *fall* not from virtue, like Vulcan from heaven, in a day. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

Then the wind *fell*, with night, and there was calm.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Find
That he has *fallen* to hell while yet he lives.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 329.

4. To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

Sure, he is more than man; and, if he *fall*,
The best of virtue, fortitude, would die with him.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,
Fall in the cloud of war and lie unsung!
Addison, The Campaign.

5. To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed: as, to *fall* heir to an estate; to *fall* a victim; to *fall* asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to *fall* calm, as the wind; to *fall* into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops *fell* into line.

The places of one or two of their ministers being *fallen* void. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting. Num. xi. 4.

For David . . . *fell* on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption. Acts xiii. 36.

The interpreter of the Arab language I had taken with me, who was an Armenian, *falling* ill, I was obliged to send for another to Girge.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 85.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk. *Addison*, Spectator.

Can a man commit a more heinous offence against another than to *fall* in love with the same woman?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Many of the women who go forth to meet their husbands or sons receive the melancholy tidings of their having *fallen* victims to privation and fatigue.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 177.

They
Fell upon talk of the fair lands that lay
Across the seas.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

6. To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river: as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Ohio *falls* into the Mississippi.

This sea is fresh water in many places, in others as salt as the great Ocean; it hath many great rivers which *fall* into it. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

7. To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation: as, the castle *falls* to his brother; misfortune *fell* to his lot; the subject *falls* under this head.

"Thenne Reddite," quath God, "that to Cesar *falleth*."
Piers Plowman (A), i. 50.

This is the land that shall *fall* unto you. Num. xxxiv. 2.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

This additional taxation of beer had been planned so as to *fall*, as near as might be, upon private brewing and brewing for sale equally.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 127.

Sweet sleep upon his wearied spirit *fell*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 420.

The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely *fall* in such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXVII. 110.

8. To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

Vn-to hem alle his chier was after one,
Now here, now there, as *felle* by aventure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

It *fell* ance upon a day,
This guid lord went from home.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*. Ruth iii. 18.

Thy lot is *fallen*, make the best of it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 344.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner.
Holder, Time.

Do thy worst;
And foul *fall* him that blenches first!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 12.

9. To come by chance or unexpectedly.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves. Luke x. 30.

Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon we should *fall* into such a Babel?
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

I came to the knowledge of the most epidemic ill of this sort by *falling* into a coffee-house, where I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack towards politics I have heretofore mentioned. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

10. To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born: now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burthens may not *fall* this day.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

11. To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

Thus taught, down *falls* the plumage of his pride.
Cowper, Charity, l. 345.

I would comb my hair till my ringlets would *fall* . . .
From under my starry sea-bud crown
Low adown and around.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

A long mantle, . . . the folds *falling* down and enveloping the feet, complete[s] the dress.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 100.

12†. To be fit or meet.

Thenne seid I thus, "it *fallith* me to cesse
Eyther to ryme, or ditees for to maake."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

For it *fallith* as well to ffodis [lads] of four and twenty yeris,
Or yonge men of yistirday to yeue good redis [counsels],
As be-cometh a kow to hoppe in a cage!
Richard the Redeless, iii. 262.

13. To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion. [Scotch.]

What *falls* to be said of the social and religious aspects of Islam in modern times will be given under the two great divisions of Sunnites and Shi'ites.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 545.

Falling branch. See *branch.*—**Falling rhythm.** Same as *descending rhythm* (which see, under *descending*).—**The curtain falls.** See *curtain.*—**To fall aboard of.** See *aboard*[1].—**To fall afoul of.** See *afoul.*—**To fall astern** (*naut.*), to drop behind.

Then the Vice-admirall *fell on starne*, staying for the Admirall that came up againe to him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

To fall away. (*a*) To lose flesh; become lean or emaciated; pine.

In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

(*b*) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

She *fell away* in her first age's spring.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, i.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

(*c*) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

To such as *fell* not *away* from Christ through former persecutions, he giveth due and deserved praise.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

To fall back. (*a*) To recede; give way; retrograde; retreat.

To *fall back* will be far worse than never to have begun; but I hope better of thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 412.

The Nabob . . . advanced with his army in a threatening manner, . . . but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he *fell back* in alarm.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(*b*) To have recourse: followed by *upon*, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

The old habit of *falling back upon* considerations of expediency—a habit which men followed long before it was apotheosized by Paley—will still have influence.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 504.

(*c*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.—**To fall behind,** to slacken in pace or progress; be outstripped; lose ground.

Recorded times of horses and cyclists show that after about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely *falls behind.* *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 40.

To fall down. (*a*) To be prostrated; sink to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

Summe of hem *falle doun* undre the Wheles of the Chare, and lat the Chare gon over hem; so that thei hen dede anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

All kings shall *fall down* before him. Ps. lxxii. 11.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

The White Angel *fell down* for Plimouth, but, the wind not serving, she came to an anchor by Long Island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 71.

To fall flat. See *flat*[1].—**To fall foul.** See *foul*[1].—**To fall from grace.** See *grace.*—**To fall home.** (*a*) To fall into the right place; drop into or rest at the point intended. (*b*) In *ship-carp.*, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as *to tumble home* (which see, under *tumble*).—**To fall in.** (*a*) To come in; join; take place or position: as, to *fall in* on the right.

We met two small ships, which *falling in* among us, and the Admiral coming under our lee, we let him pass.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

(*b*) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which *falls in* when the annuitant dies.

The very day I put it on, old Lord Mallowford was burnt to death in his bed, and all the post-obits *fell in.*
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

(*c*) To bend or sink inward.

Yachts with the *falling-in* top sides of a man of war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 11.

(*d*) To sink or become lean or hollow: as, her cheeks have *fallen in.*

When I knew him he was all fallen away and *fallen in;* crooked and shrunken; buckled into a stiff waistcoat for support. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

To fall in with. (*a*) To meet or come into company with casually, as a person or a ship; arrive at or meet with accidentally, as an object of interest.

There is a gay captain here who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to *fall in with* the gentleman to call him out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

(*b*) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to *fall in with* one's assertions; the measure *falls in with* popular demands.

The libeller *falls in with* this humour, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

He pursues it [a whim] the more pertinaciously as it *falls in with* his interest. *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

To fall of accord. See *accord.*—**To fall off.** (*a*) To withdraw; separate; be detached or estranged; withdraw from association, allegiance, or the like: as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

That field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it to *fall off*, and to lose their hottest scent.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 177.

Those captive tribes . . . *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 415.

(*b*) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom *fell off*. (*c*) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions *fall off;* the public interest is *falling off*.

If I might venture to suggest anything, it is that the interest rather *falls off* in the fifth [act].
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Physical debility was the main cause of this lyrical *falling off*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

Having killed the captain of the Turkish ship and broken his tiller, the Turk took in his own ensign and *fell off* from him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 150.

To fall on or **upon.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To begin suddenly and vigorously.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

(2) To begin an attack.

Therefore *fall on*, or else be gone,
And yield to us the day.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To assault; assail.

Others of their company, seeing the business was overthrown, to make amends for their former fact, turned and *fell on* their consorts.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 376).

I saw three bandits by the rock
Waiting to *fall on* you, and heard them boast
That they would slay you. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(2) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

Fear and dread shall *fall upon* them. Ex. xv. 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till on mine ear this message *falls*,
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

(3) To light upon; come upon; discover.

The Romans *fell* on this model by chance. *Swift.*

To fall on one's feet, to come well out of any adventure or predicament; be fortunately placed or provided for: from the proverbial ability of the cat always to come down on its feet in falling: as, that is a lucky fellow, he is sure to *fall on his feet*.

Mr. King, who was put in good-humor by *falling on his feet*, as it were, in such agreeable company, amused himself by studying the guests.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

To fall out. (*a*) To quarrel; begin to wrangle; become estranged.

Master Wellbred's elder brother and I are *fallen out* exceedingly. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Rubenius Celer would needs have it engraven on his tomb he had led his life with Ennea, his dear wife, forty-three years eight months, and never *fell out*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

We *fell out*, my wife and I,
O we *fell out*, I know not why,
And kiss'd again with tears.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

(*b*) To happen; befall; chance.

It *fell out* on a day, the king
Brought the queen with him home.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 282).

Even so it *fell out* to him as he foretold.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of *to fall home*.—**To fall over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To revolt; desert from one side to another. [Archaic.]

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

(2) To become overturned: as, the wall *fell over*. (*b*) [*Over*, prep.] To fall beyond: as, the ball *fell over* the line.—**To fall short,** to be deficient; fail to come up to a standard or requirement: as, the corn *falls short;* to *fall short* in duty.

The Italians *fall* as *short* of the French in this particular [gardens] as they excel them in their palaces.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 378.

It [the great cedar] has a fine smell, but not so fragrant as the juniper of America, which is commonly called Cedar; and it also *falls short* of it in beauty.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 105.

To fall through, to fail; come to nothing: as, the plan *fell through*. [Colloq.]—**To fall to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To drop into a fixed position, as by swinging; close.

Just here the front gate is heard *falling to*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 37.

(2) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Come, Sir, *fall to* then; you see my little supper is always ready when I come home, and I'll make no stranger of you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence: as, they *fell to* blows.

Then I *fell to* defence with a frike wille,
My-seluyn to saue, and socour my pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13204.

So they *fell to* it hard and sore.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 214).

I thought we should have had a great deal of talk by this time. Well, if you will, we will *fall to* it now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 148.

To fall together by the ears. See *ear*[1].—**To fall to the ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To fall under,** to come under or within the limits of; become subject to; be ranged or reckoned under: as, they *felt under* the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall under* the cognizance of the court; these substances *fall under* a different class or order.

They *fell under* the punishment of admonition and other heavy penalties. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 156.

To fall upon. (*a*) To attack. See *to fall on* (*b*).

A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance
In rest, and made as if to *fall upon* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(*b*) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

Every way is *fallen upon* to degrade and humble them.
Brougham.

To fall with†. Same as *to fall in with* (*a*).

They made them stear a course betweene ye southwest & ye norwest, that they might *fall with* some land.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 217.

=**Syn.** *Attack*, *Set upon*, *Fall upon*, etc. See *assail*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1551.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider. [Colloq.]

The servant boy, . . . by way of apology, . . . told how the animal [a horse] had *falled* him three times.
W. Colton, Ship and Shore, p. 139.

3. To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to *fall* a tree. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Nowe make is to *falle* in season best
For pale, or hegge, or house, or shippe in floode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

4†. To sink; depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes . . . as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To diminish; lessen or lower. [Rare.]

The time is critical, and every triumph or defeat material, as they may raise or *fall* the terms of peace.
Walpole, Letters, II. 30.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.*

6. To bring forth: as, to *fall* lambs. [Rare.]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;
Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time
Fall particolour'd lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

Fair fall. See *fair*[1], *adv.*—**To fall a bell,** in bell-ringing, to swing a bell which stands a little on one side of the point of equilibrium, with its mouth upward, to the same distance on the other side of that point.

fall[1] (fâl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fal*, *falle;* < ME. *fal*, *fall*, a fall; AS. with mutated vowel *fyll*, rarely *fell*, fall, usually of death; = OS. *fal* = OFries. *fal*, *fel* = D. *val* = OHG. MHG. *fal*, *val*, G. *fall* = Icel. *fall* = Dan. *fald* = Sw. *fall;* from the verb.] **I.** *n.* 1. Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the *fall* of a meteor or of a leaf; a *fall* from a horse or a ladder; a *fall* on the ice; the rise and *fall* of a piston.

There's a special providence in the *fall* of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

He that is down needs fear no *fall*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Where never *fall* of human foot is heard,
On all the desolate pavements.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

2. Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a *fall* of ground toward a river; a *fall* of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a *fall* of ten feet in a mile; the *fall*, or slope, of a hand-rail.

Almost everybody knows . . . how pleasant and soft the *fall* of the land is round about Plover's Barrows farm.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

All sewers should have a greater *fall* than at present.
Pop. Encyc.

3. Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade; a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc.; a decline: as, a *fall* in stocks or rents; a *fall* of the wind or of volume of sound; a *fall* from power or honor; the *fall* of Adam (see *the fall of man*, below).

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a *fall*. Prov. xvi. 18.

In Adam's *fall*
We sinned all. *New Eng. Primer.*

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*.
Pope, To the Earl of Oxford, l. 20.

It has been boasted that, even if Australian shippers could not stand up against the *fall* in prices, the great flock-masters of the River Plate would be able to supply us with an almost unlimited quantity of mutton at recent market rates. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 55.

4. Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon (title of book).

5. A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horseshoe *fall* at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara *falls;* Trenton *falls*.

A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a *fall*, shall linger near.
Rogers, A Wish.

6†. The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disemboguement.

Volga hath seuentie mouthes or *fals* into the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 326.

7. Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the *fall of the year:* in antithesis to *spring*. [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

Mayst thou have a reasonable good spring, for thou art like to have many dangerous foul *falls*.
Middleton, quoted in Lowell's Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he raised the weekly bills.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Dubbut looäk at the waäste: theer warn't not feeäd for a cow; . . .
Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a stubb'd it at *fall*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

If *fall*, as a season of the year, has gone out of use in Britain, it has gone out very lately. At least, I perfectly well remember the phrase of "spring and *fall*" in my childhood. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 70.

8. That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the *fall* of snow was soon melted; a *fall* of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down). In dress, a fall of lace or other material is a trimming so applied as to hang loosely, as over the front of a bonnet, acting as a short veil, or around the shoulders in a low bodice.

A light *fall* . . . of filmy snow lies like down in the two courts of the Grand Hôtel du Mont Blanc.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 9.

The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit *fall* of rain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

9. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber. [Local, U. S.]—10. In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.—11. In *wrestling*, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

Tom . . . at last mastered all the dodges and *falls* except one. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, iii.

12†. Same as *falling-band*.

Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth.
Marston, Satires, iii.

13†. What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

The *falles* of their grounds which came first over in the May Floure, according as their lots were cast, 1623.
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 376.

14†. Lot in life; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his common course
From good to badd, and from badde to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall?* *Spenser.*

15. The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard.—16. In *astrol.*, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet.—17. In *bot.*, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus *Iris*, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards.—18. In *music:* (*a*) A cadence or conclusion.

That strain again;—it had a dying *fall*.
Shak., T. N., i. 1.

(*b*) A lowering of the voice.—19. A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

Of cat, nor *fall*, nor trap, I hall nae dreid.
Borrowstoun Mous, *Evergreen*, ii. 148, st. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

20†. A covey: a hawking term.

A *fall* of woodcocks. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

21. *pl.* The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.—22. In *whale-fishing*, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist in the blubber. It leads from the main-

mast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called *cutting-fall*.— **Cant-fall** (*naut.*), the fall of the cant-purchase.— **Cat-tackle fall.** Same as *cat-fall*.— **Fall and tackle.** Another name for *block and tackle*. See *block*[1].— **The fall of man,** or **the fall,** in *theol.*, the lapse of mankind into a state of natural or innate sinfulness ("original sin") through the transgression of Adam and Eve. The doctrine of the fall is the doctrine that the first parents of the race were created without sin, but by voluntary transgression of God's law fell from the state of innocence, and that in consequence all their descendants have become guilty and amenable to divine condemnation and punishment.

Though Scripture gives no definition of the idea of sin, it leaves no elements of the doctrine of sin unnoticed, but gives a full account of how sin penetrated into human nature by *the fall of man*. *Schaff and Herzog*, Encyc., p. 2186.

The fall of the leaf, autumn; hence, figuratively, decay; decline.

The hole yere is deuided into iiii partes, Spring time, Somer, *faule of the leafe*, and winter, whereof the whole winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 48.

His beauty is at *the fall of the leaf*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 211.

To try a fall, to take a bout at wrestling; wrestle; hence, to contend with another for superiority in any way.

I am given, sir, secretly to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to *try a fall*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Piscator. There is a very great and fine stream below, under that rock, that fills the deepest pool in all the river, where you are almost sure of a good fish.
Viator. Let him come, I'll *try a fall* with him.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, *fall* crops; a *fall* dress. [U. S.]— **Fall canker-worm, dandelion, duck,** etc. See the nouns.

fall[2] (fâl), *n.* [Sc.; cf. OSw. *fale*, a pole or perch (Jamieson); ML. *fallum*, "modus agri, ut videtur, apud Anglosaxones."] In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

fall[3] (fâl), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *hval* (pron. väl), a whale, = Icel. *hvalr* = AS. *hwæl*, E. *whale*, q. v. E. *wh* in Aberdeen is pronounced as *f*.] A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).]— **A fall! a fall!** the signal given by the lookout man of a whaler when a whale is seen.

falla (fal'ä), *n.* A dialectal form of *fellow*.

Then up and bespake the good Lairds Jock,
The best *falla* in a' the companie.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 71).

fal-la, *n.* Same as *fa-la*.

fallacet, *n.* [ME., also *fallas;* < OF. *fallace*, deception: see *fallacy*.] Deception; deceit; trickery.

He is reuerenced and robed that can robbe the peuple
Thorw *fallas* and false questes and thorw fykel speche.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 22.

He . . . taketh it as who saith by stelthe
Through coverture of his *fallas*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 63.

fallacion† (fa-lā'shọn), *n.* [Improp. < L. *fallacia:* see *fallacy*.] A fallacy.

Tomitanus, in Italie, hath expressed euerie *fallacion* in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 132.

Secondly, your minor is ambiguous, and therefore in that respect your argumente may be also placed in the *fallacion* of equiuocation. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 63.

fallacious (fa-lā'shus), *a.* [= F. *fallacieux*, < LL. *fallaciosus*, deceptive, < *fallacia*, deception: see *fallacy*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

This *fallacious* idea of liberty, whilst it presents a vain shadow of happiness to the subject, binds faster the chains of his subjection. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

But so vain and *fallacious* are all human designs, that the event proved quite contrary to his expectation.
J. Adams, Works, V. 102.

The conclusion of my friend is *fallacious*, inasmuch as it is founded on a narrow induction.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

2. Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 457.

It was one of those districts where peat had been taken out in large squares for fuel, and where a *fallacious* and verdant scum upon the surface of deep pools simulated the turf that had been removed.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 191.

=**Syn.** *Fallacious, Delusive, Deceptive;* deceiving, deceitful, misleading, sophistical, elusory, illusive, false, disappointing. *Deceptive* may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive; in *delusive* and *fallacious* the intent to deceive is only figurative: as, a *fallacious* argument; a *delusive* hope. See *deceptive*.

Nothing can be more *fallacious* than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 55.

Greedily they pluck'd
The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed;
This more *delusive*, not the touch, but taste
Deceived. *Milton*, P. L., x. 563.

It is to be feared that the sciences are above the comprehension of children, and that this mode of education, to the exclusion of the classical, is ultimately *deceptive*.
I. Knox, Grammar Schools.

fallaciously (fa-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; falsely; erroneously; sophistically.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

fallaciousness (fa-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being fallacious.

It is remarkable that Davy's logic, too, was at fault, and on just the same point as Rumford's, but with even more transparently logical *fallaciousness*, because his argument is put in a more definitely logical form.
Sir W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 557.

fallacy (fal'a-si), *n.*; pl. *fallacies* (-siz). [Extended in imitation of L. *fallacia;* < ME. *fallace, fallas* (see *fallace*), < OF. *fallace*, F. *fallace* = Pr. *fallacia* = Sp. *falacia* = Pg. It. *fallacia*, < L. *fallacia*, deception, deceit, < *fallax* (*fallac-*), deceptive, deceitful, < *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1].] 1. Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd *fallacy*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

I have not dealt by *fallacy* with any.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton*, P. R., i. 155.

Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere *fallacy*, or foolishness, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

Specifically— 2. A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it. A fallacy is either a *sophism* or a *paralogism*, according as the deceit is intentional or not. But the word *paralogism* is also used to signify a purely logical fallacy — that is, a *formal fallacy*, or a direct violation of the canons of syllogism. Logicians enumerate as many different kinds of formal fallacy as they give of canons of syllogism, from four to eight. See below.

No man was less likely to be imposed upon by *fallacies* in argument, or by exaggerated statements of fact.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The lazy belief that in some unspecified way things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common *fallacy*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 221.

A *fallacy* is used to mean: (1) A piece of false reasoning, in the narrower sense; either an invalid immediate inference, or an invalid syllogism; a supposed equivalent form which is not equivalent, or a syllogism that breaks one of the rules. (2) A piece of false reasoning, in the wider sense; whereby from true facts a false conclusion is inferred. (3) A false belief, whether due to correct reasoning from untrue premises (reasons or sources) or to incorrect reasoning from true ones. (4) Any mental confusion whatever. *A. Sidgwick*, Fallacies.

Fallacies in things, according to the old logicians, fallacies that are not in words. They are of seven kinds: (1) The *fallacy of accident*, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject. (2) The *fallacy of speech respective and speech absolute*, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion. (3) The *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, or *ignoration of the elench*, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. (4) The *fallacy of the consequent*, or *non sequitur*, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument. (5) *Begging the question*, or the *petitio principii*, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit. (6) The *fallacy of false cause*, arising when, in making a reductio ad absurdum, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced. (7) The *fallacy of many interrogations* in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, "Have you lost your horns?" a question which implies that you had horns.— **Fallacies of composition and division,** fallacies which arise when, in the same syllogism, words are employed at one time collectively, and at another distributively, so that what is true in connection is inferred to be also true in separation, or the reverse.— **Fallacy of accent,** a fallacy arising from the mode of pronouncing a word.— **Fallacy of amphibology,** a fallacy arising from the doubtful construction of a sentence.— **Fallacy of an illicit process,** a false syllogism in which a term enters into the conclusion with a different distribution from what it had in the premise.— **Fallacy of equivocation,** a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a word.— **Fallacy of figure of speech,** a fallacy arising from a tropical use of language.— **Fallacy of homonymy,** a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a single word.— **Fallacy of illicit particularity,** a syllogism in which the degree of particularity of the conclusion is different from the sum of those of the premises. See *particularity*.— **Fallacy of no middle,** a false syllogism in which the premises have no term in common that is dropped from the conclusion.— **Fallacy of undistributed middle,** a syllogism in which the middle term is undistributed in both premises: as, He who says that you are an animal speaks truly; he who says that you are a goose says that you are an animal; therefore, he who says that you are a goose speaks truly.— **Fallacy of unreal middle,** a fallacy which fails to assert the existence of any object of the kind denoted by the middle term: as, Pegasus was a horse, and Pegasus had wings; therefore, some horse has had wings.— **Semilogical fallacy,** or **fallacy in words,** a fallacy which deceives by some defect of language, and ceases to do so when the meaning of the propositions is strictly analyzed.

fallal (fal'lal'), *n.* and *a.* [Of dial. origin; prob. a made word, or an arbitrary variation of *fallala*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A piece of ribbon, worn with streaming ends as an ornament in the seventeenth century.

His dress, his bows and fine *fal-lalls*. *Evelyn.*

Hence— 2. Any trifling ornament.

He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with flounces, feathers, *fallals*, and finery.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxi.

II. *a.* Finicking; foppish; trifling.

The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years' standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fal-lal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 322.

fallalishly (fal'lal'ish-li), *adv.* [< **fallalish* (< *fallal* + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Foppishly; trifingly.

Some excuse lies good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 300.

fallax† (fal'aks), *n.* [An error for *fallace*, or *fallas*, simulating the L. *fallax*, adj.: see *fallace*.] A fallacy.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.

But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax*. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

fall-block (fâl'blok), *n.* That block of a tackle from which the fall, or free part of the rope, descends.

fall-board (fâl'bōrd), *n.* A wooden drop-shutter of a window, hinged at the top or bottom.

fall-cloud (fâl'kloud), *n.* See *cloud*[1], 1 (c).

fall-doort, *n.* [Formerly *faldore;* = G. *fallthür* = Dan. *falddör* = Sw. *falldörr*.] A trap-door.

fallen (fâ'ln), *p. a.* [Formerly often written *faln;* pp. of *fall*[1], *v.*] 1. In a lapsed or degraded state; prostrated; ruined: as, the *fallen* angels.

If thou beest he — But O, how *fallen!* how changed
From him who . . . didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

2. Slaked. [Prov. Eng.]

fallencyt (fal'en-si), *n.* [Cf. ML. *fallentia*, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1] and *failance*.] Fallacy; error.

Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies* . . . concerning the contestation of suites and actions at law.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref., p. 7.

fallen-star (fâ'ln-stär'), *n.* 1. A name of species of bluish-green algæ of the group *Nostochineæ*, that grow on damp ground: so called from the suddenness of their appearance.— 2. A local English name of a sea-nettle, *Medusa æquorea*.

faller (fâ'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which falls or causes to fall.

He made many to fall [margin, multiplied the *faller*].
Jer. xlvi. 16.

The Ring *Faller*, who drops gilt copper rings in the streets and claims half the estimated value from the finder. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 595.

Specifically, in *mach.*: (*a*) In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small arms on a mule-carriage which bears the faller-wire. (*b*) In a fulling-, milling-, or stamping-machine, a stamp which is generally raised by the cams, and then falls vertically and endwise. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *flax-manuf.*, a bar in the spreading-machine having numerous vertical needles forming a comb or gills; a gill-bar. It detains the line somewhat as it passes the drawing-roller. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In *silk-manuf.* See *faller-wire*, 2.

2. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

faller-wire (fâ'lėr-wīr), *n.* 1. In a mule or slubbing-machine, a horizontal bar which depresses the yarn or slubbings below the points of the inclined spindles, so that they may be wound into cops upon the spindles in the backward motion of either the billy or the mule-carriage.— 2. In a silk-doubling machine, wire by means of which the motion of the bobbin can be stopped if the thread breaks. It is attached to the thread by its eyelet-end. If the thread breaks, the wire drops upon the arms of a balance-lever and actuates a detent. *E. H. Knight.*

fall-fish (fâl'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*, having an elongate robust body, the dorsal fin just behind the ventrals, and of a steel-blue color above and generally silvery on the sides and belly. In the males in spring the belly and lower fins are rosy or crimson. The species is abundant east of the Alleghanies, and is the largest of the eastern American cyprinoids, reaching a length of 18 inches. Also called *chub* and *silver chub*.

fall-gate (fâl'gāt), *n.* A gate across a public road, made so as to rise and fall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *faillibilité* = Sp. *falibilidad* = Pg. *fallibilidade* = It. *fallibilità*, < ML. as if **fallibilita(t-)s*, < *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible* and *-bility*.] The state or character of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived: as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person.

All human Laws are but the offspring of that frailty, that *fallibility*, and imperfection which was in thir Authors. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

fallible (fal'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *faillible* = Sp. *falible* = Pg. *fallivel* = It. *fallibile*, < ML. *fallibilis*, liable to err, also deceitful, < L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err: see *fail*[1].] 1. Liable to err; capable of being or apt to be deceived or mistaken: said of persons.

Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of Heaven. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

For they were but men, frail, *fallible* men. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Liable to be erroneous or false; subject to inaccuracy or fallaciousness: said of arguments, statements, etc.

Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

These are but the conclusions and *fallible* discourses of man upon the word of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

fallibleness (fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fallibility*.

Having mentioned the weakness and *fallibleness* of these few principles, I leave you to the farther consideration of the frailness and danger of those superstructures which shall be erected on any or all of these. *Hammond*, Works, I. 335.

fallibly (fal'i-bli), *adv.* In a fallible manner; mistakenly or deceptively.

falling (fâ'ling), *n.* [ME. *fallyng*, verbal n. of *fallen*, fall.] 1. That which falls or drops; a dropping.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 103.

2. That which sinks; a hollow: as, risings and *fallings* in the ground.

He . . . ambushed his footmen in the *falling* of a hill which was overshadowed with a wood. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

3. In *pathol.*, displacement of a part or organ downward: as, *falling* of the womb or of the eyelid. See *prolapsus*, *ptosis*.

falling-band† (fâ'ling-band), *n.* A collar for the neck, of cambric, lace, or the like, made to turn over and lie upon the shoulders, and so named to distinguish it from the stiff ruff: worn in the seventeenth century. The falling-band consisted sometimes of several pieces, one lying over another, like the capes of some modern overcoats. It was sometimes deeply fluted, like the standing ruff, and required a poking-stick to arrange it. The more common form is that familiar in portraits dating between 1640 and 1660—a broad, plain linen collar, turned over the doublet or corselet. Also *fall*.

To make some . . . *falling bands* a [in] the fashion, three falling one upon another: for that's the new edition now. *Dekker*, Honest Whore, i. 7.

The eighth Henry (as I understand)
Was the first king that ever wore a Band.
And but a *falling Band*, plaine with a hem,
All other people knew no use of them.
John Taylor, Praise of Clean Linnen.

falling-door (fâ'ling-dōr), *n.* Same as *flap-door*.

falling-evil†, *n.* [ME. *fallynge euyll, falland euyl* (= OHG. *falland ubil*), tr. L. *morbus eaduens.*] Same as *falling-sickness*.

falling-from† (fâ'ling-from'), *n.* A falling away; desertion.

The mere want of gold, and the *falling from* of his friends, drove him ioto this melancholy. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

falling-mold (fâ'ling-mōld), *n.* A name of the two molds which are applied, the one to the convex and the other to the concave vertical side of a rail-piece of a hand-railing, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring. *Imp. Dict.*

falling-off (fâ'ling-ôf'), *n.* Decrease; decadence; a falling away. See *to fall off*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

And therefore, if any of our divines following the Remonstrants abroad have herein departed from the principles of our church, it is high time to take notice of this *falling-off*. *Waterland*, Works, V. 466.

He lost no time in repairing to the Pretender, . . . and took the seals of that nominal king, as he had formerly those of his potent mistress. But this was a terrible *falling off* indeed. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

falling-out (fâ'ling-out'), *n.* A quarrel; a dispute. See *to fall out*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

Their talk about a ridiculous *falling-out* two days ago at my Lord of Oxford's house, at an entertainment of his, . . . where there were high words and some blows, and pulling off of perriwiggs. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 418.

falling-sickness (fâ'ling-sik'nes), *n.* [Similarly named in D. *vallende ziekte*, OHG. *fallandiu suht*, G. *fallende sucht*, Sw. *fallande sot*, Dan. *faldsot, faldende syge.*] A fit in which one suddenly falls to the ground: a popular name for epilepsy.

Cas. What? Did Cæsar swoon?
Casca. He fell down in the market-place, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.
Bru. 'Tis very like: he hath the *falling sickness*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

falling-star (fâ'ling-stär'), *n.* One of a class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller ares of the sky, and followed by long trains of light. They are observable in the night sky throughout the year. Also called *shooting-star*.

Fallopian (fa-lō'pi-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriel Fallopius, or Fallopio, a famous Italian anatomist (1523–62). He published his discovery of the Fallopian tubes in 1561.—**Fallopian aqueduct.** See *aquæductus Fallopii*, under *aquæductus*, and *nerviduct*.—**Fallopian canal.** (*a*) A Fallopian tube. (*b*) The Fallopian aqueduct.—**Fallopian pregnancy**, the development of the embryo to some extent in a Fallopian tube; a form of extra-uterine pregnancy.—**Fallopian tubes**, in *anat.*, a pair of ducts extending from the ovary to the uterus, conveying ova. In the human female they are three or four inches long, and lie between the folds of peritoneum which constitute the broad ligament of the uterus on each side, near the upper border of these folds, and consist of a serous, a muscular, and a mucous coat. The outer or ovarian end is fringed with processes, and called the fimbriated extremity, or morsus diaboli, which is more or less closely applied to the ovary. One of these oviducts, right or left, receives the ripened ovum on its escape from the ovary, and conducts it into the womb.

fallow[1] (fal'ō), *a.* [< ME. *falow, falewe, falwe*, yellow, yellowish, pale, faded (of blond hair, complexion, withered grass; applied poetically also to a battle-field); < AS. *fealu* (*fealw-*), yellow, yellowish, pale, faded, wan (of flame, bird's feet, a horse (bay), withered grass or leaves, or flowers, waves, waters, roads, etc.), = OS. *falu* = D. *vaal* = OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl*, also (from the MHG. oblique forms' stem *valw-*) *falb* (whence It. *falbo* = F. *fauve* = Pr. *falb, faub, fauve*), pale, faded, = Icel. *fölr*, pale, = Dan. Sw. *fal-* (in comp., Dan. *falaske*, Sw. *falaska*, embers, lit. pale ashes); cf. Gr. πολιός, gray (of hair, of a wolf, of waves, etc.), = L. *pall-idus*, pale, pallid, = Skt. *palita*, gray.] Pale; pale-yellow; yellowish; sallow.

His hewe *falwe*, and pale as asschen colde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 506.

Thare groned neuer gres [grass] ne neuer sall
Bot euermore be ded and drl,
And *falow* and fade. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Fallow deer. See *fallow-deer*.

fallow[1]† (fal'ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *falowen, falcwen, faluwen, falwen*, become fallow, yellowish, pale, withered, < AS. *fealwian, fealuwian*, become yellow, wither (as grain, grass, leaves, etc.) (= OHG. *falawen, falewen*, MHG. *valwen*, G. *falben;* cf. Icel. *fölna* = Dan. *falne* = Sw. *falna*, wither, fade), < *fealu*, fallow, pale: see *fallow*[1], *a.*] To become fallow, pale, yellowish, or withered; fade; wither.

Under molde hi liggeth colde and *faleweth* so doth medewe gresa. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 93.

His lippis like to the lede [lead] and his lire [cheek] *falowede*. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3955.

fallow[2] (fal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *falow*, plowed, of land; *falow, falwe*, n., plowed land: see *fallow*[2], *v.* This appears to be merely a special application of *falow, falwe*, fallow, i. e., pale, dusky, applied to fields and "meadows brown and sere," as they become in the fall; hence of fields plowed up after harvest, and left to rest, whence the mod. sense. See *fallow*[1], *a.* But it is possible that there has been confusion with AS. (gloss) *fealh*, pl. *fealga*, a harrow (the ME. form would be **falwe*, **falow*), = OHG. LG. *felga*, MHG. G. *felge*, a harrow, MHG. *valgen*, G. *felgen* = LG. *falgen*, till, cultivate.] I. *a.* Plowed and left unseeded; left for a considerable time unworked or unseeded after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected: said of land: often used figuratively.

Break up your *fallow* ground. Jer. iv. 3.

Let the cause lie *fallow*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Landor says that he cannot have a great deal of mind who cannot afford to let the larger part of it lie *fallow*. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

The soil, where it was ploughed, was the richest vegetable loam. Where it lay *fallow*, it was entirely hidden by a bed of grass and camomile. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 44.

II. *n.* 1. Land broken up by the plow to prepare it for future seeding; land that has lain for a considerable time unseeded after tillage.

Whoso that buyideth his hous al of salwes [sallows, willows]
And priketh his blynde hors over the *falwes* . . .
Is worthy to been honged on the galwes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 656.

Falow, lond eryd [land eared, i. e., plowed]. *Prompt. Parv.*

It is as if an earthquake had swallowed up the uncultivated *fallows*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 225.

2. In *agri.*, the method of allowing land to lie for a season or more untilled in order to increase its power of producing crops.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

A green fallow, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips or potatoes.—**In fallow**, uncropped; unseeded, literally or figuratively.

Every one who has been upon a walking or a boating tour, living in the open air, with the body in constant exercise and the mind *in fallow*, knows true ease and quiet. *R. L. Stevenson*, Walt Whitman.

fallow[2] (fal'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *falowen, falwen*, plow, till; cf. LG. *falgen*, till: see *fallow*[2], *a.*] To render fallow; put (land) into the condition of a fallow, namely, by plowing, harrowing, and breaking it without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and inseets and rendering it mellow: as, it is well to *fallow* eold, strong, elayey land.

That were erthetilyes gode,
Hy *faleweden* erthe and feolden [felled] wode.
Chron. Eng. (Eng. Met. Rom., ed. Ritson, II. 93).

Burning of thistles, and diligente weeding them ont of the corne, doth not halfe so much rydde them as when the ground is *fallowed* and tilled for good grayne. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

The practice of *fallowing*, the sowing of French grasses, and the proper way of making hay. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XXVIII. 30.

fallow[3] (fal'ō), *n.* [A dial. form of *felloe, felly.*] One of the strakes of a cart. [Prov. Eng.]

Fallowes, or straikes of a cart, Victus. *Huloet.*

fallow-chat (fal'ō-chat), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *chat*[2].] Same as *fallow-finch*.

fallow-crop (fal'ō-krop), *n.* The crop taken from a green fallow.

fallow-deer (fal'ō-dēr'), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *deer*. Cf. AS. "*dun-fealu*, cervinus," i. e., 'dun-fallow, deer-colored.'] A deer of the genus *Dama:* so called from its fallow or yellowish color spotted with white. The best-known species is the common European *Cervus dama*, or *Dama platyceros*, often kept in preserves. It is smaller than the stag or red deer; has the antlers differently formed, with more palmation at their ends; and stands about 3 feet high at the withers. There are several varieties, differing chiefly in coloration, and bucks of various ages receive different names, as *fawn, pricket, sorrel, soare*, etc. See cut under *Dama*.

fallow-dun (fal'ō-dun), *a.* See *dun*[1].

fallow-field (fal'ō-fēld), *n.* A common field. [Prov. Eng.]

fallow-finch (fal'ō-finch), *n.* A name of the wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*, a small oscine passerine bird of the family *Turdidæ* or subfamily *Saxicolinæ*. See *wheatear*. Also called *fallow-chat*.

fallowforth (fal'ō-fōrth), *n.* A waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallowist (fal'ō-ist), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ist.*] One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

fallowness (fal'ō-nes), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ness.*] The state of being fallow.

Lik one who in her third widowhood did profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my Muse now a chaste *fallowness*.
Donne, To Mr. R. Woodward.

fallow-smich† (fal'ō-smieh), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + **smich* (? Sc. *smitch*, a speck, spot).] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe*. *Macgillivray.*

fall-rope (fâl'rōp), *n.* The fall of a tackle.

falltrank (fâl'trangk), *n.* [Also written *fall-trank;* G. *falltrank*, lit. a drink against falls, < *fall*, = E. *fall*[1], + *trank* = E. *drench*[1], a drink.] A medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, supposed to be useful in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

fall-trap (fâl'trap), *n.* A trap which operates by falling, as a deadfall. See *deadfall.*

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 1.

fall-under (fâl'un'dėr), *n.* The distance which the bottom of the body of a railway-carriage curves in from a vertical line let fall from the sides or ends. Also called *turn-under.* *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

falst, *a.* An obsolete form of *false.*

falsarium (fal-sā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *fauchard.*

falsary† (fâl'sā-ri), *n.* [< L. *falsarius*, a forger of written documents, < *falsus*, false: see *falser.*] A falsifier.

If I translate nonnulli sacerdotes sundrie priestes, yee crie oute, a corrupter, a *falsarie.* I should have saide certaine priestes, or somme priestes: but I should not in any wise have saide sundrie.
Bp. Jewell, To Harding, Oct., 1567.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 133.

false (fâls), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *fals, false* (AS. *fals*, only as a noun), untrue, ungenuine, deceitful, treacherous, = MHG. *valsch* = Icel. *fals*, esp. in comp.; in Teut. otherwise with accom. term., as if an adj. in OHG., AS., etc., *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]: D. *valsch* = OFries. *falsk, falsch* = OHG. **falsc* (in deriv. *gi-falscōn, gi-falscen, gi-felscen*, G. *fälschen*, falsify), MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Sw. Dan. *falsk* = late Icel. *falskr*, false; < OF. *fals, faus*, mod. F. *faux* = Pr. *fals* = Sp. Pg. It. *falso*, < L. *falsus*, deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, false, pp. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1]. II. *n.* ME. *fals*, fraud, < AS. *fals*, fraud, counterfeit, = Icel. *fals* (= ODan. *fals*), a fraud, cheat, illusion (cf. OFries. *falsch*, MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Dan. *falsk*, forgery), < L. *falsum*, falsehood, fraud, neut. of *falsus*, false: see *false, a., falsehood.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not in conformity with fact; expressing or comprising what is contrary to fact or truth; erroneous; untrue: as, a *false* report; a *false* accusation; a *false* opinion.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows
As *false* as dicers' oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Of good and evil much they argued then, . . .
Vain wisdom all, and *false* philosophy.
Milton, P. L., ii. 565.

It is evident there is as *false* a Notion of Physick in this Country as with us; and that it is here also thought a Knack more than a Science or Method.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 242.

2. Giving utterance to what is not true; untruthful; mendacious: as, a *false* witness.

What shall be done unto thee, thou *false* tongue?
Ps. cxx. 3.

3. Perfidious; treacherous; unfaithful; inconstant; disloyal; dishonest; unjust: said of persons.

Zif that sche love more to lyve with here Children than for to dye with hire Husbonde, men holden hire for *fals* and cursed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 171.

To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be *false* to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been *false* to our own characters, *false* to our duty, and *false* to our country. *D. Webster*, Speech at Buffalo, July, 1833.

4. Containing or conveying deception, falsehood, or treachery; adapted or intended to mislead: said of things.

This man had not onely a daring but a villainous unmercifull looke, a *false* countenance, but very well spoken and dangerously insinuating. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1671.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,
But earthly hope, how bright so e'er,
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,
As *false* and fleeting as 'tis fair.
Bp. Heber, Heavenly Hope and Earthly Hope.

In spite of *false* lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

5. Irregular; not according to rule or usage: as, *false* syntax or quantity.

His *false* vsurped powr & money falselyer exacted.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

O, I smell *false* Latin. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

The heralds tell us that certain scutcheons and bearings denote certain conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or metals on metals, is *false* blazonry.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

6. Not genuine; being other than it appears to be; not real; made in imitation, or to serve the purpose of the genuine article — (*a*) with intent to defraud or deceive; spurious: as, *false* coin; (*b*) for the sake of mere appearance or for use or convenience; artificial: as, a *false* buttonhole; *false* teeth.

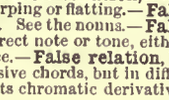
Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A noble spirit . . . ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

7. Technically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having some superficial resemblance to some other plant or animal: used like the Latin *quasi-*, or Greek *pseudo-*, in composition. See *quasi-, pseudo-.* — **8.** In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch; singing or playing out of tune. — **9.** In *her.*, open or voided: said of some bearings: as, a *false* cross; a *false* roundel (an annulet); a *false* escutcheon (a bordure, or sometimes an orle). — **False amnion, asphodel, balance,** etc. See the nouns. — **False bedding,** in *geol.*, an irregular lamination or bedding not infrequently exhibited by strata, especially of sandstone, in which the different beds are made up of parts inclining in various directions not coincident with the general stratification of the mass. This indicates that the material was deposited under the influence of currents shifting in position and varying in force. Also called *cross-bedding, current-bedding,* and *flow-and-plunge structure.* — **False beech-drops, bottom, brazilletto,** etc. See the nouns. — **False bray.** [From Welsh *bre*, or Scotch *brae.*] (*a*†) Raised ground; a slope. (*b*) In *fort.*, an artificial mound or bank of earth forming part of a fortification.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,
Redults, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 446.

False chord, harmony, triad, in *music*, a chord, etc., incorrectly constructed or performed. — **False conception, core, croup, dandelion,** etc. See the nouns. — **False edge,** in a flat sword-blade, that edge of the blade, whether sharpened or not, which is toward the arm and person of a holder when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *right-edge.* — **False egg,** a pseudovum. — **False escutcheon.** See *escutcheon.* — **False feet.** See *foot.* — **False fifth, fire, front,** etc. See the nouns. — **False galena.** Same as *blende.* — **False heraldry,** anything in a delineation or blazon contrary to the established rules of heraldry, especially the charging of color upon color or metal upon metal. This, however, occurs in a very few ancient examples, as in the escutcheon of the crusader kings of Jerusalem, which bear five golden crosses on a silver field. — **False hermit,** a hermit-crab of the genus *Hypoconcha.* — **False hoof, imprisonment, keel,** etc. See the nouns. — **False intonation,** in *music*, inaccuracy of pitch; wrong sharping or flatting. — **False membrane, molar, pelvis,** etc. See the nouns. — **False note** or **tone,** in *music*, an incorrect note or tone, either in composition or in performance. — **False relation,** in *music*, the occurrence in successive chords, but in different voices, of any tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, as in fig. 1: it is usually very



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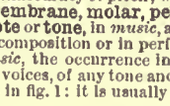


2

objectionable. The false relation disappears when the chromatic change is located in a single voice, as in fig. 2. — **False return,** in *law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution. — **False rib, roof,** etc. See the nouns. — **False station,** in *surv.*, any station which is necessary in the survey, but does not appear in the plan. — **False stem** (*naut.*), same as *cutwater*, 1. — **False string, vertebra,** etc. See the nouns. — **False window, door,** etc., in *arch.*, an imitation window, door, etc., introduced to secure symmetry in design, or a true window, etc., which has been blocked up so as no longer to serve its original purpose. — **False wing.** See *alula.* — **False work,** in *engin.*, a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected. — **Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule.* = **Syn. 1.** Untruthful, disingenuous, perfidious, dishonorable. — **4.** Deceptive, misleading, fallacious.

II.† *n.* A falsehood; that which is false.

I conde almost
A thousand olde stories the alegge
Of wommen lost thorgh *fals* and fooles bost.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 298.

But set the truth and set the right aside,
For they with wrong or falsehood will not fare,
And put two wrongs together to be tride,
Or else two *falses*, of each equall share.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 48.

false (fâls), *adv.* [< *false, a.*] Falsely. — **To play false, to play one false,** to act falsely or treacherously in regard to something, or toward a person; use deceptive or perfidious methods or practices; be untrue to one.

falset (fâls), *v.* [< ME. *falsien, falsen*, make false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail (cf. OFries. *falschia* = D. *ver-valschen* = OHG. *gi-falscōn*, MHG. *velschen*, G. *fälschen* = Dan. *forfalske* = Sw. *för-falska*, make false), < OF. *falser, fauser*, mod. F. *fausser* = Pr. *falsar* = OSp. *falsar*, Sp. *falsear* = Pg. *falsar* = It. *falsare*, < L. *falsare*, make false, falsify (writings, weights, measures, etc.), < *falsus*, false: see *false, a.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To mislead by falsehood; deceive; betray.

Ther made nevere womman more wo
Than she, whan that she *falsede* Troylus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1053.

For paramours they do but faine,
To loue truely they disdaine,
They *falsen* ladies traitorously.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4834.

And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yit.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 30.

2. To defeat; balk; evade.

Yef any other hadde it done a-noon he wolde the Iugement haue *falsed.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

3. To violate by want of veracity; falsify.

I mot reherce
Ilir tales alle, be they bettre or werse,
Or elles *falsen* som of my mateere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 67.

I highly prize thy powrs; and, by my sword,
For thousand kingdoms will not *false* my word.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

4. To render false, treacherous, or dishonest.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

5. To feign, as a blow; aim by way of a feint.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And *falsed* oft his blowes t' illude him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

To false a doom. See *doom.*

II. *intrans.* To be false; deceive; practise deceit.

Accused though I be without desart,
Sith none can proue, beleeue it not for true;
For neuer yet, since first ye had my hart,
Entended I to *false* or be vntrue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

falsedom†, *n.* [ME. *falsdom;* < *false* + *-dom.*] Falsehood.

false-faced (fâls'fāst), *a.* [< *false* + *face* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a false aspect; hypocritical.

Let courts and cities be
Made all of *false-fac'd* soothing! *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

falsehead†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood.*

Whan the emperour it herde seine [heard say]
And knewe the *falsehead* of the vice,
He said, he wolde do justice. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

false-heart† (fâls'härt), *a.* False-hearted.

I am thy king, and thou a *false-heart* traitor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

false-hearted (fâls'här'ted), *a.* Having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

false-heartedness (fâls'här'ted-nes), *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this.
Stillingfleet.

falsehed†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood.*

falsehood (fâls'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *falshod*, also *falshed, -hede* (= OFries. *falskhede, falschhede* = D. *valschheid* = MHG. *valschheit*, G. *falschheit* = Dan. *falskhed* = Sw. *falskhet*), falseness; < *false* + *-hood.*] **1.** The fact or quality of being false; falseness; dishonest purpose or intention; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy: opposed to *truthfulness.*

And whan the worthi men of the Contree hadden perceyved this sotylle *falshod* of this Catholonabes, thei assembled hem with force, and assayleden his Castelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

One of the evils of cowardice is that it tends to *falsehood.* Fear is the mother of lies.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 331.

2. That which is false; a false representation in word or deed; an untruth; a lie: as, the tale is a series of *falsehoods;* to act a *falsehood.*

Whether the historians of the last two centuries tell more truth than those of antiquity may perhaps be doubted. But it is quite certain that they tell fewer *falsehoods.*
Macaulay, History.

3. False manifestation or procedure; deceitful speech, action, or appearance; counterfeit; imposture; specifically, in *law*, a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.

[He] was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, P. L., iv. 122.

Falsehood is the joining of names otherwise than their ideas agree. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 9.

You that have dared to break our bound, and gull'd
Our servants, wrong'd and lied and thwarted us — . . .
Your *falsehood* and yourself are hateful to us.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

= **Syn.** *Falsehood, Falseness, Falsity;* untruth, fabrication, fiction. Instances may be quoted in abundance from old authors to show that the first three words are often strictly synonymous; but the modern tendency has been decidedly in favor of separating them, *falsehood* standing for the concrete quality, in a person or thing, of being intentionally false; *falseness*, for the quality of being guiltily false or treacherous; as, his *falseness* to his oath; and *falsity*, for the quality of being false without blame: as, the *falsity* of reasoning.

But faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear *falsehood*, hugs it to the last.
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

The lie is the *falsehood:* the untruthfulness of it is the *falseness*. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 366.

A distinction may be well established between cases in which *falsehood* and *falsity* might appear capable of being employed indifferently. "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration," might be misconstrued into giving the lie where no such intention existed. This might have been avoided by using the term *falsity*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 422.

false-hoofed (fâls'höft), *a.* Having false hoofs: applied to a series of mammals consisting of the elephants and rock-conies, of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*, or of the obsolete group *Chelophora*.

falsely (fâls'li), *adv.* [< ME. *falsly, falsliche* (= D. *valschelijk* = G. *fälschlich* = Icel. *falsliga* = Dan. *falskelig* = Sw. *falskeligen*); < *false*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a false way; in opposition to truth and fact; not truly: as, to speak or swear *falsely;* to testify *falsely*.

Ber. She never saw it.
King. Thou speak'st it *falsely*, as I love mine honour.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Oth. Not Cassio kill'd? Then murther's out of tune,
And sweet revenge grows harsh.
Des. O *falsely, falsely* murther'd! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

3. Not correctly; erroneously; mistakenly: as, a passage *falsely* translated.

Of couetyse *falsely* men may muse
There benefettis, and wrongely hyr at-wygte
Of suche occac[i]on where she is nat to wyghte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

falsen (fâl'sn), *v. t.* To render false. [Rare.]

We are living with a system of classes so intense . . . that the whole action of our minds is hampered and *falsened* by it. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 482.

falseness (fâls'nes), *n.* [< ME. *falsnes, falsnesse;* < *false*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] 1. Want of truth; untruthfulness: as, the *falseness* of a report. —2. Want of integrity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness: as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.
Rogers.

=**Syn.** *Falsity*, etc. See *falsehood*.

false-quarters (fâls'kwâr″tèrz), *n.* A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. [Prov. Eng.]

falser† (fâl'sèr), *n.* [Formerly also *falsor*, etc.; < ME. *falsere* (cf. MHG. *valschære*, G. *fälscher* = Icel. *falsari* = Dan. *falskner*), < OF. **falsaire, faussaire*, F. *faussaire* = Pr. *falsari* = Sp. Pg. It. *falsario*, < LL. *falsarius*, falser, a forger (of written documents), < L. *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*] One who renders false or falsifies; a deceiver; a false, treacherous person.

The whiche pronouncen me to be a *falsere* and a destrogere or apeirere [impairer] of holi scriptures.
Wyclif, Prol. 1 on the Cath. Epist., Works (ed. Forshall), III. 594.

And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne,
That of such *falsers* freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

falseship†, *n.* [ME. **falsship, felsship;* < *false*, *a.*, + *-ship*.] Falsehood.

gissinge and giosinge an *felsship* beon riue.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 222.

falset† (fâl'set), *n.* A corrupt form of *falsehead:* as, in old law writings, "crime of *falset*." *Skene.*

falsette (fâl-set'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *falset* = Sw. *falsett*, < It. *falsetto:* see *falsetto*.] A shrill, high tone of the voice; falsetto. [Rare.]

The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsette*. *Pierce.*

falsettist (fâl-set'ist), *n.* [< *falsetto* + *-ist*.] One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

Soprano *falsettists* were once common enough in France, and especially in Spain, from which country the Papal Chapel used to draw its most admired singers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

falsetto (fâl-set'ō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *falsetto* (= Sp. Pg. *falsete* = F. *fausset*), dim. of *falso* (= F. *faux*, etc.), false: see *false*, *a.*] **I.** *n.* The highest or smallest register or quality in both male and female voices: so called because in its untrained state it is more or less unnatural and forced, and because at best it is usually intractable. The term is somewhat loosely applied to other registers or qualities; it is much more obvious in the male voice than in the female. Physiologically, it results from a partial vibration of the vocal cords.

II. *a.* 1. Having the quality and compass of the falsetto.—2. Assumed; constrained; unnaturally high-pitched; false. [Rare.]

Influenced by the *falsetto* sentiment which found its most notable illustration in "Paul and Virginia."
Men and Manners in America One Hundred Years Ago, [p. 14.

falsi crimen (fal'sī krī'men). [L.] In *law*, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. Specifically—(*a*) In *civil law*, a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. (*b*) In *modern common law*, forgery.

falsifiable (fâl'si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsifiable*, < *falsifier*, falsify.] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

falsification (fâl″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsification* = Sp. *falsificacion* = Pg. *falsificação* = It. *falsificazione*, < ML. *falsificatio(n-)*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify*.] 1. The act of falsifying or making false; false representation; the act of deceptively altering, adulterating, counterfeiting, misrepresenting, etc.: as, the *falsification* of weights and measures, of goods, or of coin; *falsification* of a record, or of an author's meaning.

By misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is a high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceedeth the *falsifications*. *Bacon.*

2. A showing to be false or erroneous; confutation: as, the *falsification* of a prediction; the *falsification* of a charge.—3. In *law:* (*a*) The offense of falsifying a record. See *falsify*, *v. t.* (*b*) In *equity*, the act of showing an item claimed on the credit side of an account to be erroneous.

falsificator (fâl'si-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *falsificateur* = Sp. Pg. *falsificador* = It. *falsificatore*, < ML. as if **falsificator*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify*.] A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 175.

falsifier (fâl'si-fī-èr), *n.* 1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's crown. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

2. One who invents falsehoods; a liar.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. One who proves a thing to be false. [Rare.]

falsify (fâl'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *falsified*, ppr. *falsifying*. [< OF. (and F.) *falsifier* = Sp. Pg. *falsificar* = It. *falsificare*, < ML. *falsificare*, make false, corrupt, counterfeit, falsify (LL. *falsificatus*, as adj.), < L. *falsificus*, that acts falsely, making false, < *falsus*, false, + *facere*, make. The older verb in E. is *false*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make false or deceptive; cause to vary from truth or genuineness; change so as to deceive; sophisticate; adulterate; misrepresent: as, to *falsify* accounts, weights and measures, or commodities; to *falsify* a person's meaning.

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and *falsifying* the balances by deceit. Amos viii. 5.

Bardes which use to forge and *falsifye* everything as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To make a false representation of; counterfeit; forge.

Here also we saw the Steel Dyes of the Paduan Brothers, by which they stampt and *falsified* the best ancient Medals so well that they are not to be distinguisht but by putting them into those Molds.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 124.

3. To show to be erroneous or incorrect; disprove: as, the event *falsified* his words.

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

4. To violate; break by falsehood or treachery: as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5. To cause to fail or become false; baffle; make useless: as, to *falsify* a person's aim.

His crest is rash'd away; his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

6†. To feign, as a blow. Same as *false*, *v. t.*, 5.

Falsify a blow, Ralph, *falsify* a blow! the giant lies open on the left side.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

7. In *law:* (*a*) To prove to be false, as a judgment; avoid or defeat. (*b*) In *equity*, to show to be erroneous, as an item claimed on the credit side of an account.—**To falsify a record**, to injure a public record, as by suppressing or altering it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true copy when it is known to be false in a material part.

II. *intrans.* To tell falsehoods; lie; violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South*, Sermons.

I am charged, I know, with gilding fact by fraud;
I *falsified* and fabricated, wrote
Myself down roughly richer than I prove.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 217.

falsify† (fâl'si-fī), *n.* [< *falsify*, *v.*] In *fencing*, a feint; a baffling thrust.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath fidlers in his head
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.
Shirley (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation.

falsing†, *n.* [< ME. *falsyng;* verbal n. of *false*, *v.*] Lying; falsehood.

The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
In pes & prosperitie to put me to wer,
But of *falsyng* & flatery with thi fer cast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11328.

falsism (fâl'sizm), *n.* [< *false* + *-ism*. Cf. *truism*.] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism*. [Rare.]

If I say, "The strongest government is the best government," the proposition is a truism or a *falsism*, according to the import of the terms government, strongest, and best. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 61.

falsity (fâl'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *falsities* (-tiz). [< ME. *falsete, falste*, < OF. *fausete, faulsete*, mod. *fausseté* = Pr. *falsetat* = Sp. *falsedad* = Pg. *falsidade* = It. *falsità*, < LL. *falsita(t-)s*, falsehood, < L. *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.* The older noun in E. is *falsehood*.] 1. The character of being false; contrariety or nonconformity to truth or fidelity; falseness.

That expediency-hypothesis of which we have already seen the *falsity*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 58.

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
God their Creator. *Milton*, P. L., i. 367.

=**Syn.** 1. *Falsity*, etc. (see *falsehood*); incorrectness, erroneousness, fallaciousness.

Falstaffian (fâl'stâf-i-an), *a.* Resembling Falstaff, the fat knight in Shakspere's "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor"; hence, corpulent; convivial; boasting; lying brazenly; coarsely jovial, etc.

With a *Falstaffian* figure, a ripe voice, and a broad and comical face. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 509.

falter[1] (fâl'tèr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *faulter;* < ME. *falteren, faltren*, tremble, totter, stammer, give way, a freq. verb (with suffix *-er*[1]), prob. < OF. **falter* (not found) = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, fail, be deficient: see *fault*, *v.*] 1. To be unsteady; tremble; totter: as, his legs *falter*.

We gave out that if any man *faultred* in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 2.

This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Has Nature, in her calm, majestic march,
Faltered with age at last? *Bryant*, The Ages, v.

2. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function; fail or waver from physical or moral weakness, emotion, etc.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*. *Is. Taylor.*

Why wilt thou shame me to confess to thee
How far I *falter'd* from my quest and vow?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

The glad song *falters* to a wail.
Whittier, Divine Compassion.

3. To hesitate, especially to hesitate in the utterance of words; speak with a broken or trembling utterance; stammer: as, his tongue *falters*.

Made me most happy, *faltering* "I am thine."
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and *faltering* voice. *J. Caird.*

=Syn. 3. *Stutter*, etc. See *stammer*.

falter[1] (fâl'tèr), *n.* [< *falter*[1], *v.*] Tho act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falter[2] (fâl'tèr), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain.] To thresh in the chaff; cleanse or sift out, as barley. *Halliwell.*

falteringly (fâl'tèr-ing-li), *adv.* In a faltering manner; with hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip standing up said *falteringly*,
"Annie, I came to ask a favour of you."
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

faltrank, *n.* See *falltrank*.

falucco†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *felucca*.

faluns (fä'lönz), *n. pl.* [F. dial.] In *geol.*, strata of Miocene Tertiary age occurring in Touraine, France. They occur in widely extended but isolated patches, rarely more than fifty feet thick, and have long been used as a fertilizer. The rock consists of a coarse breccia of shells and shell-fragments, mixed with sand, and in places passing into limestone. It also contains numerous bones of mammals, of species indicating a warmer climate than that of the region at the present time.

falwe[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[1].

falwe[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[2].

falx (falks), *n.*; pl. *falces* (fal'sēz). [L., a sickle: see *falcate*, *falcon*, etc.] 1. A metal implement, of a form suitable for a pruning-hook, sometimes found among ancient remains.—2. In *anat.*, something which is falcate or falciform; specifically, a fold of the dura mater separating parts of the brain. See *falx cerebri* and *falx cerebelli*, below.—3. In *herpet.*, one of the poison-fangs of a serpent: so called from its shape: generally used in the plural.—4. In *entom.*, one of the jointed appendages under the front of a spider's cephalothorax, used to seize and kill its prey. It consists of two parts, the base and the pointed and curved fang, which folds down in a groove of the base. A duct runs through both joints, opening at the tip of the fang, and is connected with a poison-gland in the cephalothorax. The falces are also called *cheliceræ* and, incorrectly, *mandibles*. In some species the two organs are united. The term is extended to the similar or corresponding mouth-parts of other arachnidans.

Head and Anterior Part (including two pairs of legs) of a Tarantula (*Tarantula carolinensis*), enlarged. *f*, falces. The front shows two large and four small simple eyes.

Without any perceptible displacement of itself, it [a spider] flashed its *falces* into my flesh.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 216.

5. In echinoderms, a rotula; one of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Echinoidea*.—6†. A certain grip or trick in wrestling.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward *falx*, the mare, the turn, the trip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 244.

Falx cerebelli, a fold of the dura mater between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.—**Falx cerebri**, the longitudinal vertical falcate fold of the dura mater between the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is ossified in some animals.

fama (fā'mą), *n.* [L., a report, rumor; personified, Rumor: see *fame*[1].] Report; rumor; fame.—**Fama clamosa**, or simply *fama*, literally, a loud or notorious rumor; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one: specifically, in *Scotch eccles. law*, applied to any prevailing scandalous report affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church-member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

famatinite (fa-mat'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Famatina* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphantimonite of copper found in the Famatina mountains, Argentine Republic. It is isomorphous with enargite.

famble[1]† (fam'bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *famelen*, stammer; cf. D. *fommelen*, fumble (> E. *fumble*), < Sw. *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fālma*, grope, fumble, Icel. also fig. flinch, falter: see *fumble*, and cf. *famble*[2].] To stammer.

To *famble*, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Cotgrave.*

His tongue shal stameren or *famelen*.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 65.

famble[2]† (fam'bl), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. a slang term, lit. fumbler, groper (cf. Hamlet's "pickers and stealers" for 'fingers'), < *famble*[1] in its orig. (Scand.) sense, 'fumble, grope'; ult. connected with AS. *folm*, the hand, the palm of the hand: see *fumble*.] A hand. [Old slang.]

We clap our *fambles*. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Hold your *fambles* and your stamps.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), *n.* [E. dial.; < *famble*, perhaps a var. of *wamble* (cf. early ME. *famplen*, a verb once occurring, appar. meaning 'put into' (the mouth — of an infant), 'feed'), + *crop*.] The rumen, paunch, or first stomach of a ruminant; a farding-bag.

fame[1] (fām), *n.* [< ME. *fame*, < OF. (and F.) *fame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *fama*, < L. *fāma*, the common talk, a report, personified Rumor; public opinion, good or bad fame (= Gr. *φήμη*, a voice (of mysterious source), a prophetic voice, oracle, a rumor, reputation, etc.), < *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*.] 1. A public report or rumor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Alle thingis ache trowith with-out *fame*
That goddis lawe techith truthe to be,
And bidith therbi for ony blame.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16.

Rebels, figured by the giants, and seditious *fames* and libels, are but brothers and sisters, masculine and feminine.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

There goes a *fame*, and that seconded by most of our own Historians, though not those the ancientest, that Constantine was born in this Iland. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favorable or unfavorable, but especially the former; reputation: as, the *fame* of Washington; literary *fame:* rarely used in the plural.

Death is inevitable and the *fame* of vertue immortall.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. iii.

A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal *fame*.
Addison, The Campaign.

He who would win good *fame*, said an old law, must hold his own against two foes and even against three; it is only from four that he may fly without shame.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

This is he [Dante] who among literary *fames* finds only two that for growth and immutability can parallel his own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 3.

House of ill fame. See *house*.=**Syn. 2.** *Honor*, *Renown*, *Glory* (see *glory*); reputation, credit, notoriety.

fame[1] (fām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *famed*, ppr. *faming*. [< ME. *famen*, make famous, more frequently make infamous, defame. Cf. ML. *famare*, < L. *fama*, fame.] 1. To report.

The field, where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1094.

2. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Fam'd in Misfortune, and in Ruin great.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 9.

[Rare in both senses, except in the past participle.]

To fame it†, to have to do with fame.

Do you call this fame? I have *fam'd it;* I have got immortal fame: but I'll no more on it.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

fame[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *famen*, by apheresis for *defamen:* see *defame*.] To defame. *Ritson*, iii. 161.

False and fekylle was that wyghte,
That lady for to *fame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 71. (*Halliwell.*)

fame[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *famen:* see *famish*.] To famish.

fameful (fām'fûl), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-ful*.] Famous; famed. [Rare.]

Whose foaming streame striues proudly to compare
(Even in the birth) with *Fame-full'st* Floods that are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

fameless (fām'les), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-less*.] Without fame or renown.

That man that loves not this day,
And hugs not in his arms the noble danger,
May he dye *fameless* and forgot!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

famelic[1]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [< L. *famelicus*, hungry, famished, starved, as a noun one starving, < *fames*, hunger: see *famish*.] Hungry; serving to allay hunger. [Rare.]

One that knows not how to converse with men . . . in any thing but in the *famelic* smells of meat and vertiginous drinkings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 697.

famelic[2]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [Earlier *famelick;* appar. < L. *famelicus*, hungry, taken as if a deriv. (equiv. to *familiaricus*, domestic) of *familia*, a family: see *family*.] Domestic. [Rare.]

Why, thou lookst as like a married man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw.
Otway, The Atheist (1684).

fame-worthy† (fām'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Deserving good report or fame.

The books that I have publish'd in her praise
Commend her constancy, and that's *fame-worthy*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

famicide (fā'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fama*, reputation, fame, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A slanderer. *Scott.* [Rare.]

familary†, *a.* [ME.: see *familiar*.] Familiar.

Be not to fers, to *familary*, but frendli of chere.
The A B C of Aristotle, l. 6 (E. E. T. S., extra ser., [VIII. i. 66).

familiar (fą-mil'yär), *a.* and *n.* [Altered in spelling to bring it nearer the L. I. *a.* < ME. *famylier*, *familer*, *famulier*, *familer*, *famuler*, intimate, < OF. *familier*, *famelier*, *famulier*, F. *familier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *familiar* = It. *famigliare* = D. *familiaar* = G. *familiär* = Dan. *familiær* = Sw. *familjär*, < L. *familiaris*, of or belonging to a household, domestic, private, of the family, intimate, friendly, < *familia*, household, family: see *family*. II. *n.* < ME. *familer*, n., < OF. and F. *familier*, etc., < L. *familiaris*, a familiar acquaintance, a friend, an intimate, < *familiaris*, adj., familiar: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. [Rare.]

O perilous fyre, that in the bedstraw bredeth:
O *famulier* [var. *famuler*] fo, that his aervice bedeth!
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 540.

Let us have done with that which cankers life—
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. *Byron.*

2. Having, or springing from, intimate and friendly social relations; closely intimate: as, a *familiar* friend; *familiar* companionship; to be on *familiar* terms with one.

My *familiar* friend hath lifted up his heel against me.
Ps. xli. 9.

3. Having a friendly aspect or manner; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; especially, using undue familiarity; intrusive; forward.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

You must not be saucy,
No, nor at any time *familiar* with me.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

I will take upon me to be so *familiar* as to say, you must accept my invitation.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.
Addison.

Ill brook'd he then the pert *familiar* phrase.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 116.

5. Having an intimate knowledge; well knowing; well acquainted; well versed (in a subject of study): as, he is *familiar* with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become *familiar* now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. *J. Caird.*

Nothing is more common than for men to think that, because they are *familiar* with words, they understand the ideas they stand for.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 42.

6. Well known from frequent observation, use, etc.; well understood.

Familiar in his mouth as household words.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

The muse of poets feeds her winged brood
By common firesides, on *familiar* food.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual, or to come at his call; the invisible agent of a necromancer's will.

Regard not them that have *familiar spirits*.
Lev. xix. 31.

And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with *familiar spirits* and wizards. 2 Ki. xxi. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** Close, intimate, amicable, fraternal, near.—3. Social, unceremonious, free, frank.—5. Conversant.

II. *n.* 1. A familiar friend; an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 10.

What rare discourse are you fallen upon, ha? have you found any *familiars* here, that you are so free?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

They seldom visit their friends, except some *familiars*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

2. A familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. See *familiar spirit*, under I.

Away with him! he has a *familiar* under his tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

You may have, as you come through Germany, a *familiar* for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

I have heard old beldams
Talk of *familiars* in the shape of mice,
Rats, ferrets, weasels, and I wot not what,
That have appear'd, and suck'd, some say, their blood.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the household of the pope or of a bishop, supported at his expense, and rendering him domestic, though not menial service. The familiar must live in the diocese of his superior.—4. An officer of the Tribunal of the Inquisition who arrested persons accused or suspected. See *inquisition*.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office. *Prescott.*

familiarisation, familiarise. See *familiarization, familiarize*.

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *familiarities* (-tiz). [< ME. *familarite*, < OF. *familiarite*, F. *familiarité* = Pr. *familiaritat* = Sp. *familiaridad* = Pg. *familiaridade* = It. *familiarità* = G. *familiarität*, < L. *familiarita(t-)s*, intimacy, friendship, < *familiaris*, familiar: see *familiar*.] 1. The state of being familiar, in any sense of that word; intimate knowledge; close or habitual acquaintance; free or unrestrained intercourse: followed by *with* before an object.

I doubt I shall find the entrance to his *familiarity* somewhat more than difficult. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of *familiarity*.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Again, let me tell you, Madam, *Familiarity* breeds Contempt: You'll never leave till you have made me saucy.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv.

Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors, condescension; neither of which are to have being among companions, the very word implying that they are to be equal. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 225.

That long *familiarity* whereby a singer's audience becomes somewhat weary of his notes.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 151.

2. An unusual liberty in act or speech from one person toward another; a freedom of conduct justified only by the most intimate relations, or exercised without warrant; an act of personal license, in either a good or a bad sense: most frequently in the plural: as, the *familiarities* of intimate friendship; his *familiarities* were repulsive.—3. In *astrol.*, any kind of aspect or reception. = **Syn. 1.** *Acquaintance*, etc. (see *acquaintance*), familiar knowledge, fellowship, friendship, sociability. See list under *affability*.

familiarization (fa-mil'ya-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *familiarize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making or becoming familiar, or the state of being familiar. Also spelled *familiarisation*.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarisation* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

familiarize (fa-mil'ya-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *familiarized*, ppr. *familiarizing*. [< F. *familiariser* = Sp. Pg. *familiarizar* = It. *familiarizzare*; as *familiar* + *-ize*.] 1. To make familiar or intimate; render conversant by customary use, experience, or intercourse; acquaint closely: as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress.

King Bogoris hoped to *familiarise* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 8.

In order that men should believe in witches, their intellects must have been *familiarised* with the conceptions of Satanic power and Satanic presence.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 81.

These strange woes stole on tiptoe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found *familiarized* with fear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 11.

2. To accustom familiarly, as to the sight, knowledge, or practice of something; habituate; inure. [Now rare.]

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.
Butler.

3†. To make familiar in manner; cause to act or be exercised familiarly or affably.

For the cure of this particular sort of madness, it will be necessary to break through all forms with him, and *familiarize* his carriage by the use of a good cudgel.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

4. To make familiar in regard or experience; make well known; cause to be intimately considered or customary.

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of *familiarising* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 53.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination.
Addison, Spectator.

Also spelled *familiarise*.

familiarly (fa-mil'yar-li), *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint or formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

He salutes me as *familiarly* as if we had known together since the deluge, or the first year of Troy action.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

They'll come to me *familiarly*,
And eat up all I have; drink up my wine too.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

familiarness (fa-mil'yar-nes), *n.* Familiarity.

Let not the *familiarness* or frequency of such providences cause them to be neglected by us, to improve them as God would have us, to fear before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

familiary† (fa-mil'i-a-ri), *a.* [< L. *familiaris*, in lit. sense belonging to a family: see *familiar*.] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Yet it pleas'd God . . . to make him the beginner of a reformation to this whole kingdom, by first asserting into his *familiary* power the right of just divorce.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

familism (fam'i-lizm), *n.* [< L. *familia*, family, + *-ism*.] 1. The religious doctrines and practices of the Familists. See *Familist*, 1.

Antinomianism, as both experience and the nature of the thing has sufficiently taught us, seldom ends but in *familism*. *South*, Works, V. iii.

2. The tendency to live in families; that system of society which is founded on the family.

Familism, the love of those nearest and dearest, loses its excluding character.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 99.

Familist (fam'i-list), *n.* [= F. *familliste*, < L. *familia*, family, + *-ist*.] 1. One of the religious sect called the *Family of Love*, founded in Holland and England in the sixteenth century by Hans Niklas, or Nicholas, who was a disciple of David Joris (see *Davidist*, 2), and taught mystical doctrines based upon the theory that religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith. To them Moses was the prophet of hope, Christ the prophet of faith, and Hans Nicholas the prophet of love. The sect was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, but existed till the middle of the next century.

The primitive Christians in their times were accounted such as are now call'd *Familists* and Adamites, or worse.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. [*l. c.*] The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a *familist* and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.
Osborne, Advice to a Son.

familistère (fa-mē-lēs-tār'), *n.* [F., < *familliste*, in lit. sense one of a family: see *Familist*.] A community of Fourierist or other communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live; a phalanstery.

In 1859 Godin put up a large building called the *familistère*, for the accommodation of 300 families, adding a theater, school-house, etc. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8761.

It [Guise in France] has an old castle dating from the 16th century and a palatial *familistère* with accommodation for 400 families. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 265.

familistery (fam-i-lis'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *familisteries* (-riz). Same as *familistère*.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *familist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Familists or to familism.

And such are, for ought that ever I could discern, those Seraphick, Anabaptistick, and *Familistick* Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty, with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 195.

About this time there arose great troubles in the country, especially at Boston, by the breathing of antinomian and *familistical* opinions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *familie* (not in ME.) = D. G. Dan. *familie* = F. *famille* = Pr. *familla* = Sp. Pg. *familia* = It. *famiglia* = Sw. *familj*, < L. *familia*, the servants in a household, a household establishment, the domestics collectively; hence the household, the estate, property, rarely in the later and mod. sense of family (parents and children), for which L. *domus* was used, < *famulus*, a servant, OL. *famul*, < Oscan *famel*, a servant, prob. < Oscan *faama*, a house, perhaps akin to Skt. *dhāman*, an abode, house, < √ *dhā*, set, place, = Gr. *τι-θέ-ναι* = E. *do*[1]: see *do*[1], and cf. *fact*.]

I. *n.*; pl. *families* (-liz). 1. The collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders. In law husband and wife living together, and having no children, are sometimes deemed within the benefit of a statute as to families.

Rod. Signior, is all your *family* within?
Iago. Are your doors locked? *Shak.*, Othello, I. 1.

Pie. Is your worship of the *family*
Unto the Lady Pecunia?
Bro. I serve her grace, sir.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The two societies, Roman and Hindoo, . . . are seen to be formed, at what for practical purposes is the earliest stage of their history, by the multiplication of a particular unit or group, the Patriarchal *Family*. . . . The group consists of animate and inanimate property, of wife, children, slaves, land, and goods, all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, the grandfather, or even more remote ancestor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 310.

Families are the unity of which society is composed, as tissue is made of cells, and matter of molecules.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 225.

2. Parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not; in a more general sense, any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: often used in a restricted sense only of a group of parents and children founded upon the principle of monogamy.

Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, . . . or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his *family* may redeem him.
Lev. xxv. 49.

Come they of noble *family*?
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. In a narrow use, the children of the same parents, considered collectively apart from the parents: as, they (a husband and wife) have a large *family* to care for; a *family* of children. [In all the above uses, frequently used figuratively with regard to animals.]

Seldom at church ('twas such a busy life),
But duly sent his *family* and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

4. In the most general sense, those who descend from a common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus, the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.

Hence—5. Any group or aggregation of things classed together as kindred or related from possessing in common characteristics which distinguish them from other things of the same order. Thus, a body of languages regarded as representatives of a common ancestor, or as having come by gradual processes of alteration and divarication from the same original tongue, is called a family: as, the Indo-European *family*; the South African *family*.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *Everett.*

Specifically—6. In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of physical resemblance than the former, and on more or more definite ones than the latter. In zoölogy the name of a family now almost invariably ends in *-idæ*, which has the force of a patronymic. The prime divisions of a family are termed *subfamilies*, and end usually in *-inæ*. The prime associations of families are in some refinements of classification called *superfamilies*; there is no obvious distinction, however, between these and suborders. The recognition and definition of the family, as of other zoölogical groups, is entirely a matter of expert opinion, having no natural necessity for being; hence the wide difference among zoologists in their evaluation of the term. A modern family is usually less comprehensive than a genus as used in the last century. The use of the regular termination *-idæ* has done much to fix the valuation of the family more stably than that of either the genus or the order. Zoölogical families are considered as being approximately of the same grade in classification as the groups called orders in botany. Hence the word *family* is generally used by botanists as a synonym of *order*: as, *order Ranunculaceæ*, the crowfoot *family*. In cryptogamic botany the family is the prime division of the order or suborder, and the prime division of the family is the *subfamily* or tribe; but in some classifications the family is made to rank next below the tribe. The absolute rank of the family also varies with different authors, the family of one being the order of another, etc. The usual termination is *-eæ* (or *-ei*), but *-aceæ* (or *-acei*) is used as a family termination in some cases. See *classification*.

7. Course of descent; genealogy.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your *family* is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 213.

8. Descent; especially, noble or respectable stock: as, a man of good *family*.

Great *families* of yesterday we show,
And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i.

9. A cluster of microscopic plants formed by the adherence of a number of individuals; a colony.—**Family of curves.** See *curve*.—**Family of Love.** See *Familist*, 1.—**Family of surfaces.** See *surface*.—**Happy family**, an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage.—**Holy family**, the family of which Christ formed a part in his early years; especially, a group consisting of Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus, with or without attendants, called specifically *the Holy Family*, which has been from early times a frequent subject of pictorial representation.—**In the bosom of one's family.** See *bosom*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the family.—**Family altar.** See *altar*.—**Family chack.** See *chack*[2].—**Family Compact** (F. *Pacte de Famille*), a name given to three treaties in the eighteenth century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.—**Family council, family meeting**, in *civil law*, as in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of the relatives or friends of a person for whose sake a judicial proceeding, as the appointment of a guardian, is to be taken, called and presided over by a judicial officer, and held under legal forms.—**Family man**, one who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*. *Mayhew*.

Family tie, the bond of union and affection existing between members of the same family.—**Family way** or **state**, pregnancy.—**In the family way**, pregnant.

family-head† (fam′i-li-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

famine (fam′in), *n.* [< ME. *famine, famyn*, < OF. *famine*, F. *famine* = Pr. *famina* (as if < ML. **famina*), an extension of L. *fames* (> It. *fame* = OSp. *fame*, Sp. *hambre* = Pg. *fome* = Pr. *fam* = OF. *faim*, F. *faim*), hunger. Cf. Gr. *χῆρος*, bereft, empty, *χήρα*, a widow, Skt. *hāni*, privation, want, < Skt. √ *hā*, leave, desert.] Scarcity or destitution of food; a general want of provision or supply; extreme dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation: often used by extension with reference to the want or scarcity of material things other than food, and, figuratively, of immaterial things.

Ofte tymes thei assailed the Citee, that was right stronge, that nothynge ne dowted, saf only for *famyn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of *famine*; . . . that the land perish not through the *famine*. Gen. xli. 36.

I could not forget my native country, England, and lamented under the *famine* of God's Word and Sacraments: the want whereof I found greater than all earthly wants. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 400).

Cotton famine. See *cotton*[1].—**Famine fever**, relapsing fever.—**Famine prices**, the high prices resulting from scarcity of a commodity.

Tin-plates, in common with tin, ruled at what were termed *famine prices* in 1872.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 542.

=**Syn.** *Dearth*, etc. See *scarcity*.

famine-bread (fam′in-bred), *n.* The *Umbilicaria arctica*, a species of lichen.

The so-called *famine bread* (Umbilicaria arctica), which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 409.

famish (fam′ish), *v.* [The ME. form was *famen*, on which, later, *famish* was formed, like the equiv. *affamish* (which appears at the same time —16th century), with suffix *-ish*, as in *languish*, etc., < OF. *a-famer*, later *af-famer*, ML. *af-famare*, famish, < L. *ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger: see *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of nourishment; keep or cause to be insufficiently supplied with food or drink; starve; destroy, exhaust, or distress with hunger or thirst.

This rash Word cost de Brawse his Countrey, and his Lady and their Son their Lives, both of them being *famished* to Death in Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 69.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread.
Milton, P. L., xii. 78.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden*.

He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke*.

II. *intrans.* To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; be exhausted through want of food or drink; suffer extremity by deprivation of any necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. Prov. x. 3.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

All the race
Of Israel here had *famish'd*, had not God
Rain'd from heaven manna. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 311.

famishment (fam′ish-ment), *n.* [< *famish* + *-ment*.] The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extremity from want of food. [Obsolete or rare.]

To be without pestelence, warre and *famishment*, and all maner other abhominable diseases & plagues pertayne to vs as well as to them, if we keepe our temporall lawes.
Tyndale, Works, p. 208.

So sore was the *famishment* in the land.
Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's translation).

Eleuen of our men after much miserie and *famishment* (which killed some of them in the way) got to Coro.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 830.

famosity† (fā-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *famosita(t-)s*, fame, LL. only ill fame, < L. *famosus*, famous: see *famous*.] Renown. *Bailey*, 1727.

famous (fā′mus), *a.* [< ME. *famous* = D. *fameus* = G. *famos* = Sw. *famos, famös*, < F. *fameux* = Pr. *famos* = Sp. Pg. It. *famoso*, < L. *famosus*, famed, famous, sometimes in a good, but commonly in a bad sense, infamous, < *fama*, fame: see *fame*[1].] **1.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story or common talk: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which the person or thing is famed: as, a man *famous for* erudition, *for* eloquence, *for* military skill, etc.; a spring *famous for* its cures.

Many a meane souldier & other obscure persons were spoken of and made *famous* in stories.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 35.

A train-band captain eke was he
Of *famous* London town.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
"But 'twas a *famous* victory."
Southey, Battle of Blenheim.

I have always heard that Holland House is *famous for* its good cheer, and certainly the reputation is not unmerited. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

2. Deserving of fame; praiseworthy; uncommonly good; admirable: as, he is a *famous* hand at such work. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And ther I hard a *famus* Sermon of a Doctor which began a v of the cloke in the mornyng and contynnyd tyll it was ix of the clok.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

3†. Of good character: opposed to *infamous*.

Twa or thre of his nichtbouris *famous* and unsuspect men. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

4†. Injurious; defamatory; slanderous.

That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 537. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn.** *Noted, Celebrated, Famous, Renowned, Illustrious, Distinguished, Eminent, Notable, Notorious*, famed, far-famed, conspicuous, remarkable, signal. The first nine words express degrees and kinds of the presence or prominence of a person or thing in public knowledge or attention. *Noted, celebrated, famous*, are of an ascending scale of strength, and may be used in a good or a bad sense: as, a *celebrated* thief; a *famous* forger. The use of *celebrated* in a bad sense is rather new and less common. *Noted* is not much used by fastidious writers. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious*, are also on an ascending scale of strength. *Celebrated* is, by derivation, commemorated in a solemn way, and occasionally shows somewhat of this meaning still. *Renowned* is, literally, named again and again. *Illustrious* suggests luster, splendor, in character or conduct: as, *illustrious* deeds; making one's country *illustrious*. *Distinguished* means marked by something that makes one stand apart from or above others in the public view. *Eminent* means standing high above the crowd. *Notable* is worthy of note, and so memorable, conspicuous, or notorious: as, a *notable* liar. *Notorious* is now used only in a bad sense, having a large and evil fame. A man may be *notable, noted*, or *famous* for his eccentricities or his industry, *celebrated* for his wit, *renowned* for his achievements, *illustrious* for his virtues, *distinguished* for his talents, *eminent* for his professional skill or success, *notorious* for his want of principle. See *fame*[1].

We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
Hume, Essays, i. 23.

In 1741, the *celebrated* Whitefield preached here [at Concord] in the open air, to a great congregation.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And *famous* by my sword.
Marquis of Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

Those far-*renowned* brides of ancient song
Peopled the hollow dark, like burning stars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

William Pitt . . . inherited a name which, at the time of his birth, was the most *illustrious* in the civilized world.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

But among the young candidates for Addison's favour there was one [Pope] *distinguished* by talents above the rest, and *distinguished*, we fear, not less by malignity and insincerity. *Macaulay*, Addison.

In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art, the Persians of the middle ages achieved a *notable* success.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 328.

While officers of acknowledged fitness are being turned out of one branch of a department, men of *notorious* unfitness are retained in places of trust and confidence in another. *The Century*, XXXI. 151.

famous (fā′mus), *v. t.* [< *famous*, *a.*] To render famous or renowned. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxv.

Hee [Greene] made no account of winning credite by his workes, as thou dost, that dost no good workes, but thinkes to bee *famosed* by a strong faith of thy owne worthines. *Nash*, Strange Newes (1592), sig. E, p. 4.

She that with silver springs forever fills
The shady groves, sweet meddowes, and the hills,
From whose continuall store such pooles are fed
As in the land for seas are *famoused*.
W. Browne, Inner Temple Masque.

He [Kests] told them of the heroic uncle, whose deeds, we may be sure, were properly *famoused* by the boy Homer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 306.

famously (fā′mus-li), *adv.* **1.** With renown or celebrity; notoriously.

He being the publick reader of diuinitie in the vniuersitie of Oxford was, for the rude time wherein he liued, *famously* reputed for a great clearke.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 300.

2. Remarkably well; admirably; capitally: as, he has succeeded *famously*. [Colloq.]

famousness (fā′mus-nes), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Unto this heauenly matter there was specially deputed a tendre young virgin, not set forth to the world . . . by *famousness* of name, not portlynesse of life, etc.
J. Udall, On Luke i.

famp (famp), *n.* [E. dial.] In Cumberland, England, decomposed limestone; in some other districts in England, a bed or deposit of fine silicious material.

famular†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famulate† (fam′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *famulatus*, pp. of *famulari*, be a servant, serve, < *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] To serve. *Cockeram*.

famulative† (fam′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *famulatus*, servitude (< *famulus*, a servant), + *-ive*.] Acting as a servant; subservient.

Hereby the divine creative power is made too cheap and prostituted a thing, as being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

famuler†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famuli, *n.* Plural of *famulus*.

famulist (fam′ū-list), *n.* [< L. *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] In Oxford University, an inferior member of a college; a servant.

famulus (fam′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *famuli* (-lī). [= Sp. *fámulo* = Pg. It. *famulo*, < L. *famulus*, a servant, ML. an attendant, apparitor, squire, familiar: see *family*.] A servant or assistant; especially, formerly, the private servant of a scholar; by extension, a private secretary or amanuensis.

We keep a *famulus* to go errands, yoke the gig, curry the cattle, and so forth. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

fan (fan), *n.* [< ME. *fan, fann* (for winnowing grain), < AS. *fann* (for winnowing grain) = D. *wan* = OHG. *wanna*, MHG. G. *wanne* = Sw. *vanna*, a fan (for winnowing grain), = It. *vanno* = OF. *van*, F. *van* (whence E. *van*[2], which is thus a doublet of *fan*), < L. *vannus*, a fan (for winnowing grain), orig. **vatnus*, akin to Skt. *vāta*, wind, < √ *vā*, blow. Cf. E. *wind*[1], and its deriv. *winnow*, from the same ult. root.] **1.** And its common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane. Specifically—(*a*) A hand-implement for cooling the face and person by agitating the air. Fans are made in a variety of forms and of two general kinds, those which can be folded or shut up and those which are permanently expanded or fixed. Fixed fans are made of feathers set side by side, of the leaves of palmate-leafed palm-trees, or of paper or similar films spread on slender radiating sticks. Folding fans are sometimes made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or papier maché, etc., but more commonly of a continuous surface of paper, silk, or other material, mounted on strips of a rigid material pivoted at one end, and folding together easily in the manner of a plaiting. The most costly and elaborate painted fans were made during the eighteenth century, especially in France, chicken-skin being a favorite material.

Crul [curled] was his heer, and as the gold it shoon,
And stronted [expanded] as a *fanne*, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

These *fannes* both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 134.

"What would you give to your sister Anne?" . . .
"My gay gold ring, and my feathered *fan*."
The Three Knights (Child's Ballads, II. 370).

(*b*) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. Isa. xxx. 24.

(*c*) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind. (*d*) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

An important modification on his original mechanism is now generally made, by a long arm of iron, called a *fan*, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rods, where by suitable mechanism it is made to wave up and down. *Grove*, Mns. Dict., II. 598.

(*e*) An apparatus, also called the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. (*f*) In *soap-manuf.*, a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap-copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

2. Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a *fan* of feathers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *geol.*, an accumulation of debris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

The *fan* is properly a flat cone, having the apex at the mouth of the ravine. *F. Drew*, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, XXIX. 447.

4†. A quintain.

Now, awete sir, wol ye justen atte *fan*? *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 42.

5. Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a *fan* to rebellion; a *fan* to love.—6. In *Arthropoda*, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of *Mysis*, which may contain an auditory organ.—7. A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.—8. The flukes of a whale: a whalers' term.—**Eucharistic, holy, liturgical,** or **mystical fan.** See *flabellum*.—**Order of the Fan,** a Swedish order founded in 1744, and now extinct.

fan (fan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanned*, ppr. *fanning*. [< ME. *fannen*, tr. winnow, intr. flutter, = D. *wannen* = OHG. *wannōn*, winnow; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

Come Zephyrs, come, while Cupid sings,
Fan her with your silky Wings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.

Cleopatra disdained not . . . to cause herself to be *fanned* by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the Ibis, impregnated with odours. *Uzanne*, The Fan (trans.), p. 28.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes.
Milton, P. L., vii. 432.

Her turtles *fann'd* the buxom air above:
And, by his mother, stood an infant Love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 519.

The southwest wind
Of soft June mornings *fanned* the thin white hair
Of the sage fisher. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

Heav'n's fire confounds, when *fann'd* with folly's breath. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii., Epig. 1.

4. To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

Travelling along valea and over hills for about five hours, we passed by some cottages, where they were *fanning* their corn. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

5. Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame: said of the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this *fanned* the flame of his love; he *fanned* the embers of rebellion.

His was no flickering flame, that dies
Unless when *fanned* by looks and sighs,
And lighted oft at lady's eyes.
Scott, Marmion, v. 28.

Fans every kindling flame of local prejudice.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

That such a man could spring from our decays
Fans the soul's nobler faith until it burn.
Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.—2. To assume a fan-like shape.—**Fanning along** (*naut.*), moving along very slowly, with the sails alternately filling and collapsing, in light, unsteady puffs of wind.—**To fan out,** to spread or reach out in the form of a fan; hence, to become thin and scattered, as a school of fish.

fanal (fa-nal′), *n.* [< F. *fanal* = Sp. Pg. *fanal*, a lantern, signal-light, beacon, lighthouse, < It. *fanale*, a signal-light, beacon, lighthouse (ML. *fanalc*), < It. dial. (Ven.) *fano*, It. *faro*, a lighthouse, < L. *pharus*, < Gr. *φάρος*, a lighthouse: see *pharos*. The It. dial. *fano* is less prob. referred to Gr. *φανός*, a torch, a lantern.] A small lighthouse, or, more commonly, the lamp or apparatus placed in such a lighthouse to give light.

fanam (fa-năm′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *falam*.] 1. The name of various native gold coins formerly current in southern India, and weighing from 5 to 6 grains; also, the name of various small European silver coins formerly current in India. The value varied in different places, but it may be stated at about 3 pence English.

Obverse. Reverse.

Fanam of Madras, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

You are desired to lay a silver *fanam*, a piece worth three pence, upon the ground. This, which is the smallest of all coins, the elephant feels about till he finds. *Carraccioli*, Life of Clive, I. 288.

2. Formerly, a money of account in India.

fanatic (fa-nat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *fanatick*; = F. *fanatique* = Sp. *fanático* = Pg. It. *fanatico* = D. *fanatiek* (cf. G. *fanatisch* = Dan. Sw. *fanatisk*), < L. *fanaticus*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, furious, mad, < *fanum*, a temple: see *fane*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *fanatical*.

II. *n.* A person affected by zeal or enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one given to wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the cloae stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age. *Fuller*, Mixt Contemplations (1660).

He who sacrifices all expediency to a theory or a belief is in danger of becoming a *fanatic*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 213.

fanatical (fa-nat′i-kal), *a.* [< *fanatic* + *-al*.] 1. Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; extreme, or maintaining opinions in an extreme way; especially, inordinately zealous, enthusiastic, or bigoted.

A *fanatick* Fellow, one John Powdras, a Tanner's Son of Exeter, gave forth that himself was the true Edward, eldest Son of the late King Edward the First, and by a false Nurse was changed in his Cradle. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

It is amusing to observe the first words of this *fanatical* hypocrite [Cromwell], corresponding so exactly to his character. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Of an extravagant, extreme, or inordinately zealous kind: as, *fanatical* ideas.

A Christen mannis obedyence standeth not in the fulfyllyng of *fanaticall* vowes. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 96.

I abhor such *fanatical* phantasms. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Who that hath seen the new generation of scientists at their work does not delight in their healthy and manly vigor, even when most he feels their iconoclasm to be *fanatical*? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 125.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic*, *Fanatical*, etc. See *enthusiastic* and *superstition*.

fanatically (fa-nat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with inordinate zeal or with bigotry.

When men are furiously and *fanatically* fond of an object, they will prefer it . . . to their own peace. *Burke*, Petition of the Unitarians.

fanaticalness (fa-nat′i-kal-nes), *n.* Fanaticism.

That temper of prophanceness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, . . . is much worse . . . than *fanaticalness*, and idolatry. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, II. I.

fanaticism (fa-nat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *fanatic* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a fanatic; inordinate zeal or bigotry; the entertainment of wild and extravagant notions, especially in regard to religion.

The national character became exalted by a religious fervor, which in later days, alas! settled into a fierce *fanaticism*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The *fanaticism* of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings, or confused his perception of the public good. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The wild *fanaticism* that nerves the soul against danger, and almost steels the body against torments. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 153.

=**Syn.** *Credulity*, *Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition*.

fanaticize (fa-nat′i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanaticized*, ppr. *fanaticizing*. [< *fanatic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make fanatical.

II. *intrans.* To play the fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and *fanaticising* amid a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

[Rare in both uses.]

fanatism (fan′a-tizm), *n.* [Improp. for *fanaticism*; = G. *fanatismus* = Dan. *fanatisme* = Sw. *fanatism*, < F. *fanatisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fanatismo*.] Fanaticism. *Gibbon.* [Rare.]

fan-blast (fan′blȧst), *n.* In *iron-works*, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower (fan′blō″ėr), *n.* A blower consisting of straight or curved vanes attached to a shaft which revolves with great rapidity. The vanes are inclosed in a cylindrical case, open at the center for the inflow of the air, and at the circumference prolonged into the outflow, or blast-pipe. Also called *fan-wheel*.

fancical†, *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ic-al*.] Fanciful.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play more intelligible. *T. Mace* (1676).

fancied (fan′sid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fancy*, *v.*] 1. Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary: as, a *fancied* grievance.

The vision of enchantment's past;
Like frostwork in the morning ray,
The *fancied* fabric melts away.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

Mr. Croker, in reprehending the *fancied* inaccuracy of Mrs. Thrale, has himself shown a degree of inaccuracy, or, to speak more properly, a degree of ignorance, hardly credible. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Appealing to or produced by fancy; fanciful.

His seals are curiously *fancied* and exquisitely well cut. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

fancier (fan′si-ėr), *n.* 1. One who fancies or has a special taste or aptitude: used of one who deals in objects of fanciful taste: as, a bird-*fancier;* a tulip-*fancier*.

A thorough *fancier* now-a-days never stoops to breed toy-birds. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 226.

2. One who is under the influence of his fancy: as, "not reasoners, but *fanciers*," *Macaulay*.

fanciful (fan′si-fûl), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ful*.] 1. Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons.

Those . . . do not consider what a catching disease folly is; and how natural it is for men that are *fancifull* in Religion to exchange one folly for another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Opposed to real.

Fanciful distinctions without much real difference. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

No one is a hero to his valet, and the slightest incongruity of manner or deportment will shatter in an instant a *fanciful* estimate of character generalized out of speeches or sermons. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 21.

3. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or engaging the fancy; characterized by capricious aspects or qualities; curious: applied to things: as, a *fanciful* scheme; *fanciful* shapes.

Gather up all *fancifullest* shells. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

It is by ideal and *fanciful* conceptions that men of imperfectly trained intelligence are apt to be most powerfully and permanently affected. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** Imaginative, visionary, capricious, eccentric.—3. *Fanciful*, *Fantastic*, *Grotesque*, chimerical, wild. *Fantastic* and *grotesque* may be applied to persons or to things, but *grotesque* to persons only when indicating outward appearance. That which is *fanciful* is odd, but not beyond the point of pleasing; that which is *fantastic* goes beyond that point, suggesting an unregulated or half-crazy fancy: as, the *fantastic* notions or dress of a lunatic. That which is *grotesque* carries fancy so far as to be unnatural, absurd, a combination of incongruous parts, a travesty upon the real or proper.

Come, see the north-wind's masonry. . . .
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So *fanciful*, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion. *Emerson*, Snow-Storm.

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So *fantastical* is the dainty metre.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

The *grotesque* conceits and the tuneless numbers of Donne were, in the time of James, the favourite models of composition at Whitehall and at the Temple. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

fancifully (fan′si-fûl-i), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; capriciously or whimsically; with curious prettiness or oddness.

For wit consists in using strong metaphoric images in uncommon yet apt allusions: just as antient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

fancifulness (fan′si-fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Albertus Magnus, . . . somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly

motions and astrological calculations, supposeth that religion hath had its successive alterations and seaeons according to certain periodical revolutions of the planets.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 168.

Agile movement, and a certain degree of *fancifulness*, are indispensable to rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

fancify†, *v. t.* [< *fancy* + *-fy*.] To imagine; fancy.

The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 344.

fanciless (fan'si-les), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-less*.] Destitute of fancy or imagination.

A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*, whose blood is white.
Armstrong, Taste.

In this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 11.

fan-coral (fan'kor″al), *n.* A gorgonian or sea-fan; an alcyonarian of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ:* so called from the branching and radiating form. A common kind is a species of *Rhipidogorgia*. See cut under *coral*.

There, with a light and easy motion,
The *fan-coral* sweeps through the clear, deep sea.
Percival, The Coral Grove.

fan-crest (fan'krest), *n.* A form of crest common in the middle ages at different periods, as in the reign of Richard I. of England, whose second great seal shows this crest, and again at the end of the thirteenth century, when it assumed the shape of a fan or screen with radiating ribs, attached to the helm at a single point.

Fan-crest, about 1350. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fan-crested (fan'kres″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a crest of feathers which opens up and shuts down like a fan. The hawk-parrot, hoopoe, and royal tody have such crests. See cut under *hoopoe*.

—**Fan-crested duck.** See *duck*[2].

fan-cricket (fan'krik″et), *n.* A name of the mole-cricket, fen-cricket, or churr-worm, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. See *mole-cricket*.

fancy (fan'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fancie, fansy, fant'sy, phant'sy*, a contr. of earlier *fantasy*, < ME. *fantasy, fantesy, fantasie*, fancy, imagination, notion, illusion, inclination, = D. *fantazie* = G. *fantasie* = Dan. Sw. *fantasi*, < OF. *fantasie, fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie* = Pr. *fantazia* = Sp. *fantasía* = Pg. It. *fantasia*, fancy, etc., < ML. *fantasia*, LL. *phantasia*, an idea, notion, fancy, phantasm, < Gr. *φαντασία*, the look or appearance of a thing, imagination, an impression received, image, < *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present to the eye or mind, < *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, √ **φαν*, connected with √ **φα* in *φάειν*, shine, *φάος*, contr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, etc. See *phantasm* = *fantom* (*phantom*), *fantastic, phenomenon, photo-*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fancies* (-siz). **1.** The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See *imagination*.

Among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 102.

Judgment, indeed, is necessary in him [the poet]; but it is *fancy* that gives the life-touches, and the secret graces to it. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancient superstitions furnished the *fancy* with beautiful images, but took no hold on the heart.
Macaulay, Dante.

That which history gives not to the eye,
The faded coloring of Time's tapestry,
Let *Fancy*, with her dream-dipped brush, supply.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The bright *fancies* that, amid the great stillness of the night, arise like stars in the firmament of our souls.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

3. An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of something untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere *fancy*.

A strange *fancy* cam into his head,
That fair Nanciebel was gane.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 163).

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke*, Education, § 148.

4. Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

The New Street [in Genoa] is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent *fancy*, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness: as, that which suits your *fancy*.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my *fancy* free.
Old Song, Herd's Coll., II. 20.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

But, sir, I have somehow taken a *fancy* to that picture.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

That which takes my *fancy* most, in the heroic class, is the good-humor and hilarity they exhibit.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

6. Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

Within a well-roped ring, or on a stage,
Boxing may be a very pretty *Fancy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

7†. A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

And [Shallow] sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his good-nights.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

8†. One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century. —**9.** A fancy roller (which see, under II.).

The *fancy* has been called the scavenger of the carding engine. *W. C. Bramwell*, Wool-Carder, p. 203.

In form of filleting, suitable for worsted spinning, the *fancy* is provided with spaced rings, so that after each six inches of carding surface there is a space of from 1½ to 2 inches, to allow the tacking on of the clothing.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 216.

The fancy. (*a*) A cant name for sporting characters collectively, especially prize-fighters.

When *the fancy* was in favor amongst ourselves, the pugilist, after entering into any legal engagement, under strong penalties, to fight on a day assigned, went into training about six weeks previously. *De Quincey*, Plato.

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of *the fancy* are proud of their champion's condition. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached — what *The Fancy* would call "an ugly customer." *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

(*b*) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; fanciers collectively. [Rare.]

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all *the fancy*. *De Quincey*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fantasy*, etc. See *fantasy* and *imagination*.— **2.** Conceit.— **5.** Penchant, bias, vagary, whimsey.

II. *a.* **1.** Involving fancy; of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the fancy: as, a *fancy* portrait; *fancy* prices; *fancy* strokes or touches.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederic the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, *fancy* stationery; *fancy* flour.—**Fancy fair.** See *fair*[2].—**Fancy goods.** (*a*) In *trade*, fabrics of varied or variegated patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple style or color. (*b*) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper-weights, card-receivers, button-hooks, etc., of ornamental design.—**Fancy roller,** in a carding-machine, a roller placed immediately before the doffer. It generally has straight wire teeth, and serves to raise the wool on the main cylinder, in order that the doffer may take it off readily. *E. H. Knight.*—**Fancy shot,** in *billiards*, a stroke with the cue intended to make a point in the game by unusual play, or to show the skill of the player.—**Fancy stitch,** a more or less intricate stitch used for decorative purposes in the finer kinds of needlework: opposed to *plain stitch*.

It does not take long for two young girls to grow intimate over tableau plans and *fancy stitches*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix.

Fancy stocks, among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed or probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.—**Fancy store** or **shop,** a shop in which fancy goods or ornamental trifles are sold.

The world's people brought in the commercial element in the way of *fancy shops* for the sale of all manner of cheap and bizarre "notions."
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

Fancy work, ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by women: a phrase applied generally to that which has but little value or serious purpose, and especially to that which is not the object of a regular industry.

fancy (fan'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fancied*, ppr. *fancying*. [< *fancy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form a fancy or an ideal conception of; imagine.

I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

Their whole appearance shows as little variety or taste as if their clothes were bespoke by the colonel of a marching regiment, or *fancied* by the artist who dresses the three battalions of guards. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The relation between the mind and matter is not *fancied* by some poet, but stands in the will of God, and so is free to be known by all men. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he *fancies* that he is ill; I *fancy* you will fail.—**3.** To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

"Bessie, I could *fancy* a Welsh rabbit for supper." "So could I — with a roast onion. Come, we'll go down."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

4. To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the fancy; produce as a fancier. [Rare.]

The wide differences observable in *fancied* animals.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 248.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

2†. To love.

Never did yonng man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fancy-free (fan'si-frē), *a.* Having the fancy or affections free; heart-free; untrammeled.

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Pass . . . to the romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new, and the myths of many ages and countries, but still *fancy-free*, or subject only to a pretended science as crude and wanton as the fancy itself.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

While literature, gagged with linsey-woolsey, can only deal with a fraction of the life of man, talk goes *fancy-free*, and may call a spade a spade.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

fancy-line (fan'si-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main- or spanker-boom: often called a *tripping-line*. (*b*) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. (*c*) A small line holding a fair-leader for the hauling part of the main-brace.

fancy-monger (fan'si-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in fancies or tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest that . . . hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles: all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind; if I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

fancy-sick (fan'si-sik), *a.* Subject to disordered fancy; of distempered mind; love-sick.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer,
With sighs of love, that cost the fresh blood dear.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

fand[1]† (fand). An old preterit of *find*.

fand[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fanden, fonden, fandien, fondien*, < AS. *fandian*, try, tempt, prove, investigate (= OS. *fandōn* = OFries. *fandia* = MD. *vanden*, seek, visit, = OHG. *fantōn*, seek out, MHG. *vanden*, G. *fahnden*, inform against, endeavor to seize), < *findan* (pret. *fand*), find: see *find*.] **1.** To seek (to do a thing); try; endeavor: followed by an infinitive.

Fele times have ich *fonded* to flitte it fro thonzt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

I will go gete vs light for-thy,
And fewell *fande* with me to bryng.
York Plays, p. 113.

As thow arte ryghtwise kynge, rewe on thy pople,
And *fande* for to venge theme, that thus are rebuykyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 867.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 26.

2. To prove; test; examine.

Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou.
Ps. cxxxviii. 23 (ME. version).

Also preoveth God his icorene [chosen] ase the goldsmith *fondeth* thet gold I the fure [fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 182.

Everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shal ale his frendes *fonde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 249.

Now fare Philip the free to *fonden* his might.
King Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), l. 108.

3. To tempt; entice (to do evil).

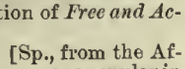
The deuell hadde of him gret enuye and onde [hatred]; O [one] tyme he cam to his smythithe alone him to *fonde*.
Life of St. Dunstan, l. 69 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

F. and A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons*.

fandango (fan-dang'gō), *n.* [Sp., from the African name.] 1. A lively dance, very popular in Spain and Spanish America. It is danced by two persons, male and female. Both dancers use castanets, though sometimes the male dancer substitutes for them a tambourine.

The latter [dance], called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of *Fandango*, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and often based on the formula here shown: akin to the bolero, chica, seguidilla, etc.—3. By extension, a ball or dance of any sort, especially in the formerly Spanish parts of the United States; hence, humorously, any noisy entertainment, with or without dancing; a jollification.



Here's how it wuz: I started out to go to a *fandango;* The sentinel he ups an' sez, "Thet's furder 'an ye can go."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., p. 18.

The cost of the "lay-out" for the great *fandango* which is to get them [vulgarians] into society. *The Nation.*

fanding†, *n.* [< ME. *fanding, fonding*, < AS. *fandung*, verbal n. of *fandian*, try, tempt: see *fand*[2].] Trial; temptation.

But first behoues 3ou bide
Fayndyngis full ferae and felle.
York Plays, p. 235.

fane[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *fane, vane*, < AS. *fana* = OS. *fano* = OFries. *fana, fona* = D. *vaan* = OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = Icel. *fāni* = Sw. *fana* = Dan. *fane* = Goth. *fana*, a flag, banner, = L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth, > ult. E. *pane* and *pawn*[1]: see *vane*, the mod. form of *fane*[1], and *pane, pawn*[1], ult. doublets of *fane*[1], *vane*.] 1. A flag; a banner.

They trumpyd and ther baners displsye
Off aylk, sendel, and many a *fane*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3892.

2. A weather-cock: now *vane* (which see).

O stormy poeple vnsad and euer vntrewe, . . .
Ay undiscret and chaungyng as a *fane* [var. *vane*].
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 995.

fane[2] (fān), *n.* [< L. *fanum*, a sanctuary, a temple, < *fari*, speak, in sense of dedicate: "Sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo *effatus*, sacratus fuerat" (Liv. 10, 37). See *fable, fame*[1], *fate*.] An ancient temple; hence, poetically, any place consecrated to religion; a church.

Of all the holy men whose fame so fresh remains,
To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous *Fanes*,
This Saint [David] before the rest their Patron still they hold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 334.

The dew gathers on the mouldering stones,
And *fanes* of banished gods.
Bryant, Earth.

fanfare (fan'fār), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fanfare* = Sw. *fanfar*, < F. *fanfare* = It. *fanfara*, a sounding of trumpets, < Sp. *fanfarria* = Pg. *fanfarraria*, bluster, vaunting; cf. OSp. *fanfa*, bluster, boasting, prob. < Ar. *farfār*, talkativo. Cf. *fanfaron*.] 1. A flourish of trumpets, either in hunting, in martial assemblages, or in the course of a musical work; a noisy flourish.

Fanfares by aërial trumpets blown.
Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo.

Hence—2. An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

fanfaron† (fan'fa-ron), *n.* [< F. *fanfaron* = It. *fanfarone*, a boaster, braggart, adj. boastful, bragging, < Sp. *fanfarron*, a boaster, swaggerer, adj. (= Pg. *fanfarrão*), boasting, vaunting, inflated, < *fanfarrear*, brag, bluster, < *fanfarria*, bluster: see *fanfare*.] 1. A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his owne virtues: Sum pius Æneas famâ super æthera notus: which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or Hector.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. Noisy or boastful parade; ostentation; fanfare.

To Sir G. Carteret; and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfaroone*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 14, 1665.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *n.* [< F. *fanfaronnade* = It. *fanfaronata*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*, boasting, blustering, rodomontade, < *fanfarron*, a boaster: see *fanfaron*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

The second notification was the king's acceptance of the new constitution; accompanied with *fanfaronades* in the modern style of the French bureaus, things which have much more the air and character of the saucy declamations of their clubs than the tone of regular office.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him [Napoleon], strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*. *Carlyle.*

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fanfaronaded*, ppr. *fanfaronading*. To make a flourish or display; bluster.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else the Patriot genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 8.

fan-fish (fan'fish), *n.* A name of the sail-fish, *Histiophorus gladius:* a translation of the Malay name, *ikan zayer*.

fanfoot (fan'fůt), *n.*; pl. *fanfoots* or *fanfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). 1. A name of the gecko-lizards, from their spreading toes. A common species to which the term is applied is the North African *Ptyodactylus gecko*, a perfectly harmless animal, so much dreaded for its reputed venomous properties that it is called at Cairo *abou-burs*, father of leprosy. As in other geckos, the spreading toes end in a disk or sucker which enables the animal to adhere to perpendicular surfaces; the claws are retractile, and a fluid, the supposed poison, exudes from the toes, whence the name *Ptyodactylus*, or spit-toe. See cut under *gecko*. 2. In *entom.*, a collectors' name of a moth of the genus *Polypogon*.

fan-frame (fan'frām), *n.* In *organ-building*, a frame carrying a set of levers or backfalls whose forward ends are near together and the rear ends wide apart, so that the set radiates like the ribs of a fan.

fang (fang), *v.* [< ME. *fangen, fongen* (this inf., with pres. ind. 3d pers. sing. *fanges*, etc., being assumed from pret. and pp.); inf. prop. *fon* (pres. ind. *fo, fost, foth*, etc.; prop. a strong verb, pret. *feng*, pl. *fengen*, pp. *fangen*, but also with weak pret. and pp. *fanged, fonged*), < AS. *fōn* (contr. of **fōhan*, orig. **fanhan;* pret. *fēng*, pl. *fēngon*, pp. *gefangen*), take, catch, seize, receive (the general word for 'take,' *tacan*, being late and rare, of Scand. origin), = OS. *fāhan* = OFries. *fā, fān*, NFries. *fean* and *fangen* = LG. *fangen* = D. *vangen* = OHG. *fāhan*, MHG. *vāhen, vān*, G. *fahen* and *fangen* = Icel. *fā* (pret. *fēkk*, pl. *fengum*, pp. *fenginn*) = Sw. *få* and *fånga* = Dan. *faae* and *fange* = Goth. *fahan* (pret. redupl. *faifah*), take, catch; Teut. √ **fanh*, with grammatical change **fang;* = L. *pangere* (OL. *pagere, paecere*), pp. *pactus*, fasten, fix, agree (whence *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, *pax* (*pac-*), peace, etc.: see *pact, compact*[1], *compact*[2], *impact, impinge, peace*, etc.), = Gr. *πηγνύναι*, fasten. The same Teut. root unnasalized appears perhaps in AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, fix, E. *fay*[1], unite, fit, and in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fay*[1] and *fair*[1]. To the same ult. root belong E. *fee* and its L. kindred, *peculate, peculiar, pecuniary*, etc. The phonetic history of *fang* is similar to that of *hang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To catch; seize; grip; clutch; lay hold of. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thus he fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

Perchauns we salle thaym *fang*
And mar them or to morne at none.
York Plays, p. 88.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon disdains:
Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To take; receive with assent; accept.

He willede anou in hys herte to *fonge* cristendom.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 73.

She wold reueye her lay,
And cristendom of preestes handes *fonge*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 279.

3†. To receive with hospitality, as a guest; welcome.

Than he *fongit* tho freikes with a fine chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 366.

4†. To receive (a thing given or imposed).

The first dome he *fanged*, for treson was he drawn.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 329.

Emange the philosofers firste
Ther *fanged* I my fame.
York Plays, p. 220.

5. To receive or adopt into spiritual relation, as in baptism; be godfather or godmother to. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To seize; lay hold.

He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3309.

But faste late vs founde to *fang* on oure foo,
3one gedlyng on-godly has brewed vs grete angir.
York Plays, p. 319.

fang (fang), *n.* [< ME. *feng* (rare and early; *fang* not found), (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) what is taken, booty, prey, < AS. *feng*, (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) booty (the form *fang* (for *fæng* = *feng*) occurs once as a var. of *feng* in the sense of 'booty,' and also in the technical legal terms *feax-fang*, a seizing by the hair, *heals-fang*, a seizing by the neck, *feoh-fang*, fee-taking, bribe-taking, etc., also in verbal nouns *andfang, onfang*, etc.) (= OFries. *fang, feng* = D. *vang* = OHG. MHG. G. *fang* = Icel. *fang* = Sw. *fång* (cf. LG. *fangst* = Sw. *fångst* = Dan. *fangst*), a catch, etc.), < AS. *fōn*, pret. *fēng*, pp. *gefangen*, take, catch, seize, etc.: see *fang, v. Fang*, in the sense of a tusk, tooth, etc., is not found in ME. or AS.; it is rather an abbr. of *fang-tooth*, AS. *fæng-tōth* (= G. *fangzahn*), lit. catch-tooth.] 1. A grasping; capture; the act or power of seizing; hold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

To London with him [Wallace] Clyffurd and Wallang gais
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. That which is seized or carried off; booty; spoils; stolen goods.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wiuk
The *fang* was stow'd behind a bink.
Morison, Poems, p. 110. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Any projection, catch, shoot, or other thing by which hold is taken; a prehensile part or organ.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yucca.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

Specifically—(*a*) A claw or talon; a falcula. (*b*) A fin. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A long, sharp tooth, as an organ of prehension, as the canine tooth of a dog, or the tusk of a boar or an elephant.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*d*) The socketed part of a tooth, as that by which the tooth holds on to the jaw. There may be one or several fangs.

Occasionally the second molar becomes so eroded, through absorption of its posterior *fang* by the pressure of the wisdom-tooth, as to cause inflammation of the pulp.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*e*) The poison- or venom-tooth of a serpent, through which venom is injected into a wound made by it. See *venom*, and cut under *poison-fang*.

The *fangs* are longer, more curved, more movable, and more formidable in viperine than in colubrine snakes.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*f*) The pointed and curved second joint of the falx or chelicera of a spider, pierced at the tip by the opening of the poison-duct. The term is sometimes applied to the whole chelicera. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*.

Whilst the *fangs* of one section of spiders move laterally, those of the Mygalidæ move vertically.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*g*) The tang of a tool. (*h*) Any projecting prong in a lock or a bolt.

4. In *mining:* (*a*) A channel cut in the rock, or a pipe of wood, for conveying air. [Rare.] (*b*) *pl.* Cage-shuts. [South Wales coal-fields, Eng.]—5. The coil or bend of a rope; hence, a noose; a trap.—**Through fang,** in the manufacture of cutlery, the method of drilling a hole completely through the handle and inserting a cylindrical or four-sided prong, riveting it at the opposite end.

fanged (fangd), *a.* 1. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them: as, a *fanged* adder.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field.
A. Philips, The Briton.

2. Having fangs as roots; rooted; radicated.

fanger (fang'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fanger* (= OHG. *fangari*), one who takes or receives, < *fangen*, take: see *fang, v.*] 1. A receiver. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A helper; a protector.

Laverd, mi *fanger* art thou in laude.
Ps. iii. 4 (ME. version).

fanging (fang'ing), *n.* In *mining*, bratticing. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

fanging-pipes (fang'ing-pīps), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

fangkwae, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fangle†, *v. i.* [ME. *fangelen*, appar. < *fangen*, take, seize; cf. *fangle, n.* (not found in ME., except as in comp. *new-fangle*).] To trifle.

For his love that 3ou dere bo3th
Hold 3ou stil and *fangel* no3th
Sordem aperte deprecantes.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 257.

fangle† (fang'gl), *n.* [Evolved from *new-fangle*, regarded, erroneously, as *new* and **fangle*, n., a fancy: see *new-fangle*.] A new fancy; a novelty; a fancy.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel . . . left behind. *Greene*, Mamillia (1583).

We may be assur'd that if God loathe the beat of Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited *fangle* of his prayer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. col. 456.

fangled† (fang'gld), *a.* [Short for *new-fangled*, q. v.] New-made; new-fangled.

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

fanglenessꝑ (fang'gl-nes), *n.* The state of being fangled. *Spenser.* See *new-fangleness*.

fangless (fang'les), *a.* [< *fang* + *-less*.] Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

So that his power, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fangot (fang'got), *n.* [< It. *fangotto*, a nasal form of *fagotto*, a bundle: see *fagot*.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from 1 hundredweight to 2¾ hundredweights.

fan-governor (fan'guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* In *mach.* See *fan*, 1 (*e*).

fanion (fan'yọn), *n.* [< OF. *fanion*, a banner, another form of *fanon*: see *fanon*.] 1. *Milit.*, a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade.—2. A small flag for a surveying-station. *E. H. Knight.*

fan-jet (fan'jet), *n.* A spraying and spreading device attached to the nozle of a hose or to a fountain.

fankwai, fankwae (fan'kwī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, a term applied to certain tribes in the south of China, and transferred to foreigners, + *kwei*, devil, demon.] Literally, barbarian devil (or devils): an opprobrious epithet applied by the Chinese, especially about Canton and Hong Kong, to foreigners. Also spelled *fanqui, fangkwae*.

fan-lace (fan'lās), *n.* Lace made with the Brussels point stitch, which produces a pattern of triangles somewhat resembling open fans, used both in ancient and in modern point-lace.

fan-light (fan'līt), *n.* Properly, a window in the form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening: now used for any window over a door.

fannel (fan'el), *n.* [< ML. *fanula, phanula*, also *fanicula*, dim. of *fano(n-)*, a banner, napkin, etc., in eccles. use: see *fanon*.] Same as *fanon*, 3.

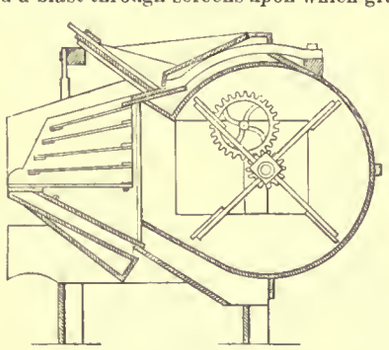
fanner (fan'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fans.

And [I] will send unto Babylon *fanners*, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land. Jer. li. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain; a fan. [Eng.] (*b*) A blower or ventilating-fan.

fan-nerved (fan'nėrvd), *a.* In *entom.*, having a fan-like arrangement of the nervures or veins of the wings. Also *fan-veined*.

fanning-mill, fanning-machine (fan'ing-mil, -mạ-shēn″), *n.* A pressure-blower used to send a blast through screens upon which grain



Fanning-mill.

is falling to clean it from the chaff and dust; a winnowing-machine. It usually forms a part of a threshing-machine, or is used in connection with grain-elevators. See *thresher, separator, winnowing-machine*.

fanning-out (fan'ing-out'), *n.* In *printing*, the twisting of a pile of cut paper by means of a turn of the thumb and forefinger, so that it will open like a fan, and be in position to be easily counted.

fannon† (fan'ọn), *n.* See *fanon*.

fanon (fan'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fannon;* < ME. *fanone, fanune, fanun, fanen*, < OF. *fanon*, F. *fanon*, fannel, pendant, lappet of a miter, < ML. *fano(n-)*, a banner, esp. a priestly banner, napkin, etc., < OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = AS. *fana*, a banner, > ME. *fane*, a banner, a weather-vane: see *fane*[1], *vane*. The same word appears in *gonfanon, gonfalon:* see *gonfalon*.] 1. An ensign; a banner.—2. One of the tails of the forked pennon. See *pennon*.—3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The cloth in which the deacon in the ancient or early medieval church received the oblations; the cloth with which the subdeacon or acolyte held the holy vessels; the offertorium, sindon, or offertory-veil. See *patener*. (*b*) The cloth or offertorium in which a lay person brought bread for the offertory. (*c*) A napkin or cloth held in the deacon's hand or hung over his arm; a napkin or handkerchief used by the priest or celebrant at mass; a mappula or maniple. *Fanon* is a frequent name for *maniple* from the ninth to the sixteenth century. (*d*) A cloth or veil formerly worn on the neck and shoulders, or on the head also, by a celebrant at the eucharist; the amice in its older form. The Syro-Jacobites still use an ornament of this kind. (*e*) A similar veil or hood formerly worn in the Western Church by a prelate under his crown or miter; the head-dress or veil, formerly called *orale*, and still worn by the pope at solemn pontifical celebrations. This is an oblong piece of white silk ganze, ornamented with gold, blue, and red stripes. It is first put upon the head like a hood, descending on the shoulders. After assumption of the chasuble, it is thrown back, and rests upon the upper part of that vestment. (*f*) One of the lappets, pendants, or infulæ of a miter. They are apparently derived from or formed a part of the veil or hood once worn by prelates.

Take from your true subiects the Pope's false Christ with his bels and bablinges, with his miters and mastries, with his *fannons* [read *fannons*] and fopperies, and let them haue frely the true Christ again. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, Pref.

(*g*) A church banner or vexillum. Also *fannel*.—4. In *surg.*, a splint formerly used in fractures of the thigh and leg, consisting of a cylinder of straw, usually laid round a stick bound by cord or ribbon. Under it, next to the limb, was placed the false fanon, a compress of linen in many folds.

fan-palm (fan'päm), *n.* Any palm having flabellate or fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those with pinnate leaves.—**Bermuda** or **Jamaica fan-palm**, *Sabal Blackburniana*.—**Chinese fan-palm**, *Trachycarpus Fortunei*.—**European** or **Mediterranean fan-palm**, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Indian fan-palm**, a name of various species of *Corypha*, especially the talipot-palm, *C. umbraculifera*.

fanqui, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fan-shaped (fan'shāpt), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; flabellate.—**Fan-shaped window**, in *arch.*, a window hounded by an arc of rather more than a semicircle the circumference of which is cut out in semicircular notches: a type of window occurring in early German medieval work.

fan-shell (fan'shel), *n.* A scallop; a pecten; an individual of the *Pectinidæ*, so called from the form and radiating ridges. *P. P. Carpenter.*

fan-structure (fan'struk″tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, an arrangement of closely folded strata such that the axis-planes of the folds dip, on each side of a mountain-mass or -range, toward the central axis-plane of the range itself, so that the whole has a structure, as exhibited in a cross-section, resembling that shown by an open fan held upright. This arrangement occurs in the most marked degree in certain parts of the chain of the Alps.

fantail (fan'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A fan-tailed flycatcher; any bird of the genus *Rhipidura*, as the Australian *fantail, R. motacilloides*.—2. An artificial fan-tailed variety of the

Fantails.

domestic pigeon.—3. A form of gas-burner.—4. A splayed tenon or mortise.—5. In *shipbuilding*, the projecting part of the stern of a yacht or other small vessel when it extends unusually far over the water abaft the stern-post.

II. *a.* Same as *fan-tailed*, 1: specifically applied to small old-world warblers of the genus *Cisticola*, as *C. cursitans* of Europe.

fan-tailed (fan'tāld), *a.* 1. Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a fan; eurhipidurous: applied to ordinary birds (*Carinatæ*), in distinction from *bush-tailed*, an epithet of the *Ratitæ*.—2. Having the tail exceedingly developed and complicate, as the variety of the domestic pigeon known as the *fantail*.

fan-tan (fan'tan), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, number of times, + *tan*, apportion.] A Chinese game indulged in by gamblers, in which (in its simplest form) a pile of copper or bronze coins, called cash, is covered with a bowl, the players betting or staking money on what the remainder will be when the heap has been divided by 4. From the winnings of each player a certain percentage, usually 8 per cent., is deducted for the benefit of the croupier or the good of the house: often abbreviated *tan*.

There were only a few natives playing at *fan-tan*—a game which, though a great favourite with the natives, appears very stupid to a European. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiii.

fantascope (fan'ta-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *fanta(sy)*, or *fanta(stic)*, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. *Brande and Cox.*

fantasia (fan-ta-zē'ạ; sometimes, wrongly, fan-tä'zi-ạ), *n.* [< It. *fantasia*, a fancy: see *fantasy, fancy*.] In *music:* (*a*) Originally, any instrumental piece. (*b*) Any composition not in strict form or style, particularly when somewhat capricious. (*c*) An irregular composition, consisting of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations, similar to a potpourri.

Nothing is more difficult in the whole navigation of the Nile than weathering a coffee-house when the barbaric music of the *fantasia* throbs over the waters and the voice of the al'men is heard in the land. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, p. 185.

Also *fantasy, phantasy*.

Free fantasia, that part of the first movement of a sonata or symphony which comes between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject. In it the materials of the preceding part, with or without additional matter, are developed and worked out.

fantasied (fan'ta-sid), *a.* [< *fantasy* + *-ed*[2].] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

I find the people strangely *fantasied;*
Possess'd with rumours, full of idle dreams. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

fantasm, fantasmal, etc. See *phantasm*, etc.

fantasque (fan-task'), *a.* and *n.* [F., abbr. of *fantastique:* see *fantastic*.] **I.** *a.* Fantastic. [Rare.]

The zodiac . . .
Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth,
In *fantasque* opposition and approach. *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

II. *n.* Fancy.

I have a Scribbling-Army-Friend, that has writ a triumphant, rare, noisy Song, in honour of the late Victory, that will hit the Nymph's *Fantasque* to a Hair. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

fantassin (fan'ta-sin), *n.* [F., < It. *fantaccino*, < *fante*, a boy, servant, knave at cards: see *fantoccini*.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier.

There were quaint *fantassins* with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 237.

fantast (fan'tast), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fantast;* < *fantast-ic*.] One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a person of fantastic ideas, manners, or mode of expression.

He [Sir T. Browne] is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast;* the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye. *Coleridge.*

A disciplined taste recoils from *fantasts* and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Browning. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 151.

fantastic (fan-tas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fantastick;* < OF. *fantastique*, F. *fantastique*, and abbr. *fantasque* = Pr. *fantastic* = Sp. *fantástico* = Pg. It. *fantastico* (cf. G. *fantastisch* = Dan. Sw. *fantastisk*), < LL. *phantasticus*, ML. also *fantasticus*, imaginary (ML. also as a noun, a lunatic), < Gr. *φανταστικός*, able to present or represent (to the mind) (*τὸ φανταστικόν*, the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary objects), < *φανταστός*, verbal adj. of *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present or represent: see *fantasy, fancy, phantasm*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a phantom or fantasy; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real.

Are not we both mad?
And is not this a *fantastic* house we are in,
And all a dream we do? *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

2. Due to fantasy or whim; arising from or caused by caprice; groundless; illusive.

> The offices
> And honours which I late on thee conferr'd
> Are not *fantastic* bounties, but thy merit.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

3. Morbidly or grotesquely fanciful; manifesting a disordered imagination; chimerical.

> The melancholy of Dante was no *fantastic* caprice.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure, action, or appearance, or through an air of unreality; whimsically formed or shaped; grotesque.

> There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
> That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

> Nothing could well be more picturesque than this garden view of the city ramparts, lifting their *fantastic* battlements above the trees and flowers.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 207.

5. Controlled by fantasy; indulging the vagaries of imagination; capricious: as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

> Every friend whom not thy *fantastic* will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 267.

=**Syn.** *Grotesque*, etc. (see *fanciful*); odd, queer, strange, freakish, quaint.

II. *n.* One who acts fantastically or ridiculously; a grotesque. Sometimes used in the plural of a company of persons grotesquely dressed, and acting or parading in a ludicrous way, for amusement.

> Alas, the poor *fantastic!*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

> Not like our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 245.

fantastical (fan-tas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *fantastic* + *-al.*] Same as *fantastic*.

> Some foolishe and *fantasticall* personnes haue wrytten.
> *Hall*, Henry IV., an. 6.

> *Fantastical* or chimerical I call such [ideas] as have no foundation in nature, nor have any conformity with that reality of being to which they are tacitly referred as to their archetypes. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 1.

fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fantasticalities* (-tiz). [< *fantastical* + *-ity.*] 1. Fantasticalness.

> Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticallity* of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture.
> *The Man in the Moon*, 1609.

2. Something fantastic.

> Plants that do not look like real plants, but like idealizations of plants, like the *fantasticalities* of wood-carvers and stone-cutters animated by witchcraft.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 617.

fantastically (fan-tas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

> Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

> He dresses the ape *fantastically*, usually as a bride, or a veiled woman. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

fantasticalness (fan-tas'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being fantastic; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

> Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson*, Works, Pref.

> This wild tradition . . . had the effect to give him a sense of the *fantasticalness* of his present pursuit.
> *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 121.

fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *fantastic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness. [Rare.]

> Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but also infinite *fantasticism* of treatment.
> *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, IV. viii. § 7.

fantasticly† (fan-tas'tik-li), *adv.* Fantastically.

> He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

fantasticness (fan-tas'tik-nes), *n.* Fantasticalness. [Rare.]

> Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
> With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

fantastico (fan-tas'ti-kō), *n.* [It.: see *fantastic.*] A fantastic.

> The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*, these new tuners of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

fantastry†, *n.* [< *fantast(ic)* + *-ry.*] Fantasticalness.

> Yea, through the indiscretions and inconsiderateness of some preachers, the *fantastry* and vain-babble of others, . . . things are in many places come to that pass that those who teach Christian vertue and Religion in plainness and simplicity . . . shall be reckon'd for dry moralists. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

fantasy, phantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *fantasies, phantasies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *fantasie, phantasie;* < ME. *fantasye, fantesye, fauntasye*, etc.; the older form of *fancy*, q. v.] 1†. Same as *fancy*.

> Iladden no *fantesye* to debate.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 51.

> And to our high-raised *phantasy* present
> That undisturbed song of pure concent.
> *Milton*, Solemn Music, l. 5.

2. Irregular or erratic fancy in thought or action; unrestrained imagination; whim; caprice; vagary.

> The charm [of Lichfield Cathedral] is increased by a singular architectural *fantasy*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 23.

> The belief, rejected in recent times, that the *phantasy* of the mother can impart to her child the features of a picture that has made a strong impression on her, I cannot regard as impossible.
> *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 502.

3. The forming of unreal, chimerical, or grotesque images in the mind; a mingling of incongruous or unfounded ideas or notions; disordered or distorted fancy; fantastic imagination.

> In theise thinges and in suche othere ther ben many folk that beleeven; because it happenethe so often tyme to falle aftre here *fantasyes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

> Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
> Such shaping *fantasies*, that apprehend
> More than cool reason ever comprehends.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere *fantasy*, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams, or who can afford to buy it in a vulgar drug as De Quincey bought it.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

4. A product or result of the power of fantasy; a fantastic image or thought; a disordered or distorted fancy; a phantasm.

> Som other *fauntasyes* appyeren by nyght tyme vnto many oon in dyuerse places in lyknes of wymen with old face. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Prel., p. xiii.

> A thousand *fantasies*
> Begin to throng into my memory,
> Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire,
> And aery tongues that syllable men's names.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 205.

> It was a corpse in its burial clothes. Suddenly the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange *fantasy!* It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain.
> *Hawthorne*, The White Old Maid.

> There are thousands of usually intelligent citizens who have decided that a Pacific railroad is a . . . *fantasy* of demagogues and visionaries.
> *H. Greeley*, Overland Journey, xxxiv.

5. In *music*, same as *fantasia.* = **Syn.** *Fantasy, Fancy.* See *imagination.* The present differentiation in meaning of the word *fantasy* from its contracted form *fancy* (heretofore overlooked by lexicographers), identical with that between the correlative adjectives *fantastic* and *fanciful*, is well illustrated in the following extracts:

> Ye woods! that wave o'er Avon's rocky steep,
> To *Fancy's* ear sweet is your murmuring deep! . . .
> Alas vain *Phantasies!* the fleeting brood
> Of Woe self-solaced in her dreamy wood!
> *Coleridge*, Death of Chatterton.

> From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with *fancies*.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 284.

> The cold and mysterious power of the classic architecture [in a building described] is wedded to the rich and libertine *fancy* of the Renaissance, treading unrestrained and unabashed the maze of nature and of *phantasy*.
> *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant.

fantasy (fan'ta-si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fantasied*, ppr. *fantasying.* [< *fantasy, n.*; the older form of *fancy*, q. v. Cf. OF. *fantasier.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To fancy; have a liking for.

> The King . . . *fantasied* so much his daughter.
> *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey.

2. To form or conceive fancifully or fantastically; form a mental picture of; imagine.

> I passe ouer the *fantasieing* of formes, accidents, outwarde elementes, miraculous changes, secrete presences, and other like forced termes, whereof Tertullian knoweth none. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 465.

> A dream . . . so *fantasied*. *Keats.*

> He *fantasied* in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed, in order to content all persons.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 17.

3. In *music*, to compose or perform in the manner of a fantasia.

> The alluring world of *phantasied* music.
> *J. H. Shorthouse.*

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to play fantasias.

> He [Hoffmann] could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord. *Carlyle*, Crit. and Misc. Essays, I., App.

fantickle (fan'tik-l), *n.* A variant of *fernticle.*

fantoccini (fan-to-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *fantoccio*, a puppet, dwarf, baboon, < *fante*, boy, servant, knave at cards, a foot-soldier, abbr. of *infante*, child, infant: see *infant, infantry, faunt.*] 1. Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires or strings.—2. Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

fantom, *n.* See *phantom.*

fan-tracery (fan'trā″se-ri), *n.* In *late medieval arch.*, elaborate geometrical carved tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel, and diverges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault.—**Fan-tracery vaulting**, a very complicated mode of roofing, much used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, all the principal lines diverging from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

Fan-tracery.— Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

fan-training (fan'trā″ning), *n.* In *hort.*, a method of training a tree or vine on a wall or trellis in such a manner that the branches radiate from the trunk at regular intervals and at continually smaller angles, the lower branch on each side being approximately horizontal.—**Half fan-training**, a method of training similar to fan-training, but in which the lower branches rise obliquely from the trunk.

fan-veined (fan'vānd), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having the veins spreading from a common point, like the ribs of a fan.—2. In *entom.*, same as *fan-nerved.*

fan-wheel (fan'hwēl), *n.* Same as *fan-blower.*

fan-window (fan'win″dō), *n.* A window having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars. Compare *fan-shaped window*, under *fan-shaped.*

fan-winged (fan'wingd), *a.* Having wings like fans.

fanwise (fan'wīz), *adv.* [< *fan* + *-wise.*] In the manner or shape of a fan.

> There were impressions of feathers radiating *fanwise* from each of the fore-limbs.
> *T. Foster*, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 43.

fanwise (fan'wīz), *a.* [< *fanwise, adv.*] Having the shape or appearance of a fan. [Rare.]

> The *fanwise* and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers. *T. Foster*, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 44.

fap† (fap), *a.* Fuddled. [Old slang.]

> *Bard.* Why, sir, for my part, I say, the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five sentences.
> *Eva.* It is his five senses: fie, what the ignorance is!
> *Bard.* And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

fapesmo (fa-pes'mō), *n.* In *logic*, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism: one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the "Summulæ Logicales" of that author. Every letter in it is significant: the *f* means that the syllogism is to be reduced to *ferio;* the *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; the *p*, that that premise is to be converted per accidens in the reduction; the *e*, that the minor premise is universal negative; the *s*, that that premise is to be converted simply; the *m*, that the two premises are to be transposed in the reduction; and the *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. The following is an example of fapesmo: All viviparous marine animals have fins; no fishes are viviparous marine animals; therefore, some animals that have fins are not fishes. Fapesmo, when considered as belonging to the fourth figure, is called *fesapo.* The rare word *fapemo* is another name for the mood *felapton.*

faquir, *n.* See *fakir*[1].

far[1] (fär), *adv.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see etym., and *farther, further*). [Also dial. *fer, fur, furr;* early mod. E. also *farre, furre;* < ME. *fer, ferr, feor, feorr*, rarely *far, for, fur*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, far, at a distance, = OS. *fer* = OFries. *fer, fir* = D. *ver* = LG. *feern, feren* = OHG. *verro,*

MHG. *verre* (MHG. rarely *verne*, G. always *fern*, with adverbial *-n*) = Icel. *fjarri* = Goth. *fairra*, far, at a distance; partly merged in some languages with the deriv. adv., AS. *feorran*, from far, from afar, from a distance, ME. *ferren, feorren, ferrene, ferne*, from far (with a prep., *of ferrene, o ferrom, fro ferne*, afar, from far), = OS. *ferran, ferrane*, from far, = MHG. *verne*, G. *fern*, far (see above), = Sw. *fjerran*, afar, = Dan. *fjern*, a., far, *fjernt*, adv., far; = Gr. *πέραν*, on the other side, across (L. *trans*), *πέρα*, beyond, across, over (L. *ultra*), = Skt. *paras*, beyond, *parā*, to a distance. Remotely related to *for-*, *for-*, *fore-*, *fore-*, *forth*[1], etc., *per-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, etc. The normal compar. and superl. forms, namely, compar. *farrer* (< ME. *ferrer*, really a double compar., more commonly *ferre, firre, furre, fyrre*, rarely *farre*, and in one syllable *fir, fur, far* (being thus identified in form with the positive), < AS. *fyrre, fyr, fier*, umlauted and abbr. from **feorror*, compar. of *feorr, feor*, far), and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferrest*, < AS. *fyrrest*, umlauted from **feorrost*, superl. of *feorr, feor*, far), are rare or obs. in mod. E., their place being taken by *farther* and *farthest*, which are found only in mod. E., and are due to confusion with *further* and *furthest*: see *farther, further*. The adj. *far* is from the adv.] **1.** At or by a great distance; so as to be remote, or at a distant or advanced point, in place, time, progress, etc.: as, how *far* (by how great a distance) away is it? it is *far* (or not *far*) off; he is *far* along on his journey or in his studies.

And the king went forth . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.

They sent back missives representing that they were *far* within the enemies' frontier, and it was dangerous either to pause or turn back. *Irving*, Granada, p. 51.

2. To a great distance or extent; so as to attain or extend to a distant or advanced point; for, over, or through a long way: as, how *far* (to how great a distance) did you go? to travel *far;* to look *far* into the future; *far*-reaching designs.

Now have I tolde yon of Wayes, by the whyche men gon *ferrest* and longest. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

When unto the guid church she came,
She at the door did stan'; . . .
She coudna come *farer* ben [in].
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

3. By a long interval or a great distance; so as to be widely separated: as, their paths lay *far* apart; he is *far* removed from want.

Far, far removed, dark in the dreary grave.
Charlotte Brontë.

4. From a great distance; from afar: as in the compound *far-fetched* (which see).—**5.** At a great remove; a long way; very remote: used elliptically with reference to space, time, degree, scope, purpose, desire, etc.: as, it is *far* (distant or away) from here; people both *far* (off) and near (by or at hand); he was *far* (away) from the attainment of his object.

The whiche is knowyn bothe *ferre* and nere,
A myghti prince, a man of gret powre.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

Beaute, Mygt, amyable chere
To alle Men *ferre* and necre.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 34.

The *ferreste* in his parissche, moche and lite.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it *far* from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee. Mat. xvi. 22.

Will you not speak at all? are you so *far*
From kind words?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*

He was *far* from approving his adoption of the monastic life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

6. To or by a great degree; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; largely; widely: as, *far* better; *far* worse; *far* other; *far* different.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand. Rom. xiii. 12.

Some of them are so *far* gone with their private enthusiasms and revelations that they are quite mad.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 627.

So thou, fair city, . . . lovelier *far*
Than in that panoply of war.
Scott, Marmion, Int. to v.

Far other was the song that once I heard
By this huge oak. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

7†. Long; a long time.

Ac it is *ferre* agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 226.

As far as, to the distance, extent, or degree that: as, that is good *as far as* it goes.

Yet *as ferre as* y can or may
Of here besute sum-what too say
I will applye my wittes all.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 49.

In my last I fulfilled your Lordship's Commands, *as far as* my Reading and Knowledge could extend.
Howell, Letters, ii. 56.

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

By far, in a great degree; very much.

Ther is a surgiene in this sege that softe can handle,
And more of phisyke *bi fer* and fairer he plastreth.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 312.

And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better *by far* To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Far away, far and away. See *away*.

A manuscript by a new author, which he declared to be *far and away* the best humorous story that had been written for years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 16.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.— **From far**, from a great distance; from a remote place.

Smume ther ben that comen *fro ferr*, and in goynge toward this Ydole, at every thrydde pas that thei gon fro here Hows, thei knelen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

Madam, I see *from farre* a horseman coming;
This way he bends his speed.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

But now the trumpet, terrible *from far*,
In shriller clangours animates the war.
Addison, The Campaign.

I'll be far (or farther) if I do, I will not do it: obsolete, the phrase now in use being *I'll see you farther first*. See *farther*.— **In so far as**, in the degree that; to such an extent as.

In so far as the college teaches religion, it must do so with the utmost candor. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 725.

To be far ben with one, to bring far ben. See *ben*[1].

far[1] (fär), *a.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see *far*[1], *adv.*). [Also dial. *fer, fur;* early mod. E. *farre*, < ME. *fer, ferr*, rarely *far*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, a., from the adv., far, distant. The compar. and superl. *farther* and *farthest* are mod., as in the adv. forms. Compar. *farrer* (earlier *farre*, < ME. *ferre*, < AS. *fyrra, firra*) and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferreste, farreste*, < AS. **fyrresta*) are now hardly to be found.] **1.** Situated or being at a great distance in space or time; distant; remote; far off or away: as, a *far* place; the *far* future. [Now rare with reference to place.]

We be come from a *far* country. Josh. ix. 6.

My blood
Hath earnest in it of *far* springs to be.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Extending to a great distance; prolonged or reaching to a distant point; protracted; long: as, *far* sight; a *far* look ahead.

O I am going a *far* journey,
Some strange countrie to see.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 162).

3. Remote in degree or relation; distantly connected. [Rare.]

Sir Torre . . .
Past up the still rich city to his kin,
His own *far* blood, which dwelt at Camelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. More distant of the two: as, the *far* side of a horse (that is, the right or off side, as the rider always mounts on the left): sometimes used in place-names: as, *Far* Rockaway.— **A far cry.** See *cry*.

far[1] (fär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *farring*. [< *far*[1], *adv.*] To remove far distant; banish. [Prov. Eng.]

I'm sure I wish the man were *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

far[2] (fär), *n.* [E. dial., = *farrow*[1], q. v.] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local, Eng.]

far-about† (fär'a-bout″), *n.* A going far out of the way: used literally or figuratively.

What need these *far-abouts*? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 280.

farad (far'ad), *n.* [So called in honor of the chemist Michael *Faraday* (1791–1867). Cf. *ampere, ohm, volt.*] The electromagnetic unit of capacity of electricity. It is the capacity of a condenser which when charged with a difference of potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb. In practice the microfarad, the millionth of a farad, is more conveniently employed. The latter is the capacity of about three miles of an ocean cable.

Faradaic (far-a-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Faraday* + *-ic:* see *faradism*.] **1.** Pertaining to Faraday, the English physicist.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to the phenomena of electricity especially investigated by Faraday—for example, the phenomena of induction. See *faradic*.

Ferrier states that *Faradaic* irritation causes movements of the eyeballs and other movements indicative of vertigo. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 38.

Tetanus produced by *faradaic* electricity is not of the nature of an apparently single and prolonged contraction. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 48.

Faradaic current, in *elect.*, an induced current, in contradistinction to a direct one.

faradaism (far'a-dā-izm), *n.* [< *Faraday* (see *farad*) + *-ism*.] Same as *faradization*.

faradic (fa-rad'ik), *a.* [< *farad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to induced electric currents obtained from a variety of machines—some of them magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils. The faradic machine now in common medical use is a form of induction coil consisting of a primary coil through which a current is sent from a voltaic cell, and a secondary coil surrounding the primary, in which brief but intense currents are induced in alternating directions by the automatic making and breaking of the primary current. See *induction* and *induction-coil*.

faradism (far'a-dizm), *n.* [< *farad* + *-ism*.] The form of electricity furnished by a faradic machine.

faradization (far″a-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *faradize* + *-ation*.] In *physiol.*, the stimulation of a nerve with induced currents of electricity.

faradize (far'a-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faradized*, ppr. *faradizing*. [< *farad-ic* + *-ize*.] To stimulate, as a muscle, with induced electric currents.

Muscles which were previously sluggish, after being thoroughly kneaded, would contract far more readily when *faradized*. *Weir Mitchell*, Injuries of Nerves, p. 250.

faradizer (far'a-dī-zėr), *n.* An instrument employed in faradization.

farallon (fa-ral-yōn'), *n.*; pl. *farallones* (-yōnz' or, in Sp. manner, -yō'nes). [Sp.] A lofty rocky islet rising precipitously from the sea. Generally used in the plural, because such islets frequently occur in groups; and there are several such groups on the American coast bearing this name. That best known is the one called the Farallones, in the Pacific, about 35 miles west of San Francisco.

Farancia (fa-ran'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842); prob. a nonsense-name.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*. *F. abacura* is a common species in the southern United States, of a deep-red

Wampum-snake (*Farancia abacura*).

color below with dark spots, above bluish-black, with a row of square red spots on each side. It is called the *horn-snake, red-bellied snake*, and *wampum-snake*.

farand (far'and), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *farant;* < ME. *farand*, comely, handsome, i. e., appar. having a good favor or appearance, whence, in mod. Sc. use in comp. (see 2, below), appar. a contr. of ME. **favorand* (E. *favoring*), ppr. of *favoren*, favor, cf. Sc. *far, fair, fere*, appearance, a contr. of *favor* in that sense; cf. Sc. *fard, fa'ard*, favored (*weel-fard* is equiv. to *weel-farand*). The contracted inf. *fare* for *favor* is appar. later than the contracted ppr.: see *fare*[3]. The word seems to have been in part identical with ME. *farand, farende* (mod. E. *faring*), ppr. of *faren*, E. *fare*, go; *evil-* or *ill-farand, weel-farand*, being equiv. to *ill-faring, well-faring*, referred to *fare*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Well favored; comely; handsome; goodly. [Prov. Eng.]

This wstz [the] kynges countenaunce, where he in court were,
At vch *farand* fest among his fre meny.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 101.

Quhar Nele and Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr and *farand*.
Barbour, ii. 514, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Having a certain specified favor or appearance; appearing; seeming: generally used in composition with a specific term, *fair, foul, evil, ill, well* (*weel*), *old* (*auld*), etc.: as, *auld-farand*, old-seeming: applied to a child who manifests more sagacity than could be expected at his time of life. [Scotch.]

Lykly he was, rycht fair and weill *farrand*.
Wallace, vi. 781, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

And he looks aye sae wistfu' the whiles I explain,
He's as auld as the hills—he'a an *auld-farrant* wean.
William Miller, The Wonderfu' Wean.

II. *n.* Manners; humor. [Prov. Eng.]

farandly, farantly (far′and-li, -ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *farandely;* < *farand* + *-ly*[2].] In an orderly manner; decently. *Halliwell.* Also *farrantly.* [Prov. Eng.]

farandola, farandole (fa-ran′dō-lä, -dōl), *n.* [= F. *farandole*, a rapid dance of Pr. origin, = mod. Pr. *farandolo* = Sp. *farándula*, a mean trade or calling, = Pg. *farandula, farandulagem*, a trifle, a gang of vagabonds, = It. dial. *farandola.*] A rapid dance, of Romance origin, consisting of various figures, based upon a circle of dancers facing alternately in and out and clasping hands: much used in excited gatherings in France and in northern Italy.

farantly, *adv.* See *farandly.*

far-away (fär′a-wā″), *a.* [= Sc. *far-awa′;* < *far away*, adv. phrase.] 1. Distant; remote.

Far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers. *Scotch proverb.*

Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin o' mine. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xlv.

The deacon had passed away a year before; only Mrs. Tall and a *far-away* cousin were occupying the house. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 549.

2. Abstracted; absent-minded; pensive.

From that time there began to grow into his eyes a *far-away* look, as seeing the invisible. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

far-between (fär′bē-twēn″), *a.* Isolated; widely separated in space or time: applied to several individuals. [Rare.]

The peppering of fancy sportsmen, that have followed the *far-between* but more effectual shots of the borderer's rifle. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

farce[1] (färs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farced*, ppr. *farcing.* [Early mod. E. also *farse;* < ME. *farcen* (= D. *fareeren* = G. *farciren* = Dan. *farcere*), < OF. *farsir, farcir*, F. *farcir* = Pr. *farsir, frasir*, < L. *farcire*, pp. *fartus*, sometimes *faretus*, later *farcitus*, and *farsus*, stuff, cram, fill full, = Gr. *φράσσειν*, shut in, inclose. Cf. *force*[3].] 1†. To stuff; cram.

His typet was ay *farsed* ful of knyves
And pinnes for to geven fayre wyvea.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 233.

Specifically—2. In *cookery*, to stuff, as a pudding, fowl, or roast, with various meats, oysters, bread, or other ingredients, variously flavored or spiced; fill with stuffing.

If any *farse* a Henne, the needle must be threeded the day before, and the threed must be burned, not bitten or broken asunder. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

3. Figuratively, to fill, as a speech or written composition, with various scraps of wit or humor; make "spicy."

They could wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and way-lay all the stale apophthegms or old books they can hear of (in print or otherwise), to *farce* their scenes withal. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

These invectives were well *farced* for the gross taste of the multitude. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 374.

4†. To extend; swell out.

'Tis not . . .
The *farced* title running 'fore the king,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of this world.
Shak., Hen. V., Iv. 1.

5†. To fatten.

If thou wouldst *farce* thy lean ribs with it too, they would not, like ragged laths, rub out so many doublets as they do. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

farce[1] (färs), *n.* [= G. Dan. *farce* = Sw. *fars*, < F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce (> Sp. It. *farsa* = Pg. *farça*, a farce), < *farcer*, stuff: see *farce*[1], *v.*] 1. A secular dramatic composition of a ludicrous or satirical character; low comedy. Originally the name (*farsia*) was applied to a canticle in a mixture of Latin and French, sung in many churches at the principal festivals, especially on Christmas. The modern farce is: (*a*) A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from other comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness and exaggeration of its characters and incidents. (*b*) An opera in one act, of an absurd, extravagant, or ludicrous character.

Counsale findis it necessar and expedient that the litill *farsche* and play maid be William Lauder be playit afoir the Quenis Grace.
Quoted in *Lauder's* Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., [p. vi.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

My notion of a *farce* is a short piece in one act, containing a single comic idea, of course considerably expanded, but without anything that can really be called a plot. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 129.

The Egyptians are often amused by players of low and ridiculous *farces*, who are called Mohhabbazee'n. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 111.

2. Ridiculous parade; absurd pageantry; foolish show.

Let her see
That all this mingled Mass which she,
Being forbidden, longs to know,
Is a dull *farce* and empty show.
Prior, An English Padlock.

For Swift and him [Parnell], [thou hast] despised the *farce* of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford.

3. A ridiculous sham.

farce[2]† (färs), *v. t.* [A particular use of *farce*[1] (ME. *farecn*), or an error for *fard.* See *fard, v.*] To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2285.

farcement† (färs′ment), *n.* [< *farce* + *-ment.*] Stuffing for meat; force-meat.

They often spoil a good dish with improper sawce and unsavoury *farcements.* *Feltham*, Resolves.

farceur (fär-sėr′), *n.* [= Sw. *farsör*, < F. *farceur*, < *farce*, a farce: see *farce*[1].] A writer or player of farces; a joker; a wag.

farcical[1] (fär′si-kal), *a.* [< *farce*[1] + *-ic-al*, after *comical*, etc.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; absurd.

So that, whether the "Alchemist" be *farcical* or not, it will appear at least to have this note of farce, "that the principal character is exaggerated." *Bp. Hurd*, Province of the Drama, Iv.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay*, What d'ye Call 't, Pref.

He [the Bedouin] neither unfits himself for walking, nor distorts his ankles, by turning out his toes according to the *farcical* rules of fashion. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 321.

farcical[2]† (fär′si-kal), *a.* [< *farcy* + *-ic-al*, after *farcical*[1].] Pertaining to farcy. [Rare.]

I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the farcy for his pains; and that there was a good *farcical* house large enough to hold, aye, and sublimate them . . . all together. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, Iv. 4.

farcicality (fär-si-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *farcicalities* (-tiz). [< *farcical*[1] + *-ity.*] The character or quality of being farcical; absurdity; something farcical or ridiculous.

farcically (fär′si-kal-i), *adv.* In a farcical manner; ludicrously.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low. *Langhorne.*

farcicalness (fär′si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *farcicality.*

farcilite† (fär′si-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *farce*[1] (with ref. to *force-meat*) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan.*

farciment† (fär′si-men), *n.* [< LL. *fareiminum*, a disease of horses and other animals, supposed to be costiveness (?), < *farcire*, stuff, cram: see *farce*[1]. Cf. *farcin.*] Same as *farey.*

farcin† (fär′sin), *n.* [Also, and now usually, *farcy*, dial. corruptly *fashion;* < ME. *farein, farsyn*, < OF. *farcin*, F. *farcin* = It. *fareino*, farcy, < LL. *farciminum*, a disease of horses: see *farcimen.*] Same as *farcy.*

It cometh moste comuneliche aboute the houndes ers an yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the *farsyn*, and 3it this is wors to be hool. *Bodl. MS.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

farcing† (fär′sing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *farsyng;* verbal n. of *farce*[1], *v. t.*] Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of *farsynge* as his holye feelynge faythefull folke are farsed full of heresies. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 614.

farctate (färk′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *farctatus*, < L. *farctus*, stuffed, pp. of *farcire*, stuff: see *farce*[1].] In *bot.*, stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities: opposed to *tubular* or *hollow:* as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. Also applied to the stipes of *Agaricini.* [No longer technically used.]

farcy (fär′si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farcie;* abbr. of *farcin*, q. v.] A disease of horses; a form of equinia. See *equinia.*

Fire is good for the *farcie.* *Ray*, Proverbs, 2d ed., p. 367.

farcy-bud (fär′si-bud), *n.* A swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy.

fard† (färd), *n.* [< F. *fard*, paint, rouge, < OHG. *farawa*, MHG. *varwe*, G. *farbe* (= AS. *færbe* = D. *verw* = Dan. *farve* = Sw. *färg*), color, hue, < OHG. *faro* (*faraw-*), MHG. *var* (*varw-*), a., colored.] Color; paint, as applied to the complexion.

A certain gay glosse or *farde.* *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540).

These present us with the Skeleton of History, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, . . . but . . . rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard.* *Whitaker*, Review of Gibbon's Hist.

fard† (färd), *v. t.* [< F. *farder* = Pr. *fardar*, paint, rouge, < F. *fard*, n., paint, rouge: see *fard, n.*] To paint, as the cheeks: as, "the *farded* fop," *Shenstone.*

He found that beauty which he had left innocent *farded* and sophisticated with some court-drug. *J. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

fardage (fär′dāj), *n.* [< F. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje* = Pg. *fardagem* = It. *fardaggio*, luggage), < *fardeau*, a load (see *fardel*[1]), + *-age.*] *Naut.*, loose wood or other substances, as horns, ratan, coir, etc., stowed among the parts of a cargo to chock it, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

far-day† (fär′dā), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good
After sun-rising; *far-day* sullies flowers.
H. Vaughan, Silex Scintillans, Rules and Lessons.

far-death (fär′deth), *n.* Natural death. [Prov. Eng.]

fardel[1]†, **fardle**† (fär′del, -dl), *n.* [< ME. *fardel*, < OF. *fardel*, F. *fardeau* = Pr. *fardel* = It. *fardello* (ML. *fardellus*), < Sp. Pg. *fardel*, a pack, bundle, dim. of Sp. Pg. *fardo*, a pack, bundle: said to be of Ar. origin, < *fardah*, a package (Devic).] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome or irksome.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?
Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

They took out of the foresaid ship from Roger Hood one *fardel* of cloth, and one chest with diuers goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 170.

Under one of these arches we reposed; the stones our beds, our *fardels* the bolster. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 90.

fardel[1]†, **fardle**† (fär′del, -dl), *v. t.* [< OF. *fardeler, fardeller*, bundle, < *fardel*, a bundle: see *fardel*[1], *fardle, n.* Hence, by contr., *farl*[1], q. v.] To make up in packs or bundles.

Things orderly *fardled* up under heads are most portable. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 164.

fardel[2]† (fär′del), *n.* [Also *farthel*[2], *farl*[2], q. v.; a corruption of ME. *ferthe* (or *feorthe*) *del* (= D. *vierendeel* = MHG. *vierteil*, G. *viertel* = ODan. *fjerdel, fjerdedel*, Dan. *fjerdedel* = Sw. *fjerdedel*), fourth part: see *fourth* and *deal*[1].] A fourth part: an old law term.—**Fardel of land**, a measure of land, the fourth part of a yard-land.

fardel-bound (fär′del-bound), *a.* [Also, corruptly, *farthing-bound;* appar. < *fardel*[1], a load, + *bound*[3].] Costive; specifically, in *vet. surg.*, affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted. The organ becomes gorged, and ultimately affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, rye-grass, or vetches are likely to produce the disease. Also *clue-bound.*

farder, fardest. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *farther, farthest.*

farding[1] (fär′ding), *n.* [See *farthing, farding-deal.*] An obsolete or dialectal form of *farthing.*

farding[2]† (fär′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fard, v.*] Painting the face; the use of cosmetics.

Truth is a matron; error a curtizan; the matron cares onely to concile love by a grave and gracefull modesty, the curtizan with philtres and *farding.* *Bp. Hall*, Sermon at Thebald, Sept. 15, 1628.

fardingale[1] (fär′ding-gāl), *n.* Same as *farthingale.*

fardingale[2]†, *n.* A corrupt form of *fardingdeal.*

farding-bag (fär′ding-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant, where green food lies until it is regurgitated to be chewed again; the paunch or rumen.

fardingdeal† (fär′ding-dēl), *n.* [Also written *fardingdate, farthingdale, farthendele, farundel* (and *fardel*[2], q. v.); < *farding*[1] (ME. *ferding*, ML. *ferdingus*), or *farthing*, + *deal*[1], ME. *del*, part (see *farthing*, 2, and *deal*[1]), but orig. (ME.) *ferthe del*, i. e., fourth deal: see *fardel*[2].] A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

1 *farthendele* or rood of land. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 67 a.

fardle†, *n.* and *v.* See *fardel*[1].

fare[1] (fãr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring.* [< ME. *faren* (pret. *for*, pp. *faren*), go (in the widest use), be in a particular condition, < AS. *faran* (pret. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pp. *faren*), go, travel, etc., be in a particular condition. fare, = OS. *faran* = OFries. *fara* = D. *varen* = MLG. LG. *faren* = OHG. *faran*, MHG. *faren, varen*, G. *fahren* = Icel. *fara* = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*

= Goth. *faran*, go (whence the causal form, ME. *ferien*, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, conduct, lead, often of conveying over water, the only use in OS. *ferian* = OHG. *ferjan*, MHG. *vern*, go by water, sail, etc., = Icel. *ferja*, convey over water, esp. ferry over a river or strait, = Sw. *färja* = Dan. *færge*, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by water, sail, etc.: see *ferry* and *ford*), < Teut. √ **far* = L. √ **per*, **por* in *ex-periri*, pass through, experience, *peritus*, *expertus*, experienced, *periculum*, danger, *portare*, carry, *porta*, a gate, *portus*, a harbor, = Gr. √ **περ*, **πορ* in *περᾶν*, pass over or across, esp. water, *πόρος*, a way through, a ford, *πορθμός*, a passage, ford, *πορεύειν*, convey, *πορεύεσθαι*, go, proceed, = OBulg. *prati*, go, = Skt. √ *par*, tr., pass, bring across; cf. Zend *peretu*, a bridge. The Aryan √ *par* expresses the general idea of forward motion, and has consequently produced an immense number of derivatives in which that idea is particularized and developed, as, in E., of AS. origin, *fare*[1], *ferry*, *ford*, *fear*[1], obs. or dial. *feer*[2], *ferd*[1], *ferd*[2], *ferly*, *farly*, *fere*[4], *foor*[2], etc.; of L. origin, *experience*, *expert*, *experiment*, etc., *peril*, *port*[1], *port*[2], *port*[3], *port*[5], etc., *deport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *porc*[2], *emporium*.] **1.** To go; pass; move forward; proceed; travel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now Perkyn with the pilgrimes to the plouh is *faren*;
To eryen hus half-aker holpen hym menye.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 112.

Whenne Heroude was of lif *farn*,
An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell*.)

Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me *fare* me on my way.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

The next morning Raphael was *faring* forth gallantly, well armed and mounted. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

To *fare* on foot from Paris to Lucerne was, in 1814, an adventure which called for courage.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 447.

2. To go or get on, as to circumstances; speed; be in a certain state; be attended with certain circumstances or events; be circumstanced; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards fortune, or bodily or social comforts.

I was very much troubled to think of Fasting 3 or 4 Days, or a Week, having *fared* very hard already.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

3. To be entertained with food; eat and drink.

Ful ofte
Have I up-on this bench *faren* ful weel;
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 65.

Come in, come in, my merry young men,
Come in and drink the wine wi' me;
And a' the better ye shall *fare*,
For this gude news ye tell to me.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. Luke xvi. 19.

4. To go or come out, as to result; happen; turn out; result; come to pass: with *it* impersonally.

It fareth many times with men's opinions as with rumours and reports. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Oh! said Christiana, that it had been but our lot to go with him, then had *it fared* well with us.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

So *fares it* when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton, P. R., iii. 443.

5†. To conduct one's self; behave.

They *faren* wel, God save hem bothe two;
For treweliche I holde it grete deyntee
A kynges sone in armes wel to do.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 163.

Than this gode man *ferde* as a man out of reson for hevinesse and sorowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4.

6. In an expletive use, to seem; appear. [Prov. Eng.]

"How do you *fare* to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?" he inquired. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlvi.

fare[1] (fār), *n.* [< ME. *fare*, < AS. *faru*, a journey, company, expedition (= OFries. *fera*, *fere*, *fer*, *fare*, a journey, passage, = MHG. *var*, a journey, = Icel. *för*, a journey, expedition), < *faran*, etc., go: see *fare*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A going; a journey; voyage; course; passage.

Thus he passes to that port, his passage to seche,
Fyndez he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 98.

He that followes my *fare*. *Morte Arthure*. (*Halliwell*.)

2†. A company of persons making a journey. **—3.** The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveyance by land or water: as, the *fare* for crossing by a ferry; the *fare* for conveyance in a railroad-train, cab, omnibus, etc.

But Jonah . . . found a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the *fare* thereof. Jonah i. 3.

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

What fairest of fairs
Was that *fare* that thou landedst but now at Trig-stairs?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Thus passing from channell to channell, landing his *fare* or patron at what house he pleases.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

5†. Outfit for a journey; equipment. **—6.** Food; provisions of the table.

Bot prayse thi *fare*, wer-so-euer thou be;
Fore be it gode or be it badde,
Yn gud worth it muste be had.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

All daye shalt thou eate and drinke of the best,
And I will paye thy *fare*.
King Edward Fourth (Child's Ballads, VIII. 25).

Rich *fare*, brave attire, soft beds, and silken thoughts, attend this dear beauty.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Our *fare* was excellent, consisting of elk venison, mountain grouse, and small trout. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

7†. Experience; treatment; fortune; cheer.

For his dedes to-day i am vndo for euer;
Eche frek [man] for this *fare* wol me hold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2079.

How now, fair lords? What *fare*? what news abroad?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Here — as the old preacher Hugh Latimer grimly said in closing one of his powerful descriptions of future punishment — you see your *fare*.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 11.

8†. Proceeding; conduct; behavior.

Lat be this nyce *fare*! *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1144.

9. Doings; ado; bustle; tumult; stir.

What amounteth al this *fare*?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 471.

The wardeyn chidde and made *fare*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 79.

10. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vessel.

The crew said to-day that they had enough of fishing with salt clams, as it was like doing penance to go to the Banks and attempt to catch a *fare* of fish with that kind of bait. *New York Tribune*, June 3, 1888.

11. The form or track of a hare.

Not a hare
Can be startled from his *fare*
By my footing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

12. A game played with dice. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — **Bill of fare.** See *bill*[3]. — **Fiddler's fare.** See *fiddler*.

fare[2] (fār), *n.* [Contr. of *farrow*.] A farrow: as, a *fare* of pigs. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

fare[3] (fār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring*. [Formerly also *fair*; a dial. var. of *favor*, mixed with *fare*[1]. Cf. *farand*.] To resemble, or act like (another).

fare-box (fār'boks), *n.* A box in which the tickets or fares of passengers, as in horse-cars, omnibuses, and at some railroad-stations, are deposited by them.

fare-indicator (fār'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A device for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance.

farent. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

farendonet, *n.* Same as *ferrandine*.

farewell (fār'wel'), *interj.* [Prop. separate, being two words, *fare well*, < ME. *fare wel* (= Dan. *farvel* = Sw. *farväl*, adv. and n.), used not only in the impv., as in mod. E., but in the ind.: *he fareth wel* (L. *valet*), *we faren wel* (L. *valemus*), etc., impv. *fare wel*, common in leave-taking and at the end of letters (L. *vale*, *valete*): *faren*, fare, speed, be in a particular condition (not in the lit. sense 'go'), with a qualifying adv. *wel*, well; so also with *ill* and *amiss*, etc.] 'Fare well'; may you be or continue in a happy or prosperous condition; in common use, good-by. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness, and while it does not, in its origin, necessarily refer to departure, it is now used, like *good-by*, its more colloquial equivalent, exclusively in leave-taking. It is sometimes used in reference to inanimate objects, in slight personification. It emphasizes the fact of separation or relinquishment.

"3ee *farewel*, Phippe!" quod Fauntelte, and forth gan me drawe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 41.

Farewell, *farewell*, good Ancient;
A stout man and a true, thou art come in sorrow.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, I. 3.

Farewell, happy fields. *Milton*, P. L., i. 249.

If this be true, *farewel* all the differences of good and evil in men's actions; *farewel* all expectations of future rewards and punishments. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons.

[It is still often written separately, with a pronoun between, the pronoun being either the subject nominative, as in "fare *you* well" or "fare *ye* well," or a dative of reference, as in "fare *thee* well."

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest.
Burns, To Nancy.

Fare thee well, and if for ever,
Still forever *fare thee well*.
Byron, Fare thee Well.]

=**Syn.** *Good-by*, etc. See *adieu*, *interj.*

farewell (fār'wel'), *n.* and *a.* [< *farewell*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A good-by; a leave-taking; an adieu.

Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The air is full of *farewells* to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Farewell followed by *to* governing the object is a noun, used elliptically for "I bid farewell (to . . .)."

2. Leave; departure; final look, thought, or attention.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison*.

II. *a.* Parting; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon; *farewell* appearance of an actor.

The hardy veteran, proud of many a scar, . . .
Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view,
And, sighing, bids the glorious camp adieu.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again. *Spectator*.

Farewell rock, in *coal-mining*, the millstone-grit (see *carboniferous* and *coal-measures*): so called by the miners, because when this rock is met with in sinking they bid farewell to any prospect of finding coal at lower depths. [Eng.]

farewell†, *v. t.* [< *farewell*, *n.*] To bid farewell to; take leave of.

Till she brake from their arms, . . .
And, *farewelling* the flock, did homeward wend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fare-wicket (fār'wik″et), *n.* **1.** A turnstile gate fitted with a counting and registering device for indicating the number of persons passing it: used in registering fares. **—2.** In a horse-car, an opening in the door, closed by a slide or by a spring-plate, through which fares can be collected from passengers or change made by an employee. *Car-Builder's Diet.*

far-fet† (fär'fet), *a.* [< *far*[1] + *fet*, pp. of *fet*[1]: see *fet*[1]. Cf. *far-fetched*.] Same as *far-fetched*.

Things *farrefet* and deare bought are good for Ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

There was no man more tenderly sensible in anything offered to himself which, in the *farthest-fet* construction, might be wrested to the name of wrong.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

If York, with all his *far-fet* policy,
Had been the regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay'd in France so long.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.
Milton, P. R., ii. 401.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *n.* [< *far*[1] + *fetch*[1], *n.*, a stratagem; suggested by *far-fetched*.] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *v. t.* [Assumed from *far-fetched*.] To bring from far; draw as a conclusion remote from or not justified by the premises.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word.
Fuller.

far-fetched (fär'fecht), *a.* [Also *far-fetcht*; < *far*[1] + *fetched*, pp. of *fetch*, *v.*: see *fetch*[1].] **1.** Fetched or brought from afar. [Rare.]

'Tis not styles *far-fetched* from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence — **2†.** Choice; rare.

Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair Cabinet of a *far-fetcht* minde.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 506.

3. Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced; strained: as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched* similes.

Pride and Ambition here
Only in *far-fetch'd* Metaphors appear.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Wish.

This is not only a false thought, but is . . . *far-fetched* also. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

My solution was so fantastic, so apparently *far-fetched*, so absurd, that I resolved to wait for convincing evidence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 162.

far-forth† (fär'fôrth'), *adv.* [Also as two words, *far forth*; early mod. E. also *far foorth*; < ME. *far-forth*, *fer-forthe*; < *far*[1], *adv.*, + *forth*[1].]

1. Far on; far forward; in an advanced degree or extent.

Now he we so *far-forthe* come,
Speke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud, 416, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

Ne none agayne so *farre foorthe* in her fauour
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.
Sir T. More, To Them that Seke Fortune.

He sayd not such words, nor spake so *far-forth* in the matter, without commission. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 88.

So long these knights discoursed diversly
Of straunge affaires, and noble hardiment, . . .
That now the humid night was *farforth* spent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

2. Far; to or in such a degree or extent: in the adverbial conjunctive phrases *as*, or *so*, *far-forth as*, where the words are now usually separated, *forth* being expletive.

Youre bak eke in no way
Turne on no wihte, *as ferforthe as* ye may.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

He is descendid of an high lenage,
And *as fer furth as* I canne fele and see,
He waytith after right grete heritage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2439.

So far-foorth as those writers which are come to our hands haue left recorded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

farin (far'in), *n.* [< F. *farine*, < L. *farina*: see *farina*.] Same as *farina*.

farina (fa-rē'nä or -rī'nä), *n.* [= F. *farine* = Pr. Sp. It. *farina* = Pg. *farinha*, < L. *farina*, ground corn, meal, flour, < *far* (*farr-*), a sort of grain, spelt, also coarse meal, grits, = AS. *bere*, E. *bear*[3], barley: see *bear*[3], *barley*[1].] 1. In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—2. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white flour, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—3. A preparation of white maize in granular form, coarser than meal, but finer than hominy. It is used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]—4. In *bot.*, the pollen of flowers.

This is divided into many cells which contain a great number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*.
Granger, The Sugar-Cane, iv., note.

5. In *entom.*, a mealy powder found on some insects. See *farinose*, 3.—**Fossil farina**, a variety of calcium carbonate, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

farina-boiler (fa-rē'nä-boi″lėr), *n.* A saucepan or kettle used for cooking farinaceous articles, or any delicate food liable to scorch. It consists of two vessels, the outer one for water, and the inner one for the article to be cooked. [U. S.]

farinaceous (far-i-nā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *farináceo* = It. *farinaceo*, < LL. *farinaceus*, < *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour: as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of articles prepared from the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
Fill'd with huge balls of *farinaceous* food.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. Containing starch: as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Pertaining to meal; of the nature of meal; mealy: as, a *farinaceous* taste or quality.—4. Having a mealy appearance; covered with or as if with meal; characterized by something resembling meal: applied in pathology to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in fine scales resembling farina.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects; some with four, as all *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies and moths.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

farinaceously (far-i-nā'shius-li), *adv.* With farina: as, *farinaceously* tomentose.

faring (fār'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *fare*[1], mixed with *farand*, orig. ppr. of *fare*[3]: see *farand*, *fare*[1], *fare*[3].] 1. Seeming; looking: in composition, as *ill-faring*, *well-faring*.—2. Doing; going: in composition, as *seafaring*.

farinose (far'i-nōs), *a.* [= F. *farineux* = Pg. *farinhoso* = It. *farinoso*, < LL. *farinosus*, mealy, < L. *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Yielding farina: as, *farinose* plants.—2. In *bot.*, covered with a meal-like powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa* and other plants.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) Floury: applied to a white secretion found on various parts of the body in many *Homoptera* and a few other insects. It is often produced in such quantities as to hide the surface, and project in long masses or filaments, which fall off at the least touch. (*b*) Covered with the matter described above, as the abdomens of certain leaf-hoppers. (*c*) Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface, as spots on the elytra of certain beetles. Also *farinulent*.

farinosely (far'i-nōs-li), *adv.* In a farinose manner.

farinulent (fa-rin'ū-lent), *a.* [< *farina* + *-ulent*.] Same as *farinose*, 3.

farkleberry (fär'kl-ber″i), *n.* The *Vaccinium arboreum*, a shrub or small tree of the southern United States, bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry, with a dry and rather astringent pulp. The wood is hard and very close-grained, and is used to some extent in turning.

farl[1]† (färl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *fardle*, *fardel*[1], pack up; corruptly *furdle*, contr. *furl*, the present form: see *furl*.] To furl.

Hey-day, hey-day, how she kicks and yerks!
Down with the main-mast! lay her at hull!
Farl up all her linens, and let her ride it out!
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

farl[2] (färl), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2], lit. a fourth part: see *fardel*[2]. For the contraction, cf. *farl*[1].] A quarter or third part of a thin circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also *farrel*.

Then let his wisdom girn and snarl
O'er a weel-tostit girdle *farle*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 78.

farleu (fär'lū), *n.* In *Scots law*, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

farlie, farly, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *ferly*.

farm[1] (färm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farme*, *ferme*; < ME. *ferme*, rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a 'farmer,' factor, or steward, hence also stewardship; also a meal, a feast; < AS. *fearm* (fem., gen. acc. etc., *feorme*), provision, food, supplies; provisions, etc., supplied by a vassal or tenant to his lord, esp. to the king; hence an estate from which such supplies are due (*cyninges feorm*, late AS. *cynges feorme-hām*, 'king's farm'); hence also a meal, a feast, and, generally, entertainment (of a guest or, as a tenant's duty, of his lord), harboring (of a fugitive); also, rarely, use, advantage (> *fearmian*, *ge-feormian*, supply with food, sustain, entertain, receive (a guest), harbor (a fugitive), etc., > *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), *fearmung*, and *fyrmth*, a harboring (of fugitives), etc.); orig. perhaps 'a living, means of subsistence,' connected with *feorh*, life, = OS. *ferah*, *ferh* = OHG. *ferah*, *ferh*, MHG. *vereh* = Icel. *fjör*, life, = Goth. *fairhwus*, the world. But as AS. *feorm* is always rendered in ML. by *firma* or *ferma*, which is formally identical with the fem. of L. *firmus*, ML. often spelled *fermus* (> OF. *ferme*, ME. *ferme*, > mod. E., with restored L. vowel, *firm*), most writers have assumed the actual identity of the two words (L. *firma*, fem. adj., and ML. *firma* or *ferma*, n.), "either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature": see *firm*, *a.*, *firm*, *v.*, *firm*, *n.* But the AS. form appears to be the original. The ML. *ferma*, *firma* has the AS. senses, and, later, the senses of rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a farmer or factor, also in general a tax, tribute, impost. Hence OF. *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferma*, in same senses, the OF. being partly the source of the ME. form. The mixture of forms and senses has confused the history of the word. The purely agricultural sense is comparatively modern.] 1. In old English use, the revenue or rent from lands under lease; revenue, rent, or income in general, but originally chiefly in the form of natural products.

He . . . yaf a certeyn *ferme* for the graunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 253.

Fermes thyk are comyng, my purs is bot wake.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

The impost continued to be levied, and was included, with the imposts upon wines, in the *farm* termed "the petty *farm*." *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 216.

The profits of the King's land in the shire, his various dues and rights in kind and in money, were commuted for a fixed sum, the *farm* of the shire.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease; possession under lease: as, in law, to *farm* let, or let to *farm*.

He sette hys tounes and hys londes to *ferme*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in *farm*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

It is greate wilfulnes in . . . land-lordes to refuse to make any longer *farmes* unto theyr tenauntes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. The system, method, or act of collecting revenue by letting out a territory in districts.

Under an ordinance of September 20, 1649, the commissioners had power to let out to *farm* the excise upon all or any commodities. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 10.

The first *farm* of postal income was made in 1672, and by farmers it was administered until June, 1790.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 580.

4. A country or district let out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve *farms*. *Burke*.

5. A tract of land devoted to general or special cultivation under a single control, whether that of its owner or of a tenant: as, a small *farm*; a wheat-, fruit-, dairy-, or market-*farm*.

Cato would have this point especially to be considered, that the soil of a *farme* (situate as hath been said) be good of itselfe, and fertile. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 5.

At my *farm*,
I have a hundred milch-kine to the pail.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcell'd into *farms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6†. A farm-house; a grange; a granary.

As for example: *farmes* or granges which conteine chambers in them, more than fiftie cubits in length.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 577.

7†. A dwelling; a habitation; a lodging.

His sinfull sowle with desperate disdaine
Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of paine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 23.

Blanch farm. See *blanch-farm*.—**Home farm.** (*a*) The farm on an English manor not held by tenants, but reserved for the immediate use of the lord. (*b*) A farm or portion of a farm nearest to or surrounding the home.—**To farm let.** See def. 2.

farm[1] (färm), *v.* [< ME. *fermen*, take on lease, < *ferme*, n.: see *farm*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lease, as land, at a stated rent; give a lease of, as land; let to a tenant on condition of paying rent: as, to *farm* a manor.

We go to gain a little patch of ground
That hath in it no profit but the name.
To pay five ducats, five, I would not *farm* it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To lease or let (taxes, imposts, or other duties) for a term at a stated rental: generally with *out*. It was formerly customary in some European countries, and is still in some eastern ones, for the ruler or government to farm the revenues (taxes or rents, imposts, and excise) to individuals for a certain percentage on the amount collected, or for the payment of fixed sums, the farmers of the revenue retaining the surplus of their collections.

But I believe he [the king] must *farm out* your Warwickshire benevolence for the payment thereof.
Donne, Letters, i.

The *farming out* of the defence of a country, being wholly unprecedented and evidently abused, could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. *Burke*, Charge against Warren Hastings.

The older sources of income were, according to the later use of an ancient English word, *farmed* by the Sheriff.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

3. To take at a certain rent or rate; take a lease of; pay a stated sum or percentage for the use, collection, etc., of.

The Iewes *farme* the Custome of the Kings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

4. To cultivate, as land; till and plant.

I am but a silly old man,
Who *farms* a piece of ground.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 266).

II. *intrans.* To be employed in agriculture; cultivate the soil.

I grant indeed that flocks and fields have charms
For him that grazes or for him that *farms*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

farm[2]† (färm), *n.* [ME. *ferme*, later *farme*, < AS. *fearm*, a meal; ult. the same as *farm*[1], *n.*, q. v.] Food; a meal.

This hastie *farme* hadde bene a feast.
Ballad of Our Lady, 1752.

farm[3] (färm), *v. t.* [E. dial.; < ME. **fermen* (not found), < AS. *feormian*, also in comp. *ā-feormian*, *ge-fearmian*, cleanse, polish, prob. altered (by confusion with the quite different word *feormian*, supply, entertain, etc.: see *farm*[1]) from **feorbian*, **furbian* = OHG. *furbjan*, MHG. *vürben*, cleanse, polish, rub bright, > OF. *furbir*, *fourbir* (*fourbiss-*), whence ME. *fourbishen*, E. *furbish*: see *furbish*.] To cleanse or empty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

farmable (fär'ma-bl), *a.* [< *farm*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being farmed, in any sense. *Cotgrave*.

farmage† (fär'māj), *n.* [< *farm*[1] + *-age*.] The management of farms. *Davies*.

They do by *farmage*
Brynge the londe into a rearage,
Contempnynge the state temporall.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 102.

farmary†, *n.* Same as *infirmary*.

The moonke anon after went to the *farmarie*, & there died. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 233.

farm-bailiff (färm′bā′lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

farm-building (färm′bil′ding), *n.* One of the buildings belonging to and used for the business of a farm.

farmer (fär′mėr), *n.* [< ME. **fermer, fermour*, a steward, bailiff, collector of taxes, partly < OF. *fermier*, F. *fermier*, a farmer, a lessee, also a chief husbandman, a bailiff or overseer of a farm (< ML. *firmarius*, one to whom land is rented for a term of years, a collector of taxes, a deputy, < *firma*, farm, in its various senses: see *farm*[1]), partly < AS. *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), < *feormian*, purvey, supply, etc.: see *farm*[1], *n.* and *v.*] 1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, excise, or other duties for a certain rate per cent., or pays a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting and retaining them: as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

The *farmers* of the tax [hearth-money] were rigorous and unrelenting in their proceedings. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 43.

The equites also farmed the public revenues. Those who were engaged in this business were called publicani; and, though Cicero, who was himself of the equestrian order, speaks of these *farmers* as "the flower of the Roman equites, the ornament of the state, the safeguard of the republic," it appears that they were a set of detestable oppressors. *Anthon's Classical Dict.*

2. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown. [Eng.]—3. One who cultivates a farm, either as owner or lessee; in general, one who tills the soil.

Here's a *farmer*, that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

O why are *farmers* made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine?
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

Yon did but come as goblins in the night, . . .
Nor robb'd the *farmer* of his bowl of cream.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

We are thus led to believe that the English *farmers* were at first joint-owners of all the arable land as well as of the pastures and waste-grounds in the township. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 406.

4. The eldest son of the holder or occupier of a farm; anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman. [Prov. Eng.]—**Farmer's satin.** See *satin*.

farmeress (fär′mėr-es), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ess*.] A woman who farms; a farmer's wife. [Rare.]

Went to Margate; and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmoresse*, and I think of gigantic race, rich, comely, and exceedingly industrious. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 19, 1672.

farmer-general (fär′mėr-jen′ę-ral), *n.* In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged class which farmed certain branches of the revenue—that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection and use of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was intolerably oppressive, especially in the eighteenth century, when its members were united in an association. It was swept away at the revolution, and about thirty farmers-general were executed in 1794.

farmership (fär′mėr-ship), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ship*.] The state or occupation of a farmer; management of a farm.

These were the lucky first fruites that the Gospel brought forth for his rent and *fermership*. *J. Udall*, On Acts ii.

farmery (fär′mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *farmeries* (-iz). [< *farm*[1] + *-ery*.] The assemblage of buildings and appurtenances belonging to a farm. [Rare.]

A *farmery*, famous for its cider mill and the good cider made there. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

farm-hand (färm′hand), *n.* A hired laborer on a farm.

farmhold (färm′hōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fermeholde*; < *farm*[1] + *hold*[1], *n.*] A farm-house with its out-buildings. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Geue eare thou proud rich man what euer thou bee, that heapest together possessions and landes vpon landes: that art in euery corner a builder of houses, of *fermeholdes*, of mainours & of palacies. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii.

farm-house (färm′hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house of a farm; a house on a farm occupied by the owner or lessee of the farm.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a *farm-house*, a feasting. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

farming (fär′ming), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *farm*[1], *v.*] I. *n.* 1. The practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection.—2. The business of collecting taxes. See *farm*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—3. The business of cultivating land, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry; agriculture; husbandry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to farms or agriculture: as, *farming* tools.

farm-meal (färm′mēl), *n.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm: a part of the obsolescent system of paying rent in kind. [Scotch.]

farm-office (färm′of′is), *n.* One of the out-buildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm exclusive of the dwelling-house. [Eng.]

farmost (fär′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *far* + *-most*.] Most distant or remote. [Rare.]

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part. *Dryden*, Æneid.

farm-place (färm′plās), *n.* A farm; a farmstead.

And whan the messagiers called vpon them, euery man made his excuse: one sayed, he must go se his mainour or *farme-place*, yᵗ he lately bought. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxii.

farmstead (färm′sted), *n.* The collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm.

I . . . then went wandering away far along chaussées, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads*, to lanes and little woods. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xv.

But he, by *farmstead*, thorpe and spire, . . .
Came crowing over Thames.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

When a territory was first occupied, the people did not settle in towns, nor even in villages, but in isolated *farmsteads*. *D. W. Ross*, German Landholding, p. 52.

The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, . . . giving it something the look of a large *farmstead*, in which a right of way lies through the yard. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

farm-village (färm′vil′āj), *n.* A village of which the chief industry is farming.

A New England *farm-village*, where there is no distinct "mass" to elevate. *G. W. Cable*, Home Culture Clubs, iv.

farm-yard (färm′yärd), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm-buildings.

farn (färn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fern*[1].

farness (fär′nes), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

So the matter was brought to thys passe, that Cesar would not suffer his horsemen to stray any *farnesse* from his maine battell of fotemen. *A. Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 119.

The equalitie or inequalitie of dayes, according to the neernesse or *farnesse* from the Equinoctiall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 10.

The measure of the *far-ness* is therefore the measure of the force. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 26.

Farnovian (fär-nō′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian of the sixteenth century, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

farnticle, *n.* See *fernticle*.

faro (fā′rō), *n.* [Also written *pharao, pharaon*, after F. *pharaon*; said to be named from a figure formerly on one of the cards, representing Pharaoh, King of Egypt.] A game played by betting on the order in which certain playing-cards (with reference simply to face-value) will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack. The players sit at one side of a table, and the dealer at the other. The dealer always represents the bank, having in charge the paying and claiming of bets. In the United States the table has on its center the "lay-out," or representation of thirteen cards, from the ace up to the king, in regular order. After bets have been placed on single cards or combinations, the dealer removes the top card from a complete pack placed face up in a box, which card does not count; he then withdraws the next one, leaving the third exposed, and claims all bets made on the card equal in value to the one withdrawn and pays those made on the other; the appearance together of two cards of the same value is called a "split," and the better loses half of his stake. Any bet may be "coppered" by placing a button on top of the money or checks, and this changes the bet to one that the card will show for the dealer. The showing of two cards constitutes a "turn," and after each turn new bets are made for another, down to the last three cards of the pack; the only betting allowed after this is on "calling the turn," or guessing which will show first. The European game is essentially the same, except that the layout is arranged in a small book.

Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where it is said that he introduced the game called *Faro*, and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels by his enormous gains at the gaming-table. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 198.

faro-bank (fā′rō-bangk), *n.* An establishment where faro is played.

faro-box (fā′rō-boks), *n.* A box to hold the cards for dealing at faro, having a slit at one end through which to slide the cards, and a spring which keeps the top card level with the slit and allows the removal of but one at a time. [U. S.]

Faroese (far-ō-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Faroe* + *-ese*; less commonly *Faroish*, after Icel. *Færeyskr*, adj. (cf. *Færeyingar*, pl., Dan. *Færing*, n.), < *Færeyjar* = Dan. *Færöer*, the Faroe islands, lit. the sheep-islands, < Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, + Icel. *ey* = Sw. *ö* = Dan. *ö* = AS. *ēg, īg*, island: see *ait, island*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Faroe islands, or to their language or inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of the Faroe islands, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, lying midway between the Shetland islands and Iceland.—2. A Scandinavian dialect spoken in the Faroe islands.

far-off (fär′ôf), *a.* [< *far off*, adv. phrase.] Far-away; distant; remote.

Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the *far-off* curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

One *far-off* divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Far-off hints and adumbrations. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

Faroish (far′ō-ish), *a.* [< *Faroe* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *Faroese*.] Same as *Faroese*.

The Swedish, . . . Danish, and *Faroish* ballads. *Child's Ballads*, I. 315.

farraget, *n.* [< OF. *farrage*, a mixture of grain, < *far*, < L. *far*, spelt: see *farina*.] A mixture of grain.

As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which commeth of the refuse and light corne purged from the red wheat far, it ought to be sowne very thicke with vetches, otherwhiles mingled among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 16.

farraginous (fa-raj′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *farrago* (*farragin-*) (see *farrago*) + *-ous*.] Formed of various materials; mixed; jumbled: as, a *farraginous* discourse. [Rare.]

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

But the great *farraginous* body of Popish rites and ceremonies, the subject of my learned friend's letter from Rome, had surely a different original. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, notes.

farrago (fa-rā′gō), *n.* [< L. *farrago*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, hence also a medley, hodgepodge, < *far* (*farr-*), spelt: see *farina*.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a hodgepodge.

A *farrago*,
Or a made dish in Court; a thing of nothing.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Yet do I carry everywhere with me such a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

How much superior is one touch of nature . . . to all this *farrago* of metaphor and mythology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

=Syn. See *mixture*.

farrand, *a.* See *farand*.

farrandine†, *n.* See *ferrandine*.

farrantly†, *adv.* Same as *farandly*.

Farrea (far′ę-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Farreidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

far-reaching (fär′rē′ching), *a.* Tending to exert an influence and produce an effect in remote quarters or for a long time.

The ambiguity of the term [natural expectations] conceals a fundamental conflict of ideas, which appears more profound and *farreaching* in its consequences the more we examine it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 245.

farreation (far-ę-ā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *farreatio*(*n-*), equiv. to L. *confarreatio*(*n-*): see *confarreation*.] Same as *confarreation*.

Farreidæ (fa-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Farrea* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges in which the skeleton forms a single layer with uncinate and radially situated clavulæ, typified by the genus *Farrea*.

farrel (far′el), *n.* [A dial. var. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2].] Same as *farl*[2].

farrier (far′i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly *ferrier*, also (and still dial.) *ferrer*; < ME. **ferrer*, < OF. *ferrier*, a farrier (Godefroy), also *ferrier*, a farriers' hammer (Roquefort), = Pr. *ferrer*, ironmonger, = OSp. *ferrer, ferrere*, Sp. *herrero* = Pg. *ferreiro* = It. *ferraro, ferrajo*, a smith, ironmonger, < L. *ferrarius*, a smith, blacksmith (ML. *ferrarius equorum*, a horseshoer); prop. adj., pertaining to iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrary, ferreous, ferrum*. The earlier E. form appears in ME. *ferrour*, < OF. *ferreor, ferrour, ferreur, ferour*, < ML. *ferrator*, a blacksmith, farrier, < *ferrare*, bind or shoe with iron, shoe (a horse), < L. *ferrum*, iron. Cf. OF. *ferron, ferronier*, a blacksmith, farrier, ironmonger. The mod. F. term for 'farrier' is *maréchal ferrant*: see *marshal*.] 1. A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

A *ferrour* formeth not his metal, but 3if it wole be temperid. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 407.

2. A smith who shoes horses; more generally, one who combines the art of horseshoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Yche a hors that *ferroure* schalle acho.
Book of Curtasye, 615.

Alas! what Lock or Iron Engine is 't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist,
Sith the beat *Farrier* cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (ao shortly) canst vndoo?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Poppæa, the empreaae, wife to Nero the Emperour, was knowne to cause her *ferrers* ordinarily to shoe her coach horses . . . with cleane gold.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 11.

farrier† (far'i-ėr), *v. i.* [< *farrier, n.*] To practise as a farrier.

farriery (far'i-ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *ferriery, ferrary*, < ML. *ferraria* (sc. *ars*), fem. of *ferrarius*, pertaining to iron: see *farrier*.] **1.** The art of shoeing horses; also, the art of treating the diseases of horses, now technically called *veterinary surgery*.

So tooke she chamber with her son, the God of *Ferrary*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv.

2. Pl. *farrieries* (-iz). A farrier's establishment.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *farry, fare, far*, litter of pigs (a sense appar. developed from the pl. of the orig. noun, which meant 'a little pig,' or perhaps from the verb *farrow*, as if 'a farrowing,' hence 'the pigs farrowed': see the verb), < ME. **farh*, found only in pl. *faren*, < AS. *fearh* (also *færh, ferh*), pl. *fearas* (only in glosses), a pig, a little pig, = D. *varken*, a pig (dim. of *vark*: see *aardvark*), = OHG. *farh, farah*, MHG. *vareh*, G. dial. *farch*, dim. OHG. *farheli*, MHG. *verhel*, a pig, G. *ferkel* = Sw. *far* (*-galt*), a boar, = L. *porcus* (Gr. πόρκος, appar. from L.), > E. *pork*, q. v.; = OIr. *orc* = Lith. *parszas* = OBulg. *prase* = Russ. *porosia*, a pig. Cf. AS. *fōr, foor* (in glosses), a little pig, tr. L. *porcaster*.] **1.** A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A litter of pigs.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *v. t.* [= Sc. *ferry*, < ME. *fergen, fargen*, pp. *yvarged, yveruwed* (late North. *ferryit*), farrow, < **farh*, pl. *faren*, a little pig: see *farrow*[1], *n.*] To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

There were three aucking pigs serv'd vp in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as *farrowed*.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

In the thirteenth Year of this King, many Prodigies were aeen; a Pig was *farrowed* with a Face like a Child, a Chicken was hatched with four Legs. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 43.

farrow[2] (far'ō), *a.* [Always in reference to a cow, and prob. first in phrase *farrow cow;* usually connected with D. *vaarkoe*, also simply *vaars*, a heifer, in OD. *vers-kalf, verse, varse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer, a fem. corresponding to a masc. form, D. *var, varre*, a bullock, = OHG. *far, farro*, MHG. *var, varre*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock, = AS. *fearr*, a bull. The AS. word is not found later, and can hardly be the source of *farrow;* it would have produced ME. **ferr*, mod. E. **far*.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to *be farrow* or to *go farrow*.

Wi' good white bread, and *farrow*-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

I wou'd feed ye with the *ferra* cow's milk, . . .
An' dress ye i' the finest silk.
The Minister's Dochter o' Newarke (Child's Ballads, II. 377).

farry (far'i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *farrow*[1].

farse† (färs), *n.* [< ML. *farsa*, prop. fem. of *farsus*, pp. of L. *farcire*, stuff, fill up: see *farce*[1].] In some English churches before the reformation, a paraphrase or explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular tongue, read or sung for the benefit of the people immediately after the epistle.

Then follows the lesson from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, and then the *farse* proceeds, "St. Paul sent this ditty," etc. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, II. 256.

farse† (färs), *v. t.* [Same as *farce*[1], *v.*] *Eccles.*, to extend by interpolation, as a part of the prescribed service: a frequent practice in the middle ages. Thus, the Gloria in Excelsis was sometimes *farsed* by interpolations in honor of the Virgin Mary.

far-seeing (fär'sē'ing), *a.* Seeing far; having foresight or forethought.

There was no Wolsey now, with a European policy, sagacious, *farseeing*, and patriotic.
Athenæum, No. 3147, p. 209.

far-seen (fär'sēn), *a.* [Sc.] **1.** Looking far before one; far-sighted: as, a *far-seen* man.— **2.** Well versed; accomplished: as, *far-seen* in medicine.

far-sight (fär'sīt), *n.* The faculty of looking far ahead; far-sightedness; prescience. [Rare.]

With keen *far-sight*, with indomitable energy.
Christian Union, May 12, 1887.

far-sighted (fär'sī'ted), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; seeing objects more clearly at a distance than near at hand; hyperopic or presbyopic.— **2.** Looking far before one; considering carefully the probable results of present conduct or action; prescient: as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.

This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality or of what we believe to be identical with morality, namely, *far-sighted* policy.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

far-sightedly (fär'sī'ted-li), *adv.* With careful forethought.

Look at this little seed. . . . See how *far-sightedly* its propagative apparatus makes provision for the future.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

far-sightedness (fär'sī'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Such, indeed, is commonly the policy of men who are . . . distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

far-sought (fär'sôt), *a.* Sought at a distance; far-fetched: as, *far-sought* learning.

Art and *far-sought* reasonings would here be ill-timed.
Massillon, Sermons (trans.), p. 39.

farsure† (fär'shūr), *n.* Stuffing; farcement. *Halliwell.*

fart (färt), *v. i.* [< ME. *farten*, < AS. *feortan* = OS. *fertan* = LG. *furten* = OHG. *ferzan*, MHG. *varzen, verzen, vurzen*, G. *farzen, furzen* = Icel. *freta* (for **ferta*) = Sw. *fjerta* = Dan. *fjerte* = L. *pedere* (for **perdere*) = Gr. πέρδειν = Lith. *persti* = Lett. *pirst* = Skt. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; break wind. [Vulgar.]

fart (färt), *n.* [< ME. *fart, fert*, < AS. *feort* = OHG. *firz, furz*, MHG. G. *farz, furz* = Icel. *fretr* = Sw. Dan. *fjert* = Gr. πορδή; from the verb.] **1.** A discharge of wind through the anus. [Vulgar.]— **2**†. A Portugal fig.

Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, Collyria. *Huloet.*

farthel[1]†, *v. t.* [Another form of *fardel*[1]: see *fardel*[1] and *furl*.] To furl. *Skinner*, 1671; *Kersey*, 1715.

farthel[2]†, *n.* Same as *fardel*[2].

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *farder, ferder;* < ME. *ferthere*, prop. var. of *forthere*, mod. *further*, dial. *furder*, by confusion with *fer, ferre*, far: see *far*[1]. *Farther* and its superl. *farthest* thus take the place of the reg. forms *farrer, farrest*, < ME. *ferrer, ferrest*. The *th* is inserted by confusion with *further, furthest*, and the two forms are not properly distinguishable in meaning: see *further* and *far*[1].] **1.** At or to a greater distance; more distantly or remotely; beyond: as, be content without looking *farther*.

Whan he was upward the 3 part of the Montayne, he was so wery that he myghte no *ferthere*, and so he reated him, and felle o slepe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 148.

The coplousneas and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little *farther* than I made account.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 158.

So, *farther* from the fount the stream at random stray'd.
Dryden, Epistles, xiii. 26.

Farther and *farther* from the ships at anchor, the lessening vessel became single and solitary upon the water.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 73.

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill sounded, . . .
Farther and *farther* away it floated and dropped into silence. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

2. To a greater degree or extent; more; additionally.

I will disparage her no *farther*, till you are my witnesses.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

And Sancho Pança, as much a fool as I, was observed to discipline his body no *farther* than he found he could endure the smart. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, Ded.

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *ferthere:* see *farther, adv.*, and cf. *further, a.*] **1.** More remote; more distant: as, *Farther* India.

Our doing of good works must have a *farther* end than the knowledge of men. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

2. Tending or reaching to a greater distance; further: as, here his *farther* progress was stayed.— **3.** Additional; increased.

Liberty sought out of season, in a corrupt and degenerat Age, brought Rome itself to *farther* slavery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

4†. Foreign; distant.

If he dye in *ferthere* cuntre, he shal han his seruice and messe offring. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *v. t.* [< *farther, adv.*; prop. *further*, q. v.] To promote; advance; help forward. See *further*. [Rare.]

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.
Dryden.

If it had been true that I had taken their verses for my own, I might have gloried in their aid, and, like Terence, have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lælius joined with me. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

fartherance (fär'ŦHėr-ans), *n.* [< *farther, v.*, + *-ance*.] Same as *furtherance*. [Rare.]

farthermore (fär'ŦHėr-mōr), *adv. compar.* [Early mod. E. also *fardermore;* < *farther* + *-more*.] Furthermore. [Rare.]

Fardermore, saith Saynt Johan, I saawe an infynite hoost of angels beholdinge the face of the heuenlye father.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

Farthermore the leavea, body, and boughs of this tree . . . exceed all other plants. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

farthermost (fär'ŦHėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *farther* + *-most*.] Being at the greatest distance; furthermost.

So in the church findeth he, in way of spiritual instruction, all these degrees nearer and farther off, untill he come unto that *farthermost*, of being all united under the universal government of Christ his vicar.
Hammond, Works, II. 641.

fartherover†, *adv.* Furthermore; moreover.

And *ferthirover*, for as moche as the caitif body of man is rebel both to reson and to sensualitee, therefore it is worthy the deth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

farthest (fär'ŦHest), *a. superl.* [See *farther* and *furthest*.] Most distant or remote; furthest: as, the *farthest* degree.

To the northwest our *farthest* was Chawonock from Roanoack 130. myles.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 87.

farthest (fär'ŦHest), *adv. superl.* Same as *furthest*.

farthing (fär'ŦHing), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *farding;* < ME. *ferthing, ferthynge*, < AS. *feórthing*, ONorth. *feórthung* (= Icel. *fjórdhungr* = ODan. *fjerdung*, Dan. Sw. *fjerding*, a fourth part of a thing), earlier AS. *feórthling*, a fourth of a penny ("feórthling oththe feórtha dæl thinges, *quadrans*," lit. a 'fourthling' or fourth part of a thing), < *feórtha*, fourth, + dim. *-ing, -ling*.] **1.** An English piece of money

Obverse. Reverse.
Farthing of Charles II., 1672, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account. The old silver penny was deeply impressed with a cross, and being broken made four farthings. Later silver farthings were coined; the first copper farthings were issued by Charles II., and they are now made of bronze.

If thou gene for my love a *ferthinge*,
Thou dolst it with an heuy harte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 177.

Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap:
For there's no ae *fardin* I'll truat thee.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 79).

Now for the partes of Coyne or money, the least in name is a *farthing*, but there are none extant in coyne at this day to my knowledge. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

After all this he calls for satisfaction, when aa he himselfe hath already taken the utmost *farding*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

2†. A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

The *farthings* (fjórdhungar) of Norway and Iceland were territorial districts, the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylki," which answer to the "folks" which we have in our shire-names Norfolk and Suffolk. In Iceland the *farthings* correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its *farthing*-kirk, or parish-church; its *farthing*-thing, or parish veatry; and its *farthing*-doom, or court leet.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 425.

3†. Anything very small; a small quantity.

In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene
Of greece, whan she dronken hadde hire draughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 134.

[In the New Testament *farthing* is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the *assarius*, worth one and a half cents, and the *quadrans*, a quarter of an assarius.]—**Farthing damages.** See *damage*.—**Farthing noble,** an old English gold coin of 1 shilling and 8 pence, equal to the fourth of a noble.

farthingale (fär'ŦHing-gāl), *n.* [Also written *fardingale, fardingal,* formerly *vardingale, vardingall,* etc.; corrupt forms, < OF. *verdugalle, vertugalle,* dim. *vertugadin,* mod. F. *vertugadin* (=It. *verdugale,* dim. *verdugalino*), < Sp. *verdugado,* a farthingale, lit. 'hooped' (cf. Sp. *verdugal,* young shoots growing in a wood after cutting), < *verdugo* (= Pg. *verdugo*), a young shoot of a tree, a rod, a ring for the ears, a hoop, etc., < *verde,* green, < L. *viridis,* green: see *verdant, vert, virid.* The E. form may have been affected by that of *martingale,* q. v.] A contrivance for extending the skirts of women's dresses, resembling the modern hooped skirt and made of ribs of whalebone run into a cloth foundation. It was introduced into England from France about 1545. It reached its greatest degree and inconvenience about 1610, when it gave the skirt an almost perfectly cylindrical form, the top of the cylinder being covered by the short skirt of a kind of basque maintained in a nearly horizontal position, or by loosely puffed folds of the material of the dress. It was still in use as late as 1662. Compare *hoop*[1] and *crinoline.*

And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales,* and things.
Shak., T. of the S., Iv. 3.

Enter Grilla in a rich gown, a great *fardingale,* a great ruff, a muff, a fan, and a coxcomb on her head.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

The Queene arriv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous *fardingals* or guard-infantas.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster *fardingale,* and a bushel of pearls are the features by which every body knows at once the picture of Queen Elizabeth.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

farthing-bound (fär-ŦHing-bound), *a.* Same as *fardel-bound.* [Prov. Eng.]

farthingdale† (fär'ŦHing-dāl), *n.* Same as *fardingdeal.*

farthing-loaf† (fär'ŦHing-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *ferthingloef.*] A loaf sold for a farthing.

3if the *ferthingloff* is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans, tho bakere is in the a-mercy [fine].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S), p. 354.

fasces, *n.* Plural of *fascis.*

fascet (fas'et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *faucet,* q. v.] 1. Same as *faucet.*—2. In *gluss-manuf.*: (*a*) A basket of wire secured to the end of a rod, for the purpose of carrying the bottle from the mold or blowing-rod to the leer. (*b*) A rod put into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose. *E. H. Knight.*

fascia (fash'i-ä), *n.*; pl. *fasciæ* (-ē). [L., a band, bandage, girth, fillet; connected with *fascis,* a bundle.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a band, sash, or fillet of various forms and uses, worn around the head, the waist, the feet and legs, etc.

A white diadem on her head, from whence descended a veil, and that bound with a *fascia* of several coloured silks.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

The legs were protected by flat bands (*fasciæ*) laced round them up to the knees. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Hence—2. In *arch.*, any flat member or molding with but little projection, as the narrow horizontal bands or broad fillets into which the architraves of Ionic and Corinthian entablatures are divided (see cut under *column*); also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.—3. In *bot.*, an encircling or transverse band or ridge.—4. In *music:* (*a*) A tie or bind. (*b*) The sides of a fiddle.—5. In *astron.*, a belt of the planet Jupiter. See *belt,* 3 (*a*).—6. In *surg.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—7. In *anat.*: (*a*) A sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, forming a fibrous membrane resembling tendon or ligament, spread out in a layer, and investing, confining, supporting, and separating or uniting some muscle or any other special tissue, part, or organ of the body; also, such tissue in general; an aponeurosis (which see). The general contour of the body is invested just beneath the skin with a thin, light fascia, known as the *subcutaneous* or *superficial fascia,* as distinguished from the thicker, tougher, and more distinctly fibrous *deep fascia,* which invests and forms sheaths for the muscles, and dips down among the muscles and bundles of muscular fibers, forming fibrous intermuscular septa. Fasciæ being simply condensed layers of the general fibrous connective tissue of the body, there is really no abrupt demarcation or definition between any of them; and the general system of fasciæ is continuous with ligaments, tendons, sinews, periosteum, etc. (*b*) Some fillet-like arrangement of parts; a band: as, the *fascia* dentata, the dentate fascia of the brain, the serrated band of gray matter lying alongside of and beneath the fimbria.—8. In *zoöl.*, a bar, band, or belt of color on the skin or its appendages, as hair, feathers, or scales: chiefly an ornithological term applied to broad crosswise markings, as distinguished from longitudinal stripes or streaks.—**Anal fascia.** Same as *ischiorectal fascia.*—**Aponeurotic fasciæ,** a general name of the deep fasciæ, as distinguished from the superficial or fibro-areolar fasciæ. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Bicipital fascia.** See *bicipital.*—**Cervical fascia,** the fascia of the neck: divided into a superficial above and a deep beneath the platysma muscle.—**Cooper's fascia.** Same as *fascia of Scarpa.*—**Costocoracoid fascia,** the fibrous membrane which stretches between the thorax and the coracoid, investing and protecting the axillary vessels and nerves and sheathing the muscles of the parts, as the subclavius and pectoralis minor. Also called *costocoracoid membrane.*—**Cremasteric fascia,** the delicate membrane which connects the several detached loops of the cremaster muscle, and forms one of the coverings of the spermatic cord or of an inguinal hernia.—**Cribriform fascia,** that extent of the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh which corresponds to the saphenous opening of the fascia lata: so called from being pierced by many holes for the passage of small blood-vessels and lymphatics.—**Dimidiate fascia.** See *dimidiate.*—**Fascia endoabdominalis.** Same as *fascia transversalis.*—**Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis.*—**Fascia endothoracica,** the fascia which lies between the costal pleura and the ribs and intercostal muscles.—**Fascia lata,** the broad fascia of the thigh, or femoral sheath; the specially dense and tough fascia which envelops all the muscles of the thigh, sends intermuscular fascial septa between them, with other prolongations which sheathe the vessels, and is operated upon by a special muscle, the tensor vaginæ femoris.—**Fascia lumbodorsalis,** the conjoined lumbar and dorsal fasciæ.—**Fascia lumborum,** the lumbar fascia.—**Fascia musculitransversi.** Same as *fascia transversalis.*—**Fascia nuchæ,** a thin fascia lying beneath the trapezius and rhomboid muscles.—**Fascia of pyriformis,** a thin extension of the obturator fascia covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus.—**Fascia of Scarpa,** the deeper layer of the superficial layer of the abdominal fascia in the groin.—**Fascia transversalis,** a thin membrane lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum. Also called *subperitoneal fascia.*—**Fibro-areolar fascia,** a general name of the superficial fascia. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Iliac fascia,** the aponeurotic layer which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles.—**Infraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa, covering in the infraspinatus muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Infundibuliform fascia,** the funnel-shaped prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle into the internal abdominal ring, and so into the inguinal canal, investing the spermatic cord for some distance, and forming one of the coverings of an inguinal hernia. Also called *internal spermatic fascia.*—**Intercolumnar fascia,** the thin membrane which is extended between the columns or pillars of the external abdominal ring, occluding that opening to some extent, and thence prolonged upon the spermatic cord, forming one of the coverings of the cord and of an inguinal hernia. Also called *external spermatic fascia.*—**Intercostal fasciæ,** three layers, one covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, one the inner surface of the internal intercostals, and one interposed between those two muscular layers.—**Intermuscular fascia,** any prolongation of a fascia between muscles.—**Ischiorectal fascia,** the fascia which lines part of the ischiorectal fossa, lying upon the external surface of the levator ani muscle, and continuous with the obturator fascia. Also called *anal fascia.*—**Lumbar fascia,** the vertebral or posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, consisting of an anterior layer attached to the anterior surface of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, a middle attached to the apices of those processes and a posterior attached to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The anterior and middle layers inclose the quadratus lumborum muscle, and the middle and posterior the erector spinæ.—**Obturator fascia,** a fascia extending downward from the pelvic fascia upon the upper surface of the levator ani muscle and investing the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum. In the female it is perforated by the vagina.—**Palmar fascia,** the deep fascia of the palm of the hand, into which the tendon of the palmaris muscle expands, and which is continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers. See cut under *muscle.*—**Pelvic fascia,** a membrane lining the pelvic cavity, continuous with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ above and dividing into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ below. Also used so as to include the obturator, rectovesical, and ischiorectal fasciæ.—**Perineal fascia,** the fascia of the perineum. Two parts are distinguished, the superficial and the deep; the latter constitutes in part the triangular ligament.—**Plantar fascia,** the fascia of the sole of the foot; an extremely thick, tough fibrous sheet of glistening pearly texture arising from the os calcis, binding down the deeper structures of the sole, and continuous with the fascial sheaths of the toes.—**Rectovesical fascia,** a fascia between the rectum and the bladder, forming the visceral layer of the general pelvic fascia, lining the upper or internal surface of the levator ani, and partially investing the rectum, bladder, and prostate gland.—**Spermatic fascia.** See *intercolumnar* and *infundibuliform fascia.*—**Subperitoneal fascia,** the fascia transversalis.—**Subscapular fascia,** a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, covering the subscapular muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Supraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane covering in the supraspinatus muscle.—**Temporal fascia,** the fascia attached to the upper temporal ridge above and the zygoma below, covering the temporal muscle, and furnishing on its inner side attachment to some of the fibers of that muscle.

fascia-board (fash'i-ä-bōrd), *n.* In a railroad-car, a projecting molding under the inside cornice. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fasciæ, *n.* Plural of *fascia.*

fascial[1] (fash'i-al), *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

fascial[2] (fash'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *fascialis,* < L. *fascia,* a band.] Pertaining to a fascia; constituting a fascia; consisting of fascia; aponeurotic: as, *fascial* tissue.

fascialis† (fash-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fascia,* a band: see *fascia.*] In *anat.*, the sartorius muscle.

fasciate (fash'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *fasciatus,* < L. *fascia,* a bundle, band: see *fascia.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Banded or compacted together. (*b*) Same as *fasciated,* 2.—2. In *zoöl.*, marked with a fascia or with fasciæ. See *fascia,* 8.

fasciated (fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

For the armes not lying *fasciated,* or wrapt up after the Grecian manner, but in a middle distention, the including lines will strictly make out that figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Affected with fasciation.

The . . . theory that a *fasciated* branch is due, not to over-luxuriance of life, but to a degradation of vital power. *Science*, III. 694.

(*b*) Marked with cross-bands of color. Also *fasciate.*—**Fasciated falcon, finch,** etc. See the nouns.

fasciately (fash'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fasciate manner; in bundles.

Filaments *fasciately* placed together.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

fasciation (fash-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *fasciatio(n-),* < L. *fascia* (kindred with *fascis*), a band: see *fascia.*] 1. The act or manner of binding with fasciæ; specifically, a bandaging.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. That with which something is bound; a fascia.

And even diadems themselves were but *fasciations,* and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

3. In *bot.*, a malformation in plants, in which a stem or branch becomes expanded into a flat, ribbon-like shape, as if several stems were laterally coalescent in one plane. This form of monstrous growth is of frequent occurrence, and in the cockscomb (*Celosia*) it is the ordinary state of the plant.

A number of phenomena, conceded to result from low vital conditions, were considered by him to be inseparably connected with *fasciation,* the essential feature of which is the production of an extraordinary number of buds, with a corresponding suppression of the normal internodal spaces. . . . In severe winters the branches in the *fasciation* wholly die in many cases, while those on other portions of the tree survive. *Science*, III. 694.

4. In *zoöl.*, marking with fasciæ; barring, banding, or transverse striping.

fascicle (fas'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *fascicule,* a part of a book published in numbers, = Sp. *fascículo* = Pg. *fasciculo,* a small bundle of herbs, = It. *fascicolo,* a number of a book, < L. *fasciculus,* a small bundle, packet (as of letters, books, etc.), a nosegay, dim. of *fascis,* a bundle: see *fascis.*] A bundle; a small collection or connected group; a cluster. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) A close cluster, as of leaves, flowers, etc.: sometimes limited in use to a condensed cyme.

Fascicle of Flowers of the Mallow. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Flowers . . . diversified with tints of orange-scarlet, of pale yellow, or of bright orange, which grows deeper every day, and forms a variety of shades according to the age of each blossom that opens in the *fascicle.*
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

(2) In mosses, the tissue of elongated cells taking the place of fibrovascular bundles in the nerves, etc. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a fasciculus. (*c*) A part of a printed work; a small number of printed or written sheets bound together. Also, in all senses, *fasciculus.*

Whole *fascicles* there are, wherein the Professor . . . is not once named. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 53.

fascicled (fas'i-kld), *a.* [< *fascicle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *fasciculate.*

Flowers *fascicled,* fragrant just after sunset and before sunrise. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

fascicular (fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *fasciculus* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *fasciculate.*—**Fascicular system,** in *bot.*, same as *fibrovascular system* (which see, under *fibrovascular*).

Fascicularia (fa-sik-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch of flowers, etc.: see *fascicule*.] A genus of fossil polyzoans, of the family *Tubuliporidæ*, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk, England: so called from the fascicular or clustered shape. Also called *Mcandripora*.

fascicularly (fa-sik′ū-lạr-li), *adv.* Same as *fasciculately*.

fasciculate, fasciculated (fa-sik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. **fasciculatus*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch, etc.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Growing in fascicles or clusters.

Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with *fasciculated* long papillæ on the upper part. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., IV.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having dispersed tufts of long hairs, either arranged in rows or scattered irregularly over the surface. See *fascicule*. (*b*) Split into many long processes: as, *fasciculate* palpi.—3. In *mineral.*, occurring in fibrous bundles of needle-like crystals.—**Fasciculate antennæ**, antennæ which have several small tufts or pencils of hairs on the joints.—**Fasciculate palpi**, specifically, those palpi in which the terminal joint is split into slender laminæ.

fasciculately (fa-sik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a fasciculate manner. Also *fascicularly*.

fasciculation (fa-sik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate.—2. That which is fasciculated.

fascicule (fas′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *fascicule*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle: see *fascicle*.] In *entom.*, a bundle of close-set hairs, usually converging at the top: used of the clothing of insects.

fasciculi, *n.* Plural of *fasciculus*.

Fasciculinea (fa-sik-ū-lin′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fasciculineus*, aggregated into bundles, < L. *fasciculus*, a bundle: see *fasciculus*.] A group of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells aggregated into bundles or fasciculi.

fasciculite (fa-sik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *fasciculus* + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende of a fascicular structure.

fasciculus (fa-sik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fasciculi* (-lī). [L.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Same as *fascicle*.

I am not prepared to accept from any one a *fasciculus* of conditional propositions as a substitute for science. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 724.

The sixth *fasciculus* of Dr. Fisher's Manuel de Conchyliologie has appeared. *Science*, III. 54.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a bundle; a set of something, as fibers, banded or bundled together. Specifically—(*a*) One of the bundles of nervous tissue composing the spinal cord; one of the pillars of the cord or medulla oblongata. (*b*) A bundle of muscular fibers.

A small bundle of muscular fibers separated from similar bundles by the endomysium, and when bound together by the perimysium with other *fasciculi* forming the muscle. *Quain*, Anat., I. 186.

3. A nosegay.—**Arcuate fasciculus.** See *arcuate*.—**Fasciculi graciles**, the slender fascicles lying on either side of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, terminating in the clavæ of the medulla oblongata.—**Fasciculi teretes**, the round fascicles, a pair of bundles of nerve-tissue in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, lying parallel with each other alongside the median line, and derived in part from the lateral tract of the spinal cord, in part from the restiform bodies.—**Fasciculus uncinatus, fasciculus unciformis**, the hooked fascicle, a bundle of white fibers in the fissure of Sylvius, connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum.—**Olivary fasciculus**, a bundle of nerve-fibers behind the olivary body of the medulla oblongata and continuous with the lateral column of the spinal cord.

fascinate (fas′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fascinated*, ppr. *fascinating*. [< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare* (> It. *af-fascinare* = Sp. Pg. *fascinar* = F. *fasciner*), enchant, bewitch, charm (by the eyes or tongue); cf. *fascinum*, *fascinus*, a bewitching, witchcraft. The resemblance to Gr. *βασκαίνειν*, slander, malign, disparage, grudge, envy, later bewitch (by means of spells, an evil eye, etc.), *βάσκανος*, slander, envy, malice, later sorcery, witchcraft, is imperfect, and appears to be accidental.] I. *trans.* 1. To bewitch; act on by witchcraft or by some analogous powerful or irresistible influence; hence, to influence the imagination, reason, or will of in an uncontrollable manner. See *fascination*.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *E. Griffith*, tr. of Cuvier.

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To enchant; captivate; excite the passions or affections of, and allure powerfully or irresistibly.

His [Essex's] mind, ardent, susceptible, . . . was *fascinated* by the genius and accomplishments of Bacon. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=Syn. *Charm*, etc. (see *enchant*); to throw or bring under a spell, hold spell-bound, entrance, enamour.

II. *intrans.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections . . . have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon*, Envy.

The richness and vigour of the Mahadeo temple redeem its want of elegance, and *fascinate* in spite of its somewhat confused outline. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 456.

fascinating (fas′i-nā-ting), *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating: as, a most *fascinating* poem.

But when his tender strength in time shall rise
To dare ill tongues, and *fascinating* eyes.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva.

Monseigneur was at a little supper most nights, with *fascinating* company. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, vii.

fascinatingly (fas′i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a fascinating manner; alluringly; charmingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fascination* = Sp. *fascinacion* = Pg. *fascinação* = It. *fascinazione*, *af-fascinazione*, < L. *fascinatio*(*n*-), an enchanting, a bewitching, < *fascinare*, enchant, bewitch: see *fascinate*.] 1. The act of bewitching; enchantment; hence, a subtle, irresistible influence upon the imagination, reason, or will. It was formerly generally believed, and still is believed by uneducated and barbarous people, that certain persons have the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them or administering anything to them; against this fascination divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies have been used. (See *captation*, 2.) The notion of the "evil eye," which still exists, is a vestige of this superstition. (See *the evil eye*, under *evil*1.) Of the lower animals fascination, as a power exerted or as an effect, has been almost universally attributed to venomous reptiles, as the rattlesnake or the cobra, with much evidence in its favor upon the face of observed incidents, but as yet without satisfactory scientific determination.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies than the body of the imaginant. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

The Turks hang old rags . . . on their fairest horses, . . . to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller*.

2. A fascinating influence upon the passions and affections; a powerful attraction; a spell; a charm: as, the *fascinations* of society.

The gift of *fascination*, the power to charm when, where, and whom she would. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

Speculative minds cannot resist the *fascination* of metaphysics, even when forced to admit that its inquiries are hopeless. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 6.

Her face had a wonderful *fascination* in it. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, p. 223.

3. The state of being fascinated or bewitched, or under the sway of a powerful attraction or a commanding and more or less mysterious influence; specifically, a certain hypnotic state. See the extract.

As an addition to the investigations of Charcot and Dumont-pallier, Dr. Brémaud, in 1884, made the discovery that there was a fourth hypnotic state, *fascination*, which preceded the three others, and manifested itself by a tendency to muscular contractions, as well as through sensitiveness to hallucination and suggestion, but at the same time left to the subject a full consciousness of his surroundings, and remembrance of what had taken place. *Science*, IX. 544.

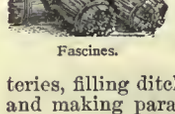
=Syn. Spell, charm, magic, sorcery, witchery.

fascinator (fas′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *fascinateur*, a., = Sp. Pg. *fascinador*, n., = It. *fascinatore*, < L. *fascinare*, fascinate: see *fascinate*.] One who or that which fascinates.

fascinatress (fas′i-nā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fascinatrice*, a., fem., = It. *fascinatrice*, n.; as *fascinator* + *-ess*.] A woman who fascinates. [Rare.]

"She's an enchantress, . . . a charmer," I said, "a *fascinatress*." *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, p. 42.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *n.* [< F. *fascine*, OF. *fascine*, *faissine* = It. *fascina*, < L. *fascina*, a bundle of sticks, a fagot, < *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. A fagot; specifically (*milit.*), a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood bound at both ends and in the middle, used in fortification, raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes fascines dipped in melted pitch or tar are used to set fire to an enemy's lodgments or other works. In civil engineering fascines are used in the construction of sea- and river-walls to prevent the washing away of the shores, or to collect silt, mud, etc., to elevate the bottom, and so form an island, as in Holland.


Fascines.

Where it was found impossible, orders were given to the horse of the second line of the allies to provide themselves, each squadron with twenty *fascines*, to facilitate the passage. *N. Tindal*, Hist. Eng. (trans.), Anne, an. 3 (1704).

Our general had been busy for the last two hours, throwing up an entrenchment with *fascines*, earth-bags, and chevaux de frize. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, p. 42.

2. A bundle of fagots used in oyster-culture for the spat to attach to; a stool.—**Fascine battery.** See *battery*.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fascined*, ppr. *fascining*. [< *fascine*, *n.*] To protect with fascines.

All new or old levees on the unsettled and uncultivated lands, situated on the river or on the bayous running to and from the same, or other waters connected therewith, shall be constantly *fascined* or palisaded. *Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1866 (rep. 1876), p. 163.

fascine-dweller (fa-sēn′ dwel″ėr), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of those people of prehistoric time who constructed and used fascine-dwellings. *R. Munroe.*

fascine-dwelling (fa-sēn′dwel″ing), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of a class of lake-dwellings characterizing a certain prehistoric period in some localities. These dwellings were built upon platforms which rested upon foundations formed of layers of sticks laid horizontally, one over the other, until they projected above the surface of the water. Compare *pile-dwelling*, *palafitte*. *R. Munroe.*

fascinous† (fas′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *fascinum*, witchcraft: see *fascinate*.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

fasciola (fa-sī′ō-lạ), *n.*; pl. *fasciolæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage: see *fascia*.] 1. The fascia dentata of the brain. See *fascia*, 7 (*b*). *Wilder*, 1881. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of flukes or trematoid worms. *F. hepatica* is found in the bile-ducts of various mammals, and occasionally in man. (*b*) A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, or land-planarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*. *F. terrestris*, of Europe, is an example.—3. In *entom.*, a short transverse band or fascia; a small or narrow band. Also *fasciole*, *fasciolet*.—**Fasciola cinerea.** Same as *cinerea*.

fasciolar (fa-sī′ō-lạr), *a.* [< *fasciola* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to the fasciola, or fascia dentata of the brain.

Fasciolaria (fas″i-ō-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage (see *Fasciola*), + *-aria*.] A genus of gastropods, having a fusiform shell and a columella with oblique folds. *F. gigantea*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, is the largest gastropod known, reaching a length of nearly two feet. *F. tulipa* and *F. distans* are common along the coast of Florida.

Fasciolaria tulipa.

Fasciolariidæ (fas″i-ō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fasciolaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous gastropods, typified by the genus *Fasciolaria*. They have a more or less fusiform shell, distinguished by the development of a tortuous columella surmounted by oblique plaits or folds. Some of the species reach a large size, and all are inhabitants of warm waters.

fasciolarioid (fas″i-ō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Fasciolaria* + *-oid*.] Having characteristics of the *Fasciolariidæ*.

Troschel finds a *fasciolarioid* dentition in Fusus syracusanus. *Tryon*, Struct. and Syst. Conchology, II. 126.

fasciole (fas′i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *fasciola*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fasciola*, 3.—2. In echinoderms, one of the tracts or bands of modified spines of some echinids. Also called *semita*.

fasciolet (fas′i-ō-let), *n.* [< *fasciole* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, same as *fasciola*, 3.

fascis (fas′is), *n.*; pl. *fasces* (-ēz). [L.] 1. A bundle, as of rods or fibers.

That the ganglionic roots of the spinal nerves were the *fasces* or funiculi for sensation. *Sir C. Bell.*

2. *pl.* In *Rom. antiq.*, bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an ax bound in with them, the blade projecting, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb. The modern form, common as an ornament, etc., in which the ax-head projects beyond the top of the bundle of rods, was unknown to the ancients.

Fasces of a Roman magistrate.

Golden chairs, gilt chariots, triumphal robes were piled one upon another with laurelled *fasces*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 491.

fasel[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *fasyll;* < ME. *faselen* = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out; a freq. form (cf. OHG. *fasōn*, investigate, G. *fasen*, separate the fibers or threads), < AS. *fæs*, n., pl. *fasu*, a fringe: see *fass* and *fassings*, *feeze*[3].] To ravel out.

Facelyn [var. *faselyn*], as clothys, villo [vello].
Prompt. Parv., p. 150.

I *fasyll* out, as aylke or velvet dothe, je ravele; my sleeve is *fasylled*, ma manche est ravelee. *Palsgrave.*

fasel[1]†, *n.* [= D. *vezel*, a thread, fiber, filament: see *fasel*[1], *v.*, and *fass.*] 1. A thread.—2. A flaw in cloth. *Withals; Halliwell.*

fasel[2], **phasel** (fas'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fesel;* < ME. *fasel* (= F. *faséole*), < L. *faselus*, *faseolus*, *phaselus*, *phasellus*, < Gr. *φάσηλος*, kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, tr. of Virgil.

fash[1] (fash), *v.* [Sc., < OF. *fascher*, mod. *fâcher*, anger, displease, offend, = Pr. *fastigar*, *fasticar* = OSp. *hastiar*, Sp. *fastidiar* = It. *fastidiare*, disgust, vex, tire, < ML. as if **fastidiare*, this form taking the place of L. *fastidire*, feel disgust at, dislike, < L. *fastidium* (> It. *fastidio* = Sp. *hastío*, OSp. *fastío* = Pg. *fastio* = Cat. *fastig* = Pr. *fastig*, *fastic* = OF. *fasti*), disgust, loathing, aversion: see *fastidious.*] **I.** *trans.* To trouble; annoy; vex.

London is *fashed* with a defluxion.
Baillie, Letters, I. 215.

It's as plain as a pike-staff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be some of your love nonsense; for it's mainly that as *fashes* the lasses. *Cornhill Mag.*

To fash one's thumb, to give one's self trouble.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do ye sae to, and never *fash your thumb.*
Ramsay, Poems, II. 71.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be annoyed; be vexed.

The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash.*
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To take trouble; be at pains: as, you needna *fash.*—3. To be weary.

You soon *fash* of a good office. *Scotch proverb.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

fash[1] (fash), *n.* [Sc., < *fash*, *v.*] 1. Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

O' a' the num'rous human dools, . . .
The tricks o' knaves, or *fash* o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. Pains; care.

Without further *fash* on my part. *De Quincey.*

3. A troublesome person: usually in a derogatory sense.

fash[2] (fash), *n.* [Prob. < F. *fasce*, OF. *faisse*, a band: see *fesse* and *fascia.*] 1. The mark left by the mold upon a cast bullet.—2. *Naut.*, an irregular seam.

fash[3] (fash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *fass.*] 1. The tops of turnips.—2. A fringe, or a row of anything worn like a fringe. [Prov. Eng.]

fash[4] (fash), *a.* [Cf. *fash*[2], 1.] Rough: applied to metal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fashery (fash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fasheries* (-iz). [Sc., < OF. *fascherie*, F. *fâcherie*, anger, displeasure, offense, annoyance, < OF. *faschier*, F. *fâcher*, anger, displease: see *fash*[1], *n.*] Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasheries* on his account. *Galt.*

She was a religious hypochondriac, it appears, whom, not without some cross and *fashery* of mind and body, he [John Knox] was good enough to tend.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

fashion[1] (fash'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *facioun*, *fasoun*, *fazoun*, *fason*, *fassyone*, < OF. *faceon*, *fazan*, *façon*, *faehon*, F. *façon* = Pr. *faisso* = Sp. *facion* = Pg. *feitio* = It. *fazione*, fashion, form, make, outward appearance, < L. *factio*(*n*-), a making (usually in the particular sense of company, faction), < *facere*, make: see *fact.* Cf. *faction*, a doublet of *fashion.*] 1. The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance or constitution; shape: as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Of that fair fruit he ate a part,
And was transformed likewise
Into the *fashion* of a hart.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 87).

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. 2 Ki. xvi. 10.

By Heaven, I will;
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam—if I know your sex,
From the *fashion* of your bones.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Customary make or style in dress, ornament, furnishings, or anything subject to variations of taste or established usage; specifically, that mode or style of dress and personal adornment prevalent at any time in polished or genteel society: as, the latest *fashions;* what so changeable as *fashion?*

The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

No man might change the *fashion* vsed in his owne Countrey, when hee went into another, that all might bee knowne of what Countrey they were.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 879.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

Fashion in the distant wilds of Africa tortures and harasses poor humanity as much as in the great prison of civilisation. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 26.

3. Manner; way; mode.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve;
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Hall was made a Castle, garnished with Artillery and Weapons, in a most Warlike *Fashion.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

If I die, it [my book] shall come to you in that *fashion* that your letter desires it. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

Our ships had not lain there many days before the Natives came from all the Country about, and fell a building them Houses after their *fashion.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 13.

The same word was pronounced and spelt in different *fashions* by English writers living in different localities.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 69.

[In this sense used with a specific adjective or noun to form a phrase or a compound noun in adverbial construction: as, to ride *man-fashion;* to speak *American fashion.*]

4. Custom; prevailing practice.

"'Twas never my mothers *fashion*," she said,
"Nor shall it e'er be mine."
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in question. *Tillotson.*

It is almost a *Fashion* to admire her.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

It is the *fashion* to say that the progress of civilisation is favourable to liberty. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. Conformity to the ways of fashionable society; good breeding; gentility; good style.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

They [the Sciotes] have about fifty Roman priests, . . . and all the Roman catholics of *fashion* speak Italian very well. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Lady T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be out of the *fashion?*
Sir Peter. The *fashion*, indeed! what had you to do with the *fashion* before you married me?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

6. Fashionable people collectively: as, the beauty and *fashion* of the town were present. —**After a fashion**, to a certain extent; in a sort; with some approach to accuracy or completeness: as, he has done it *after a fashion.*

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat-women, the Jews, and the emancipationist *after a fashion.*
Marryat.

In a fashion, in a way; after a fashion.—**In fashion**, in keeping with the prevailing mode, style, or practice.

He continues to wear a coat and doublet of the same cut that were *in fashion* at the time of his repulse.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

Out of fashion, not in keeping with prevailing modes or practices.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Form*, *Shape*, etc. (see *figure*); cut, appearance, cast.—**4.** *Manner*, *Practice*, etc. See *custom.*—**5.** Conventionality, style.

fashion[1] (fash'ọn), *v. t.* [< *fashion*[1], *n.*] 1. To form; give shape or figure to; mold: as, to *fashion* toys.

That is inough for me, seeking but to *fashion* an art, & not to finish it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

Private repentance they said must appear by every man's *fashioning* his own life contrary unto the customs and ordera of this present world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? Isa. xlv. 9.

In some points it [English law] has been *fashioned* to suit our feelings; in others, it has gradually *fashioned* our feelings to suit itself. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The country's flinty face,
Like wax, their *fashioning* skill betrays.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

2. To fit; adapt; accommodate.

Lawes ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Every man must *fashion* his gait according to his calling.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 2.

3†. To frame; invent; contrive.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to roh love from any.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3.

I'll *fashion* an excuse. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

fashion[2] (fash'ọn), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *farcin*, which is a var. of *farcin*, q. v.] Same as *farcy:* usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

His horse, . . . infected with the *fashions.*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

What shall we learn by travel?
Fashions?
That's a beastly disease.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

If he have outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ringbone, wind-gall, or *fashion*, or, sir, a galled back, we let him blood.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and England, [p. 120.

fashionable (fash'ọn-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Capable of being shaped or fashioned. *Hieron.*—2. Conforming to established fashion, custom, or prevailing practice: as, a *fashionable* dress or hat; *fashionable* opinions.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of *fashionable* propriety, . . . who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. *T. Chalmers.*

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; polished: as, a *fashionable* man; *fashionable* society.

For time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of people of fashion: as, *fashionable* waste.

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, *fashionable* mien,
And pretty face. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 421.

5. Patronized, resorted to, or occupied by people of fashion: as, a *fashionable* tailor or hatter; a *fashionable* watering-place or neighborhood. =**Syn. 2.** Stylish, customary, usual.

II. *n.* A person of fashion: chiefly used in the plural: as, this establishment is patronized by the *fashionables.*

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hymeneal altar. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, ii.

Me and the other *fash'nables* only come last night.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxv.

fashionableness (fash'ọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fashionable; modish elegance; conformity to the prevailing custom or style, especially in dress.

These are the hard tasks of a Christian, worthy of our sweat, worthy of our rejoycing, all which that Babylonish religion shifteth off with a careless *fashionablenesse*, as if it had not to do with the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, iii. 3.

fashionably (fash'ọn-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress *fashionably.*

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

A mind
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way.
Cowper, Hope, l. 92.

fashional† (fash'ọn-al), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *fashionable.* *Donne.*

fashionate† (fash'ọn-āt), *a.* Same as *fashionable.* *Dekker.*

fashioner (fash'ọn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner*, so is the womanne but the matier and sufferer.
J. Udall, On Cor. xxxi.

2†. A modiste.

Is a bugle-maker a lawful calling? or the confect-makers? . . . or your French *fashioner?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Scott.*

fashioning-needle (fash'ọn-ing-nē'dl), *n.* One of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work.

fashionist (fash'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ist.*] An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, I. iii. 5.

fashionless (fash'ọn-les), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-less.*] Having no fashion; not in accordance with fashion. *Craig.*

fashionly† (fash'ọn-li), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Fashionable.

And thou gallant, that readest and deridest this madnesse of Fashion, if thine eyes were not dazeled with lightnesse . . . of selfe-reflected Vanitie, mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and a more *fashionly* monster of thy selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

fashion-monger (fash'ọn-mung″gėr), *n.* One who leads the fashion, or affects great gentility.

Swearing they hold an excellent qualitie, and to be a *fashion-monger* in oathes, glorious. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

fashion-mongering (fash'ọn-mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Setting or following the fashion; foppish.

fashion-monging (fash'ọn-mung″ging), *a.* [For *fashion-mongering.*] Same as *fashion-mongering.*

Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-monging* boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

fashion-piece (fash'ọn-pēs), *n.* Same as *fashion-timber.*

fashion-plate (fash'ọn-plāt), *n.* An engraving exhibiting current fashions in dress.

fashion-timber (fash'ọn-tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on the outside of the stern of a wooden ship forming the ends of the ellipse or parallelogram just above the transom. Also *fashion-piece.*

fashious (fash'us), *a.* [< OF. *fascheux*, F. *fâcheux*, troublesome, < *fascher*, trouble, fash, ult. < L. *fastidiosus:* see *fash*[1] and *fastidious.*] Troublesome; vexatious. [Scotch.]

Favour wi' wooing was *fashious* to seek.
The Laird o' Cockpen.

It's a *fashious* affair when you're out on a ride . . .
And you come to a place where three crossroads divide.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

fashiousness (fash'us-nes), *n.* Troublesomeness; vexatiousness. [Scotch.]

fasil[1]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *fasel*[1].

fasil[2] (fas'il), *v. i.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with *fasel*, ravel out (cf. *feeze*[4], dawdle, with *feeze*[3], ravel out): see *fasel*[1], *feeze*[4].] To dawdle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

faskidar (fas'ki-där), *n.* A Scotch name of one of the skua-gulls or jaegers.

fasont, *n.* A Middle English form of *fashion*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fasst, *n.* [< ME. **fas* (not found), < AS. *fæs*, a fringe, = OHG. *faso*, m., *fase*, f., MHG. *vase*, G. *fase*, MHG. also *vaser*, G. *faser* (cf. E. *fasel*[1] = D. *vezel*), a thread, fiber, filament. Cf. *fassings* and *fasel*[1]. Cf. *fash*[3].] A fringe; in the plural, tassels, hangings. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

fassaite, fassite (fas'a-īt, fas'īt), *n.* [< *Fassa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa in Tyrol.

fassings (fas'ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; < *fass* + *-ing*[1].] Any hanging fibers or roots of plants, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fassite, *n.* See *fassaite.*

fast[1] (fâst), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *fest;* < ME. *fast, fest, fæst,* < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified, = OS. *fast* = OFries. *fest* = D. *vast* = MLG. LG. *fast, fest* = OHG. *fasti, festi, feste*, MHG. *veste, vest*, G. *fest* = Icel. *fastr* = Sw. Dan. *fast* = Goth. **fasts* (not found), fixed, firm, strong: see *fast*[2] and *fast*[3]. In comp. *earth-fast, stead-fast, sooth-fast*, etc., *shame-fast* (corruptly *shame-faced*), etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place; immovable.

For never wight so *fast* in sell could sit,
But him perforce unto the ground it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 60.

2. Strong against attack; fortified.

Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *wæste.*
Layamon, ii. 71.

Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. Fixed in such a way as to prevent detachment, separation, removal, or escape; tight; secure; close; not loose nor easily detachable: as, take a *fast* hold; make *fast* the door; make *fast* a rope. Used elliptically in whaling, in exclamation, to indicate that the harpoon has pierced the whale, and that the boat is thus fast to it.

Neither the sum that containes him, nor the particularities descending from him, giue any *fast* handle to their carping disprayse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

'Tis true, they have us *fast*, we cannot scape 'em.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . .
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold.
Milton, P. R., iv. 480.

One end of the line was made *fast* to a telegraph post.
R. L. Stevenson, Popular Authors.

4. Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful.

You shall finde me as *fast* a Frend to you and yours as perchance any you haue.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

In heart they are neither *fast* to God nor man.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

5. Tenacious; not fugitive; durable; lasting; permanent in tint: as, *fast* colors; *fast* to milling or to washing (said of colors, or of materials which will not change color under those operations).

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells.
Bacon, Gardens.

A material is called *fast* to washing if it will stand boiling with a neutral or slightly alkaline soap without changing or losing any appreciable quantity of its colour.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

6†. Close, as sleep; deep; sound.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

7. In use; not to be had. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Fast and loose.** (*a*) A cheating game practised at fairs by gipsies and sharpers, now called *prick the garter*, or *prick at the loop.* A belt or strap having been doubled and rolled up, with the double or loop in the center, is laid on its edge on a board or table; the dupe is then induced to bet that he can catch the double or loop with a skewer while the belt or strap is unrolled, but the sharper draws it out in such a way as to make this impossible. Hence, *to play fast and loose* is to say one thing and do another; be slippery, inconstant, or unreliable.

Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast and loose*,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

But, if you use these knick-knacks,
This *fast and loose*, with faithful men and honest,
You'll be the first will find it.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

(*b*) The game of prison-bars or prisoner's-base. [Prov. Eng.] —**Fast-and-loose pulleys**, two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a main shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and when the pulley-shaft is to be stopped the band is shifted to the loose pulley.—**Fast blue, brown, red**, etc. See the nouns.—**Fast boat**, in *whaling*, a boat attached by its whale-line to a harpoon embedded in a whale: opposed to *loose boat.*—**Fast colors.** See *color.*—**Fast fish**, in *whaling*, a whale made fast to a boat by the tow-line. Also *fast whale.* See *fast boat.*—**Fast yellow.** Same as *acid-yellow.*—**Hard and fast.** See *hard.*—**To make fast.** (*a*) To fasten: as, to *make fast* the door or the shutter. (*b*) *Naut.*, to belay: as, to *make fast* a rope.—**To play fast and loose.** See *fast and loose*, above.

II. *n.* [< *fast*, *a.* The naut. sense is Scand.: ME. *fest*, < Icel. *festr*, mod. *festi*, a rope, cord, cable, *skut-festr*, stern-fast, *stafn-festr*, stem-fast, *bjarg-festr*, life-line, etc.] **1.** That which fastens or holds. Specifically (*naut.*), a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, pier, etc.: named *bow-, head-, quarter-, stern-*, or *breast-fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached. By the breast-fast the vessel is secured broadside to the wharf or pier.

2. Immovable shore-ice.

The *fast*, as the whalers call the immovable shore-ice, could be seen in a nearly unbroken sweep, passing by Bushnell's Island, and joining the coast not far from where I stood. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 279.

3. An underlayer; an understratum. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

fast[1] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste, feste*, firmly, immovably, strongly, powerfully; in reference to sleeping, soundly; in reference to place, near, close, in adv. phrase *faste by, faste besyde* (these two uses being Scand.: cf. Icel. *sofa fast*, be fast asleep; *leita fast eptir* (lit. seek close after, 'lait after'), press hard, *legja fast at*, close with one (in a sea-fight), etc.; cf. *hard* in a similar use, *hard by, hard upon*), < AS. *fæste*, firmly, immovably (= OS. *fasto* = OFries. *feste, festa, fest* = D. *vast* = OHG. *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, G. *fast, fest*, firmly, immovably, strongly, very, = Icel. Dan. Sw. *fast*, fast, hard, etc.: see *fast*[2], *adv.*), < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm: see *fast*[1], *a.*] **1.** So as to be fixed or firm; so as to be firmly fixed in its place or in a desired position; firmly; immovably: as, the door sticks *fast.*

Hi leten hem digte a gret schip, and above hit al bicaste
With bole huden [bull-hides] strouge ynou ynailed therto
faste. *St. Brandan* (ed. Wright), p. 5.

Yet shalt thou have a sign; and I will *fast*
Seal 't on thy faithless Tongue which asked it.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 97.

The business, the pleasure, or the amusement we left, sticks *fast* to us; and perhaps engrosses that heart for a time, which should then be taken up altogether in spiritual addresses. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

2. In *archery*, used elliptically for *stand fast*, or some similar injunction, in cautioning a person against passing between the shooter and the target, and directing him to stand fast, or remain where he is.

He that shot the arrow was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before the discharge of the weapon, cried out "*fast*," the signal usually given upon such occasions. *Stowe*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 120.

3†. Strongly; vehemently; greatly; hard.

The child weped al-way wonderliche *fast.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 345.

4. Tenaciously; durably; permanently.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How *fast* they hold, like colours of a shell.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5†. Eagerly.

He toke hym to his teut, talket with hym *fast;*
Fraynet at the freike of his fell dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7915.

6. Soundly; closely; deeply.

Sume men slapeth *faste*, and sume nappeth.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 201.

He most comfortably incouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being *fast* asleepe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 120.

7. Close; near: as, *fast* by; *fast* beside. See below.—**Fast by** or **fast beside**, close or near to; hard by.

Faste besyde is another yle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.

Gawein caught Gringalet be the bridell, and ledde hym to a greve ther *faste by* of half a myle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Balin's horse
Was *fast beside* an alder.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fast[1]† (fâst), *v. t.* [< ME. *fasten, festen*, make fast, fix, fasten, < AS. *fæstan* (comp. *ge-, be-fæstan*) (usually in the form *fæstnian:* see *fasten*[1]), fasten (= OS. *festian*, make fast, = D. *vesten*, surround with a wall, = OHG. *fastan, festan*, MHG. *vesten*, make fast, = Icel. *festa* = Sw. *fästa* = Dan. *fæste*, make fast, fasten, fix), < *fæst*, fast, fixed: sco *fast*[1], *a.* The Goth. *fastan* means only 'keep, hold, observe,' and is appar. identical with *fastan*, fast, abstain from food: see *fast*[3].] **1.** To make fast; fix; fasten.

Thus sall I *feste* it fast. *York Plays*, p. 43.

Thanne rede I that we no lenger atande,
But ilke man *feste* on hym a hande,
And harle hym hense in hye.
York Plays, p. 348.

That it were boundyn in clothis and *fastid* with smale lynnen clothis. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxx. 21 (Oxf.).

Specifically—**2**†. To join in marriage; marry.

That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
But he were prynce or pryncys pere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

He is sori of his lif
That is *fast* [fasted] to such a wif.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

fast[2] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste*, swiftly, quickly, a particular use of the adv. *faste*, firmly, strongly, powerfully, due to Scand. influence: cf. Icel. adv. *fast* (neut. of *fastr*, a.) in *fylgja fast*, follow fast, *eldask fast*, age fast, *drekka fast*, drink hard, etc., = ODan. *fast*, much, swiftly, at once, near to, almost, yet, even though, = Sw. *fast*, nearly, almost, though, although: same as *fast*[1], *adv.* See *fast*[1], *adv.* The E. adj. *fast*[2], quick, is from the adv. With *fast*, fixed and fast, quick, cf. G. *fix*, fast, fixed, also fast, quick, nimble, ready, = Dan. *fix*, fixed, colloq. smart, quick, < L. *fixus*, fixed.] Swiftly; rapidly; quickly; with quick motion or in rapid succession: as, to run *fast;* to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast;* it rains *fast;* the blows fell thick and *fast.*

Faster than spring-time showers comes thought on thought. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Our losa is trifling; for many of the rebels fled as *fast* as the glorious dragoons. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.

But as *fast* as the experiences increase in number, complexity, and variety; and as *fast* as there develop the faculties for grasping the representations of them in all their width, and multiplicity, and diversity; so *fast* does thought become less restricted to the established channels. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

When we reached Travemünde it was snowing *fast*, and a murky chaos beyond the sandy bar concealed the Baltic. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 14.

To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful; live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers or resources quickly.

fast[2] (fâst), *a.* [Not found as adj. in ME.; < *fast*[2], *adv.* The W. *ffest*, fast, quick, speedy, *ffestin*, of active nature, *ffestinio, ffestu*, hasten, make haste, are of L. origin; cf. L. *festinus*, fast, quick, speedy, *festinare*, hasten, etc.: see *festinate.*] **1.** Swift; quick in motion; rapid; that moves, advances, or acts with celerity or

speed: as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* cruiser; a *fast* printing-press.

The old Lapp woman, Elsa, who had been sent for, drove up in her pulk, behind a *fast* reindeer.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 108.

2. Done or accomplished with celerity; speedily performed; occupying comparatively little time: as, a *fast* passage or journey; a *fast* race; *fast* work.—3. Being in advance of a standard; too far ahead: used of timepieces and reckonings of time: as, the clock or watch is *fast*, or ten minutes *fast*; your time is *fast*.

Mean time . . . is given in most calendars and almanacs, frequently under the headings "clock slow," "clock *fast*."
Encyc. Brit., VII. 154.

4. Furnishing or concerned with rapid transportation: as, a *fast* train; a *fast*-freight line; a *fast* route; a *fast* station.

As it was not a "*fast*" station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 245.

5. Eager in the pursuit of pleasure or frivolity; devoted to pleasure and gayety; dissipated: as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* man; a *fast* life. When applied to a woman, it commonly indicates that she does not abide by strict rules of propriety, imitates the manners or habits of a man, etc.

Catullus . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 4.

A *fast* young woman, with the lavish ornament and somewhat overpowering perfume of the demi-monde.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

A *fast* man is not necessarily (like the London *fast* man) a rowing man, though the two attributes are often combined in the same person; he is one who dresses flashily, talks big, and spends, or affects to spend, money very freely. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 39.

Oh, there is a *fast* enough life at some of the hotels in the summer. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 333.

Fast freight, freight or merchandise forwarded at once and with special haste.

fast[2]† (fâst), *v. t.* [ME. *fasten*; < *fast*[2], *adv.*] To hasten.

He preiede her to *faste* her for his sake.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 56.

fast[3] (fâst), *v. i.* [< ME. *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæstan* = OFries. *festia* = D. *vasten* = OHG. *fastēn*, MHG. *fasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastan*, fast, abstain from food, L. *jejunare*. It is not clear that *fast* in this sense is identical with *fast*[1], *v.*, make fast, etc. The forms are alike only in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, *fastubni*, a keeping, observance, with *fastan*, fast, *fastubni*, a fast. So ML. *observare*, lit. keep, observe, is found equiv. to *abstinere*, abstain, fast. It is not unlikely that Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, is a different word from *fast*[1], make fast; there is no Goth. adj. **fasts* = E. *fast*[1], *a.*, to support it.] 1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; omit to take nourishment: go hungry.

Thei *fasten* an hool Monethe in the yeer, and eten noughte but he nyghte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked.
Milton, P. R., ii. 284.

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body, as a religious duty. See *fast*[3], *n.*, and *fast-day*.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. Mat. vi. 16.

That reverend British Saint . . .
. . . did so truly *fast*,
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the Leeks he gather'd in the fields.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 228.

Samuel chuseth this [Mizpah] as the fittest place for them to *fast* and pray, and confess their sins in.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Mortify
Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns;
Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*
Whole Lents, and pray. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

To fast on a debtor or **dependent**, anciently, in Ireland, to wait for a certain time at his residence without food, as a preliminary to levying upon his goods, when the debtor was of a rank higher than the creditor.

In certain cases, as for instance where the defendant was a Rig, the plaintiff was obliged to *fast upon him*, after he had given him his summons or Fasc, and before he made his distress.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. [cclxxxiii.

fast[3] (fâst), *n.* [< ME. *fast*, *faste*, shorter form (as in Scand., etc.) of *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæsten* = OS. *fastunnia* (once *fasta*, in dat. *fastun*) = D. *vaste*, fast, Lent, = OFries. *festa* = OHG. *fasta*, *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, *vasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastubni*, a fast, < *fastan*, fast: see *fast*[3], *v.* It will be seen that *fast*[3], like *Lent*, has lost the final syllable *-en*.] 1. A state of fasting; abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

As surfeit is the father of much *fast*,
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve hours' *fast*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious penance or discipline, as a means of propitiation, or as an expression of grief under affliction present or prospective. Roman Catholic theologians distinguish between *natural* and *ecclesiastical fasts*. In the former, which are required of those who are about to communicate, there is a total abstinence from all food and drink; the latter imposes certain limits and restrictions as regards both the kind and the quantity of the food.

Spare *Fast*, that oft with gods doth diet.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Still rebel nature holds out half my heart;
Nor prayers nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 27.

To prayer and praise
She gave herself, to *fast* and alms.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A time of fasting; the prescribed period or duration of abstinence. The only fast ordained by the Mosaic law was that of the day of atonement; but other fasts were subsequently instituted on account of great national calamities, and special fasts also were appointed on account of special impending peril. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons over twenty-one years of age are required to observe appointed days of fasting, on which, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, as the requirements of health, they are required not to eat more than one full meal. These days include the forty days of Lent, the ember-days, the Fridays of the four weeks of Advent, and the vigils of Pentecost or Whit-Sunday, of the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, of All Saints, and of Christmas day. All Fridays not fast-days are days of abstinence. (See *fast-day*, 1.) In the Greek Church, in addition to the forty days of Lent, there are three principal fasts, each lasting a week: (1) that of the Holy Spirit, immediately after Pentecost; (2) that of the Virgin, in August; and (3) that of the Nativity. In the Episcopal Church, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fasts; Lent, the ember-days, the three rogation-days, and all Fridays are only days of abstinence.

The *fast* of the fourth month, . . . and the *fast* of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts. Zech. viii. 19.

The *fast* was now already past. Acts xxvii. 9.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the Easter *fast*: was it always and in every place uniformly observed?
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 269.

Fast of Ramadan. See *Ramadan*.—**Ninevite fast**, a fast of three days, observed in the Abyssinian Church during July, and among the Eastern Syrians during the three successive weeks previous to Lent.—**To break fast**, or **one's fast.** See *break*.

fast-day (fâst'dā), *n.* [< ME. **festen-daz* (spelled *vestendawe*, Ancren Riwle), < AS. *fæsten-dæg* (= D. *vastendag* = G. *fasttag* = Dan. Sw. *fastedag*), < *fæsten*, fast, + *dæg*, day.] 1. A day on which fasting is observed; specifically, a day appointed for fasting as a religious observance by some recognized authority, ecclesiastical or civil; in the most restricted ecclesiastical sense, a day on which, or on part of which, total abstinence from food is prescribed, in contradistinction to a day on which a limitation is imposed on the kind or quantity of food to be taken, called a *day of abstinence*. See *fast*[3], *n.* In some of the United States, especially in New England, special days of fasting and prayer are appointed by the governor of the State, a custom derived from the original Puritan settlers.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast-day* in March or April, and a Day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and misleading festivities—Christmas, New Year's, and Saint's days without number—being laid aside.
H. W. Beecher, Norwood, xlix.

2. In Scotland, a day set apart for humiliation and prayer; specifically, a day thus observed during the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the Lord's supper. Business is generally suspended during these fast-days. Formerly their observance on fixed half-yearly or yearly dates, differing for different localities, was universal; but the growing tendency to make them mere holidays has led to their abolition in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

fasten[1] (fâs'n), *v.* [< ME. *fastnen*, *fastnien*, usually *festnen*, *festnien*, < AS. *fæstnian*, fasten, confirm (= OS. *fastnōn* = OFries. *festna* = OHG. *festinōn*, MHG. *festenen*, G. *festnen*, fasten, = Icel. *festna*, pledge, betroth, = Sw. *fastna*, intr., stick, hitch, ground, = Dan. *fastne*, consolidate), with verb formative *-n*, E. *-en*[1] (3), < AS. *fæst*, etc., fast, fixed: see *fast*[1], *a.*, and *fast*[1], *v. t.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fast; cause to adhere; join, connect, or attach firmly; fix or secure in place or position by any physical means: as, to *fasten* a door with a lock, bolt, or chain; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws, or by mortise and tenon; to *fasten* clothing with buttons, pins, clasps, etc.

There arose all the rowte, as thai rede toke, . . .
Caste ancres full kene with cables to ground;
Festonit the flete, as hom fayre thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2849.

He was brought to Mount Caucasus, and there *fastened* to a pillar. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

2. Figuratively, to attach or unite by any connecting link or agency; connect or join firmly in general: as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one; to *fasten* one's hope on a promise.

This name iheau, *fastne* it ao fast in thin herte that it come neuere out of tht thougt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

But her sad eyes, still *fastened* on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 235.

Those that are equall, salute when they meet each other with a mutuall kisse; which is *fastened* on the cheeke onely, if they be of unequall degree.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 370.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift*, Examiner.

What, if she be *fasten'd* to this fool lord,
Dare I bid her abide by her word?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 2.

3. To make firm or stable; establish; confirm; clench: as, to *fasten* a bargain.

Hit [a truce] was *festenit* with faithe, & with fyn othes,
On bothe halues to hold holly [wholly] assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8375.

4†. To lay on; cause to reach.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Virgil.

=**Syn 1** and **2.** To bind, attach, tie, link, affix, annex.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become fast or fixed; become attached or firmly joined; close firmly.

The Damzell well did vew his Personage
And liked well, ne further *fastned* not,
But went her way. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 20.

Wildb. A pretty girl;—did not old Algripe love her?—
A very pretty girl she was.
Lurc. Some such thing;
But he was too wise to *fasten*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

2. To take firm hold; cling: generally with *on*.

When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and *fastened on* his hand. Acts xxviii. 3.

With his strong arms
He *fasten'd* on my neck. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

We are now (by God's providence) like to *fasten upon* a godly man, one Mr. Lea, a curate at Denston in Suffolk.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

fasten[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fast*[3].

fasten-een (fâs'ten-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

On *Fasten-e'en* we had a rockin'
To ca' the crack [chat] and weave our stockin'!
And there was muckle fun and jokin',
Ye need na doubt.
Burns, First Epistle to John Lapraik.

fastener (fâs'nėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which makes fast or firm; one who fastens; specifically, something used for fastening and unfastening, as in dress, or for making fast or fixed, as a mordant in dyeing.

His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as at his labour; he is a terrible *fastner* on a piece of beef.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Country Fellow.

The modified Galipoli oil acts therefore . . . as *fastener* of the red lake.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 323.

2. A warrant. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fastening (fâs'ning), *n.* [< ME. *fastnyng*, *festning*, confirmation, also a fastness, < AS. *fæstenung*, a fastening, verbal n. of *fæstnian*, fasten: see *fasten*[1].] 1. Anything that binds and makes fast, or serves for joining or securing, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, cord, chain, clasp, button, hook, etc.

And Enid, . . . at his side all pale
Dismounting, loosed the *fastenings* of his arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Fixedness; firmness.

The congruent, and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence, hath almost the *fastning*, and force of knitting, and connexion: as in stones well squared, which will rise strong a great way without mortar.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fastens (fâs'tenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *fassens*, short for *fastens-eve* (Sc. *fasterns-een*), Fastens Tuesday; *fastens* being prop. poss. of *fasten*,

tho older form of *fast*[3], *n.*: see *fast*[3], *n.* Cf. *fast-gang*.] Shrove Tuesday. Also *Fastens Tuesday*, *fasting's-even*. [Prov. Eng.]

faster (fȧs'tėr), *n.* One who fasts.

But this notion of the word cannot at all belong to this place, where the hypocritical *fasters*, that desire their devotions should . . . be seen and commended by men, are said to be . . . of sad countenance.
Hammond, Works, III. 35.

fasterman† (fȧs'tėr-măn), *n.* Same as *fasting-man*.

fasterns-een (fȧs'tėrnz-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens*. [Scotch.]

fast-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fast-gonge*; < *fast*[3] + *gang*.] 1. A fasting.—2. Shrove Tuesday. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 151.

fastgang-tide†, *n.* [E. dial. *fasguntide*.] Shrove-tide.

fast-handed (fȧst'han″ded), *a.* [< *fast*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

The king, being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry, . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catherine.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

fasti (fas'tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pl. of *fastus*, adj., lit. lawful, < *fas*, (divine) law, justice, as adj. lawful, right, < *fari*, speak; hence *fasti dies*, or *fasti*, the lawful days, the days on which judgment could be pronounced; hence an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac, a public register, etc.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a register of days. The *fasti sacri* or *kalendares* were calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to the modern almanac. The *fasti annales*, or *historici*, contained the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occurred.

Roman coins are not *Fasti*, nor are Greek coins a treatise on ancient geography, yet the labour of numismatists has made the one almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire, and has found in the other an inestimable commentary on Strabo and Ptolemy.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 15.

Hence—2. Annals, chronicles, or historical records in general.

fastidiosity (fas-tid-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *fastidious* (L. *fastidiosus*) + *-ity*.] Fastidiousness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, v.

fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *fastidieux* (vernacularly *fâcheux*, > E. *fashious*, ult. the same word), = Sp. Pg. It. *fastidioso*, < L. *fastidiosus*, pass. that feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, act. that causes disgust, disgusting, loathsome, < *fastidium*, a loathing, aversion, disgust, niceness of taste, daintiness, etc., perhaps for **fastutīdium*, < *fastus*, disdain, haughtiness, arrogance, disgust (for **farstus* (?), akin to Gr. *θάρσος*, *θράσος*, boldness, audacity, and to E. *dare*[1]), + *tædium*, disgust: see *dare*[1] and *tedium*. See also *fash*[1], *fashious*.] 1†. Such as to cause disgust or loathing; loathsome.

Also by a cruel and irous mayster, the wyttes of chyldren be dulled: and that thynge for the whiche chyldren be often tymes beaten is to them after *fastidious*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 9.

Tho' Silence be the dumb Orator of Beauty, and the best Ornament of a Woman, yet a phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsome and *fastidious*.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 9.

2. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; over-nice in selecting or discriminating; difficult to suit: as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

We have known an author so laudably *fastidious* in this subtle art [style] as to have recast one chapter of a series no less than seventeen times.
De Quincey, Style, i.

Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which dreams instead of working, and is *fastidious* when it should be hardy.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 349.

=Syn. 2. *Nice*, *Dainty*, etc. See *nice*.

fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

As for the [ifs] . . . that he is so *fastidiously* displeased with, he hath, I doubt not, judgment enough to discern that all the severals so introduced are things that we assume to have actually proved.
Hammond, Works, II. 273.

On what ground . . . could the legislature have *fastidiously* rejected the fair and abundant choice our own country presented to them, and searched in strange lands for a foreign princess?
Burke, Rev. in France.

fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being fastidious; over-niceness of judgment, taste, or appetite; great or undue niceness or exactness in selection.

That generous and liberal *fastidiousness* which is not inconsistent with the strongest sensibility to merit.
Macaulay, History.

Increased cultivation almost always produces a *fastidiousness* which necessitates the increased elaboration of our pleasures.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 88.

Fastidiousness is only another form of egotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

fastigia, *n.* Plural of *fastigium*.

fastigiate, fastigiated (fas-tij'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *fastigatus*, sloping (taken as **fastigiatus*, < *fastigium*), pointed, also rising up to a point, pp. of *fastigare*, make pointed, raise or bring to a point, < *fastigium*, the top of a gable, gable-end, roof, the top, summit, a slope, an accent over a letter, etc.; origin uncertain.] 1. Pointed; rising up to a point; narrowed to the top, as a sloping roof; sloping upward to a summit, point, or edge.

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf.
Ray, Remains, p. 176.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having the branches parallel and erect, as in the Lombardy poplar. —3. In *zoöl.*, tapering regularly to a more or less acute apex.—**Fastigiate elytra**, those elytra which are somewhat pointed at the tips and extend a little beyond the apex of the abdomen.

fastigiately (fas-tij'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

fastigious† (fas-tij'i-us), *a.* [< *fastigium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a fastigium or pointed roof; having a ridge or an apex.

The ancients dwelling-houses [were] . . . generally flat at the top, Julius Cæsar being the first that they indulg'd to raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner, as Salmasius tells us in Solin.
Evelyn, Architecture.

fastigium (fas-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *fastigia* (-ȧ). [L.: see *fastigiate*.] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a building, or of a pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico: so called in ancient architecture because it followed the form of the roof.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*, the extreme point of the front or apex of the head when, as in many *Orthoptera*, it is produced in a conical prominence.

fasting (fȧs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *fasting*, *festing*; verbal n. of *fast*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of abstaining from food; the act of observing a fast.

Fasting is better than eating, and more thanke hath of God; & yet wil God that we shal eat.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 39.

And she [Anna] . . . served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day.
Luke ii. 37.

2. In the law and customs of ancient communities, particularly in Ireland, a method for the collection of debts, by which the creditor went to the door of the debtor, and there sat down to stay without food until paid: a person who would not yield to this form of demand was treated thereafter in some sense as an outlaw.

fasting-day (fȧs'ting-dā), *n.* A day of complete abstinence from food; a day of fasting; a fast-day.

To werke we ȝeden
As wel *fastingdaies* as Frydaies.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 182.

Here are ayries of hawkes, and birds which never fly but over the sea; and, therefore, are used to be eaten on *fasting-days*.
Quoted in *O'Curry's* Anc. Irish, II. xxii.

fasting-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fastyngonge*; cf. *fast-gang*.] Shrove-tide; the beginning of Lent.

Ye threde [meeting] schal be ye sonneday next after *Fastyngonge*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

fastingly† (fȧs'ting-li), *adv.* With fasting.

At lengthe bespeakes the citte mouse: my frende why lyke you still,
To lyue in countrye *fastynglye*, vpon a craggie hill?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 6.

fasting-man† (fȧs'ting-man), *n.* [Repr. AS. **fæsting-mann*, only in pl. *fæsting-men*, cited in L. documents of the AS. period; lit. a man given into charge or keeping, < AS. *fæsting*, a giving or intrusting to the charge of another, < *fæstan*, make fast, *be-fæstan*, make fast, establish, give in charge, intrust (see *fast*[1], *v. t.*), + *mann*, man.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a person, as a servant of the king, who could be quartered upon a monastery or other estate, which was obliged to entertain him, in the course of the king's journeying. Also *fasterman*.

fasting's-even (fȧs'ting̣z-ē″vn), *n.* Same as *fastens*.

fasting-spittle† (fȧs'ting-spit″l), *n.* The saliva of a fasting person, formerly held to be very efficacious in ceremonies, charms, etc.

They have their cups and chalices,
Their pardons and indulgences, . . .
Their holy oyle, their *fasting-spittle*,
Their sacred salt here not a little.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 98.

fastland (fȧst'land), *n.* Upland, as distinguished from *flats*, or land between high- and low-water mark.

fastly[1]† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [ME. **fastly* (not found), < AS. *fæstlīce*, firmly, constantly, < *fæstlīc*, a., firm, < *fæst*, firm: see *fast*[1] and *-ly*[2].] Firmly; fixedly. [Rare.]

Ergo he confesseth here plainely the contrary of that he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 556.

For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Abovo the seas to stand.
Ps. xxiv. 2 (old version).

fastly[2]† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly.

A reverend man that grazed his cattle nigh . . .
Towards this afflicted fancy *fastly* drew.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 61.

She [Queen Elizabeth] chaffed [chafed] much, walked *fastly* to and fro, . . . and swore "By God's Son, I am no queen; that man [Essex] is above me!"
Sir J. Harington, Account of Elizabeth.

fastness[1] (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fastnesse*, *festnesse*, firmness, certainty, a stronghold, the firmament, < AS. *fæstnes*, *fæstnis*, firmness, a stronghold, the firmament, < *fæst*, firm, fast, fixed, + *-nes*, -ness. Cf. AS. *fæsten*, a stronghold, fastness, an inclosed place, < *fæst* + *-en*. Cf. D. *vest*, a wall, rampart, fortress, = OHG. *festi*, firmness, a fortress, = G. *feste*, a fortress, = Sw. *fäste*, a castle, the firmament, = Dan. *fæste*, a fastening; Sw. *fästning* = Dan. *fæstning*, a fortress.] 1. The state of being fast and firm or fixed; firm adherence.

The blue produced is of a greenish shade, and possesses great *fastness*.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 134.

2. Strength; security.

And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling place.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 5.

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a fortified place; a castle.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter;
For in his *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
He and his outlaws live.
Fletcher, Pilgrim.

Venice cooped up within her sea-girt *fastnesses*, and compelled to enroll her artisans and common laborers in her defence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 22.

4†. Closeness or conciseness, as of style.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster.

fastness[2] (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fast, in any sense.

Another change manifest to me during my London life . . . is the increased *fastness* of living incident to all classes and occupations of men. . . . The loiterers in life are fewer.
Sir H. Holland, Recollections, p. 268.

The evil of Selina's nature made her wish . . . to bring her sister to her own color by putting an appearance of "*fastness*" upon her.
H. James, Jr., A London Life.

=Syn. *Speed*, *Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness*.

fastning†, *n.* Same as *fastening*.

fast-shot (fȧst'shot), *n.* In *mining*, a blast which has had no effect on the rock; a miss-shot.

fastuosity† (fas-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fastuosidad*, < LL. *fastuosus*, fastuous: see *fastuous* and *-ity*.] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness; ostentation.

That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity*.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fastuous† (fas'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fastueux* = Sp. *fastuoso*, *fastoso* = Pg. It. *fastoso*, < LL. *fastuosus*, collateral form of L. *fastosus*, full of pride, < *fastus*, pride, haughtiness: see *fastidious*.] Proud; haughty.

This is no *fastuous* or pompous title; the word is of no dignity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 185.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

fastuously† (fas'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a fastuous manner; haughtily; proudly.

We are apt to despise or disregard others, demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* toward them.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

fastuousness† (fas'tū-us-nes), *n.* Fastuosity; haughtiness.

When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual predilection.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 188.

Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater *fastuousness* and humorous ostentation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

fat[1] (fat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fat*, *fet*, also *vat*, *vet*, < AS. *fæt*, usually *fætt* (*fætt* being reg. contracted, with shortened vowel, from **fǣted* = OLG. *feitit* = OHG. *feizit*, MHG. *veizet*, *veizt*, G. *feist*, fat, orig. pp. of a verb **fǣtan* = OHG. *feizan* = Icel. *feita*, from the adj.), prop. with a long vowel, *fāt* (orig. **fāt*) = OFries. (late) *fat*, mod. *fet* = D. *vet* = MLG. *fēt*, *feit*, LG. *fett* (> G. *fett*) = MHG. *veiz* = Icel. *feitr* = Sw. *fet* =

Dan. *fed* (with long vowel), fat. For the AS. contr. *fǣtt*, < **fǣted*, fat, cf. *fǣtt*, < *fǣted* (both in use), gilded, ornamented.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having much flesh other than muscle; having an unusual amount of flesh; corpulent; obese: as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.

3if thei [the children] ben *fatte*, thei eten hem anon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Next was November; he full grosse and *fat*
As fed with lard. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 40.

Sher. One of them is well known, my gracious lord,
A gross *fat* man.
Car. As *fat* as butter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Containing the substance called fat (see II.); containing or consisting of fat, oil, or grease; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, a *fat* dish; *fat* cheese.

And for his beef, says he, "look how *fat* it is, the lean appears only here and there a speck, like beauty-spots."
Pepys, Diary, III. 1.

With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the *fat* olive swell with floods of oil.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Hence — **3.** Containing much resin; resinous: as, *fat* pine. [U. S.] — **4.** Containing much plastic or unctuous matter; pinguid: said of clay which is free from intermingled sand, and consequently highly plastic; or of lime made from limestone which contains but a small amount (ten per cent. or less) of the ordinary impurities of limestone — silica, alumina, oxid of iron, etc.

What are called *fat* clays — those, that is to say, which are very plastic and unctuous — shrink very much, losing from one-third to one-fourth of their bulk; they are also very liable to crack or twist during the firing.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 600.

5. Having or showing, in mind or movement, the qualities of a fat animal; heavy; dull; stupid.

Duller shouldst thou be than the *fat* weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat* wit. *Holy David Clear'd* (1706), p. 257.

6. Well supplied with what is needful or desired; abounding in comforts; prosperous.

They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xcii. 14.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.
South, Sermons.

7. Abundant in production, or yielding large profits; rich in results or yield; profitable.

The bulbes of calcases settyng sone
In landes moiste and *fatte* is goode this moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

After I was entered into Lombardy I observed . . . infinite abundance of *fat* meadows.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 111.

Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.
Milton.

His whole divinity is moulded and bred up in the beggarly and brutish hopes of a *fat* Prebendary, Deanery, or Bishoprick. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

And fixes their regard on Congress as the creator of *fat* jobs. *The American*, VI. 38.

8. *Naut.*, broad, as the quarter of a ship. — **Fat amber.** See *amber*[2]. — **Fat work, fat take,** in *type-setting*, work, or a piece of work, especially profitable to the compositor from having much open space (filled up with quadrats or leads), abounding with woodcuts, or in any other way admitting of rapid execution. The extra profit arises from the fact that the scale of prices for piece-work makes no discrimination in this respect. — **To beat** or **ink fat†**, in *printing*, to overcolor (a form of types) with an excess of ink. — **To cut it too fat.** See *cut*.

II. *n.* [= D. *vet*, G. *fett*, Sw. *fett* = Dan. *fedt*, fat, n.; from the adj.] **1.** A white or yellowish oily solid substance forming the chief part of the adipose tissue of animals, and also found in plants. In chemistry the fats are odorless, tasteless, colorless or white bodies, which may be either solid or liquid. They are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but dissolve freely in ether, chloroform, and benzine. The solid neutral fats, like spermaceti, suet, and lard, and the liquid non-volatile oils, like sperm- and olive-oil, are classed together as fats. They are compound ethers formed by the union of fatty acids with the triatomic alcohol glycerin. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but contain no nitrogen. The most common and abundant are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Of these stearin and palmitin are solids at ordinary temperatures, and olein is a liquid. Most animal and vegetable fats are mixtures of two or more of the simple fats, and their hardness depends largely on the relative quantity of olein or other liquid fat in them. When a fat is treated with an alkali, the fatty acid unites with the alkaline base, making a soap, and glycerin is set free. When a soap is treated with an acid, the base is taken from the fatty acid which is thus set free.

The Indian Fair
Is nicely smear'd with *Fat* of Bear.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and *fat*,
Is but modell'd on a skull.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

We see their plenty depended not so much upon the *fat* of the land, as upon the dew and blessing of heaven.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

If now they conquer,
The *fat* of all the kingdom lies before 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

3. In *type-setting*, work which for any reason is unusually profitable to the compositor. See *fat work*, above. — **The fat is in the fire,** all has resulted in confusion and failure; matters have been made worse.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting.
Count. We may go whistle; all *the fat's i' the fire.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

One would have thought that, the examination failing and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat had been in the fire.* *Roger North*, Examen, p. 623.

fat[1] (fat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fatted*, ppr. *fatting*. [< ME. *fatten*, < AS. *fættian*, intr., become fat, *ge-fættian*, make fat, anoint, < *fætt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fatten*.] **I.** *trans.* To make fat; fatten.

And thrushes fede upon that other syde;
To *faat* hem is avayling and plesaunte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

When Rome sent the Flowr
Of Italy, into the wealthy Clime
Which Euphrates *fats* with his fruitfull slime.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Ere this,
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

He . . . *fats* his fortune shortly
In a great dowry with a goldsmith's daughter.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become fat; grow fat.

fat[2] (fat), *n.* [< ME. *fat*, *fet*, also (southern ME.) *vat*, *vet* (whence the usual E. form *vat*), < AS. *fæt* (= OS. *fat* = D. *vat* = LG. *vat* = OHG. *faz*, MHG. *vaz*, G. *fass* = Icel. *fat* = Sw. *fat* = Dan. *fad*), a vessel; perhaps connected, as a 'containing' vessel, with D. *vatten* = OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, seize, take, hold, contain.] **1.** A large open vessel for water, wine, or other liquids; a tub; a cistern: now usually *vat* (which see).

I schal fette yow a *fatte* youri fetie for to wasche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 802.

With stronge ale bruen in *fattes* and in tonnes.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 10.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. Joel ii. 24.

2†. A dry measure, generally equal to 9 bushels. The statement sometimes met with that a *fat* was 14 bushels arose simply from a misprint of 56 for 36 (the number of bushels in a chaldron). The Swedish *fat* is only 158 liters.

A London alderman . . . sold a Jew five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 23.

fatal (fā'tal), *a.* [< ME. *fatal* = D. *fataal* = G. Dan. Sw. *fatal*, < OF. *fatal* = F. Sp. Pg. *fatal* = It. *fatale*, < L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate or destiny, destined, fated, deadly, fatal, < *fatum*, fate: see *fate*.] **1†.** Proceeding from or decreed by fate or destiny; inevitable; fated.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

That *fatal* necessity of the stoics is nothing but the immutable law of his will.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still.
Fletcher, Upon An Honest Man's Fortune.

Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's *fatal* web?
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.

What is printed seems to every man invested with some *fatal* character of publicity such as cannot belong to mere MS. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

The objection will doubtless be raised that instinct is wholly destitute of the characteristic of intelligence in that it has no choice; its operation is fixed, *fatal.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st., I. ii. § 32.

3. Foreboding or associated with disaster or death; ominous.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house,
That nothing sung but death to us and ours.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

4. Causing or attended with death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; disastrous; ruinous: as, a *fatal* accident.

It was now the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, a Year *fatal* for the Death of many great Personages.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I will ever to the *fatall* day of my life honour the memorie of that incomparable man [Virgil].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 140.

The *fatal* facility of Italian rhyme which has created the improvisatore here breaks forth.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 77.

There is no self-delusion more *fatal* than that which makes the conscience dreamy with the anodyne of lofty sentiments, while the life is grovelling and sensual.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 363.

5†. Doomed; cursed.

From forth the *fatal* loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

fatalism (fā'tal-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *fatalismus* = Dan. *fatalisme* = Sw. *fatalism*, < F. *fatalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalismo*; as *fatal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination. *Fatalism* is a doctrine which does not recognize the determination of all events by causes, in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it. *Fatalism* is thus directly opposed to *necessitarianism*, according to which every event is determined by the events which immediately precede it, in a mechanical way. *Necessitarianism* seems hardly to leave room for final causes, while *fatalism* is the doctrine that certain results are sure to come in spite of all that efficient causes may do to prevent them. See *necessity*.

To confute these *fatalisms*, or false hypotheses of the system of the universe, Cudworth designed to dedicate three great works — one against atheism, another against immoral theism, and the third against the theism whose doctrine was the inevitable "necessity" which determined all actions and events, and deprived man of his free agency. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

Necessity simply says that whatever is is, and will vary with varying conditions. *Fatalism* says that something must be; and this something cannot be modified by any modification of the conditions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 309.

2. A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

It was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bowed to a more utter prostration the cowed and spiritless race. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 9.

Not content with the overwhelming prestige which its name thus gives it, the free-will doctrine seeks to follow up its advantage by identifying its antagonist with Asiatic *fatalism*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 185.

fatalist (fā'tal-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fatalist*, < F. *fataliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalista*; as *fatal* + *-ist*.] **1.** A believer in fatalism; one who maintains the opinion that all things happen by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalists, . . . such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity, . . . that is indeed the atheists.
Cudworth.

The third sort of *fatalists* do not deny the moral attributes of the Deity, in his nature essentially benevolent and just. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

2. One whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism; one who accepts all the events and conditions of life as proceeding from or leading to an inevitable fate: as, Orientals are naturally *fatalists*.

Giovanni comes upon the scene a professed and daring infidel, and, like all other infidels, a *fatalist*.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

To the confidence which the heroic *fatalist* [William of Orange] placed in his high destiny and in his sacred cause is to be partly attributed his singular indifference to danger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

fatalistic (fā-ta-lis'tik), *a.* [< *fatalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savoring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense? *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

fatality (fā-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fatalities* (-tiz). [= D. *fataliteit* = G. *fatalität* = Dan. Sw. *fatalitet*, < F. *fatalité* = Sp. *fatalidad* = Pg. *fatalidade* = It. *fatalità*, < LL. *fatalita(t-)s*, fatal necessity, fatality, < L. *fatalis*, fatal: see *fatal*.] **1.** The quality of being fatal; fatalness: as, the *fatality* of an event. — **2.** A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so despairingly conceive thyself under a *fatality* of being evil. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

There is a *fatality*, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, v.

There must have been a sort of grim *fatality* steering me, and neutralizing all reflections likely to hold me back.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, ii.

3. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The great plague of 1349 fell with especial *fatality* on Cyprus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 191.

4. A fatal occurrence: as, nothing could avert the *fatality*.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the *fatalities* of disease than were their men. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

fatally (fā'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination.

All this Time King Richard lay at Nottingham, and was as it were *fatally* taken with a Spirit of Security, hearing that the Earl had but small Assistance either from France or in England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 232.

Yet shortly she unhappily, but *fatally*,
Perish'd at sea. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. In a manner leading to death or ruin; mortally; disastrously: as, the encounter ended *fatally*; the prince was *fatally* deceived.

Witness our too much memorable shame,
When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

In Italy itself, agriculture, with the habits of life that attended it, speedily and *fatally* decayed.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 282.

fatalness (fā'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being fatal; fatality.

fata Morgana (fā'tä môr-gä'nä). [It.; so called because supposed to be the work of a fairy or fay named *Morgana* (It. *fata* = E. *fay*[3]: see *fay*[3], *fairy*).] A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily. See *mirage*.

He preferred to create logical *fatamorganas* for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these. *Carlyle*, Sterling, viii.

fat-back (fat'bak), *n.* 1. A local United States name of the mullet.—2. A local Anglo-American name of the menhaden.

fat-bird (fat'bėrd), *n.* 1. A name of the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis*: same as *oil-bird*.—2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

fat-brained (fat'brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

fat-cell (fat'sel), *n.* A cell containing fat. See cut under *sweat-gland*.

fate (fāt), *n.* [< ME. *fate* = Sp. *hado* = Pg. *fado* = It. *fato*, fate, < L. *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, usually destiny, fate (pl. *Fata*, the Fates; ML. *fata*, fem. sing., > OF. *fee*, > ME. *fay*, a fairy), neut. of *fatus*, pp. of *fari*, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fame*[1], *fable*.] 1. Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See *fatality*.

Others . . . reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and *fate*;
Fix'd *fate*, free will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 559.

Yet oh that *fate*, propitiously inclin'd,
Had raised my birth, or had debas'd my mind.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 363.

There is a superiour cause to the Counsels of men which governs the affairs of mankind, which he [Machiavel] calls *Fate*, and we much better, the Providence of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Alas! forgotten or remembered, still
Midst joy or sorrow *fate* shall work its will.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 265.

2. That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general: as, it was his *fate* to be betrayed by his party.

With various *fate* five hundred years had past,
And Rome of her great charge grew weary here at last.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 341.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky revolution of their *fate*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 253.

Each nation's glory in each warrior burns,
Each fights, as in his arm the important day
And all the *fate* of his great monarch lay.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Heere runneth Halys, the end of Crœsus Empire, both in the site and *fate* thereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*.

Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oft'nest in what least we dread.
Cowper, A Fable.

4. A cause of death and destruction. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent.
Dryden.

5. [*cap.*] [L. *Fatum*, usually in pl. *Fata*; Gr. Μοῖρα, pl. Μοῖραι.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, destiny: usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, *Parcæ*.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the *fates* have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

For thee the *Fates*, severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 249.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

fated (fā'ted), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Determined or consigned by fate; doomed; destined: as, he was *fated* to a violent end.

Thereby thinks Acrisius to forego
This doom that has been *fated* long ago,
That by his daughter's son he shall be slain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 148.

As the Greek colonies in Southern Italy came to bear the name of the Great Greece, so it may be that this newer England on the American continent is *fated* to be the Great England. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. Regulated by fate; awarded, appointed, or set apart by fate.

Now, all the plagues that in the pendulous air
Hang *fated* o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Whereon,
A treacherous army levied, one midnight
Fated to the purpose, did Antonio open
The gates of Milan. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.
Dryden, Æneid.

4†. Invested with the power of determining fates or destinies.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

fateful (fāt'fůl), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ful*.] 1. Charged with fate; determining what is to happen: as, he opened the *fateful* missive; a *fateful* contest.

Catherine . . . was the real ruler, the *fateful* Power behind the throne, to whom humanity was as an open scroll, and politics as the Book of Might whence she the magician could draw her spells. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

Neither the cruel past nor the *fateful* present has crushed the joyousness out of Naples.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

2. Having the power to kill; producing fatal results: as, "the *fateful* steel," *J. Barlow*.

O *fateful* flower beside the rill!
Jean Ingelow, Persephone.

fatefully (fāt'fůl-i), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

fatefulness (fāt'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fateful.

fate-like (fāt'līk), *a.* Like a fate; deadly.

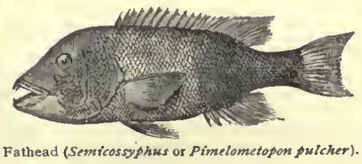
The expression of the creatures [rattlesnakes] was watchful, still, grave, passionless, *fate-like*, suggesting a cold malignity. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xv.

fat-faced (fat'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a fat face.

Then said the *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull,
"I take it, God made the woman for the man."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. In *printing*, broad and thick-lined: said especially of ordinary plain type having an unusually large face.

fathead (fat'hed), *n.* 1. A labroid fish, *Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, and naked dorsal fin. The



Fathead (*Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*).

forehead of the male is extended into a fatty protuberance, and the sides of the body and the fins are often crimson or red. It abounds on the California coast, and is the principal fish used by the Chinese.

2. A cyprinoid fish, the blackhead or black-headed minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, having a short, roundish, blackish head. It abounds in sluggish streams, and rarely reaches a length of 3 inches, but is familiar to many on account of its striking characters and its abundance.

fat-headed (fat'hed'ed), *a.* Having a fat or pudgy head; hence, dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

With that cam in a *fat-heded* monke,
The heygh selerer.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Cases of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

fat-hen (fat'hen), *n.* A name applied to various plants, especially to chenopodiaceous plants with fleshy leaves, as *Chenopodium album* and *C. Bonus-Henricus*. In Australia a kind of indigenous spinach, perhaps *Tetragonia expansa*.

father (fä'ᵺėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fader* (in *father*, as in *mother*, the *th*, for ME. and AS. *d*, is modern, appar. due to conformation with *brother*, or with the Icel. forms *fadhir*, *mōdhir*); < ME. *fader*, *fadir*, *feder*, *fæder* (gen. *fader*, etc., later *faderes*), < AS. *fæder* (gen. dat. *fæder*) = OS. *fadar*, *fader* = OFries. *feder*, *fader* = D. *vader* = MLG. *fader*, LG. *vader*, *vaer*, *var* = OHG. *fatar*, MHG. *vater*, G. *vater* = Icel. *fadhir* = Dan. Sw. *fader* = Goth. *fadar* (rare: usually expressed by *atta*) = L. *pater* (*patr-*) (> It. *padre* = Sp. *padre* = Pg. *pae*, *pai*, father, in lit. sense, *padre*, father, a priest, = Pr. *pare*, *paer*, *paire* = OF. *peire*, *pere*, F. *père*) (see *paternal*, *patron*, *patroon*, *padrone*, etc., ult. < L. *pater*); = Gr. *πατήρ* = Pers. *pidar* = Skt. *pitar*, father. Origin unknown; the word has the aspect of an agent-noun in *-ter*, *-ther*, Skt. *-tar*, and it is so regarded by some; doubtfully referred by some to Skt. √*pā*, protect, keep; cf. L. *pascere*, feed (> ult. E. *pastor*, *pasture*, etc.), AS. *foda*, food, *fēdan*, ME. *feden*, E. *feed*, from the same root: so a ME. writer derives the ME. form *fader*, *feder*, from *feden*, feed. *Father* is one of the terms of intimate relation (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*) which occur with slight changes of form, and occasional gaps in the series, in nearly all the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.] 1. He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor: a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

Now by my *fader* soule that is deed.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 781.

The maiden that was the doughter of kynge Leodogan serued Arthur vpon her kne of wyn with hir *fader* cuppe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

True lovers I can get many a ane,
But a *father* I can never get mair.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

To *fathers* within their private families Nature hath given a supreme power. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*. Prov. x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line: as, Ishmael was the *father* of the Bedouins of the desert.

For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our *fathers*. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

David slept with his *fathers*. 1 Ki. ii. 10.

3. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather. [Colloq.]—4. One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

I was a *father* to the poor. Job xxix. 16.

'Twas virtue only (or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms),
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the *father* of a people made.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 214.

While Alfred's name, the *father* of his age,
And the Sixth Edward's grace th' historic page.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 105.

Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair *father* Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

5. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.

Our *Father* which art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9; Luke xi. 2.

Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, *Father*. Gal. iv. 6.

6. [*cap.*] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.—7. A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor: as, *Father* Abraham.

Ye gentils of honour,
Seyn that men sholde an old wight doon favour,
And clepe him *fader* for your gentilesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 355.

And the king of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My *father*, shall I smite them? 2 Ki. vi. 21.

You are old, *Father* William, the young man cried.
Southey, Father William.

O Tiber, *Father* Tiber,
To whom the Romans pray.
Macaulay, Horatius.

8. A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

The whiche Sepultures [of the patriarchs and their wives] the Sarazines kepen fulle curyously, and han the place in gret reverence, for the holy *Fadres*, the Patriarkes, that lyzn there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Come you to make confession to this *father?*
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

Penance, *fathers*, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 6.

9. A member of one of various Roman Catholic fraternities: as, *Fathers* of the Oratory, etc. —**10.** The title of a senator in ancient Rome. See *conscript fathers*, under *conscript*.

I wis, in all the senate
There was no heart so hold
But sore it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Forthwith up rose the consul,
Up rose the *fathers* all.
Macaulay, Horatius.

11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body: as, *father* of the bar (the oldest practitioner of law); *father* of the House of Representatives or of the House of Commons (the man who has been a member of the body for the longest continuous period).

"You and me," said the turnkey, "is the oldest inhabitants. . . . When I'm off the lock for good and all, you'll be the *Father* of the Marshalsea."
Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.

Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in parliamentary standing. *Times* (London), Feb. 2, 1876.

12. In universities, originally, a regent master fulfilling certain functions toward an inceptor; now, a fellow of a college appointed to attend a university examination in the interest of the students of that college. —**13.** One who creates, invents, originates, or establishes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; specifically, in the plural, the authors, founders, or first promoters of any great work, movement, or organization: as, Gutenberg was the *father* of printing; the *fathers* of the church (which see, below); the pilgrim *fathers* (see *pilgrim*); the *fathers* of the American Constitution.

He [Jabal] was the *father* of such as dwell in tents, and . . . have cattle. And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ.
Gen. iv. 20, 21.

Of *Fathers*, by custom so call'd, they quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

But he would soon see . . . that the opinion of Washington, of Hamilton, and generally of the *Fathers*, as one sometimes hears them called in America, threw light on the meaning of various constitutional articles.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 16.

14. In general, any real or apparent generating cause or source; that which gives rise to anything; a mainspring or moving element in a system or a process: as, "the boy is *father* of the man."

When he [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the *father* of it. John viii. 44.

Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Adoptive father, one who adopts the child of another and treats him as his own. —**Aquavita fathers**. See *Jesuate*. —**City fathers**, the common council; corporation; board of aldermen. [Generally jocose.] —**Conscript fathers**. See *conscript*. —**Dollar of the fathers**. See *dollar*. —**Father confessor**. Same as *confessor*, 3. —**Father in God**, a title of bishops of the Anglican Church.

A priest shall present unto the Bishop . . . all those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood that day, . . . and shall say, Reverend *Father in God*, I present unto you these persons present, to be admitted to the order of Priesthood. *Book of Common Prayer*, Ordering of Priests.

Fathers of Mercy. See *mercy*. —**Fathers of the church**, a name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, who, next to the apostles, were the founders, leaders, and defenders of the Christian church, and whose writings, so far as they are extant, are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages. Those of them who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles are called *apostolic fathers*. These are six: Barnabas (lived about A. D. 70–100), Clement of Rome (died about 100), Hermas (lived probably about the beginning of the second century), Ignatius (died probably 107), Papias (lived probably about 130), and Polycarp (died 155). Those who wrote in defense of Christianity against the objections of Jews and pagans are called *apologetic fathers*. These, and all before the Council of Nice, in 325, are called *ante-Nicene* or *primitive fathers*, and include, besides the apostolic fathers, Justin Martyr (died about 163–66), Theophilus of Antioch (died about 183), Irenæus of Lyons (died probably about 200), Clement of Alexandria (lived about 200), Tertullian of Carthage (born about 150, died about 220–40), Origen of Alexandria (born about 185, died about 253), Cyprian of Carthage (died 258), Dionysius of Alexandria (born about 190, died 265), and Gregory Thaumaturgus (died about 270). The *post-Nicene fathers*, or those after the Council of Nice, are: (1) In the Greek Church, Eusebius of Cæsarea (born about 260, died probably 340), Athanasius (born about 296, died 373), Basil the Great of Cæsarea (born about 329, died 379), Ephrem Syrus or Ephraim the Syrian (died about 379), Cyril of Jerusalem (died 386), Gregory Nazianzen (born about 325–30, died about 390), Gregory of Nyssa (born about 335, died about 395), Epiphanius of Salamis in Cyprus (died 403), Chrysostom of Constantinople (born 347, died 407), and Cyril of Alexandria (died 444); (2) in the Latin Church, Lactantius (died about 325–30), Hilary of Poitiers (died 368), Ambrose of Milan (born about 340, died 397), Jerome, the translator of the Bible (born about 340–46, died about 419), and Augustine of Hippo (born 354, died 430). In some reckonings the list of Latin fathers is continued to the twelfth century, and St. Bernard of France (born 1091, died 1153) is often called the last of the fathers. —**Holy Father**, specifically, among Roman Catholics, the Bishop of Rome; the Pope.

And so my Boke . . . is affermed and preved be oure *holy Fadir*, in maner and forme as I have seyd.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

This, in our foresaid *holy father's* name,
Pope Innocent, I do demand of thee.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

We by that authority Apostolic
Given unto us, his Legate, by the Pope,
Our Lord and *Holy Father*, Julius, . . .
Do here absolve you.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

To be gathered to one's fathers, in *Scrip.*, to die and be buried.

father (fä′ᴛʜėr), *v. t.* [< *father*, *n.*] **1.** To beget as a father; become the father or progenitor of.

Ismael indeed doth live (the Lord replies),
And lives to *father* mighty Progenies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

If any one had *fathered* villain purposes, those bastards of the soul's begetting would be sure to return and plague their parent. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. To acknowledge or treat as a son or daughter; act as a father toward.

I could well find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetfulness this child, which I am loath to *father*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Ded.

Of whiche nombre of heathens, ye Romaines are also touching your nacion, but by adopcion and *fathering* called all to the right title of inheritance and surname of Jesus Christe. *J. Udall*, On Rom. i.

Imo. I'll . . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.
Lucius. Ay, good youth;
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. To assume as one's own; profess or acknowledge one's self to be the owner or author of.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

A man's *fathering* a production . . . ought to establish his claim. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. To give a father to; furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

5. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; fix the generation or authorship of: with *on* or *upon*.

Father my bairn on whom I will,
I'll *father* nane on thee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Come, *father* not your lies upon me, widow.
Middleton, The Widow, v. 1.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

fatherhood (fä′ᴛʜėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *fadirhode*; < *father* + *-hood*.] The state of being a father; the relation or authority of a father: as, the *fatherhood* of God.

I would ask,
With leave of your grave *fatherhoods*, if their plot
Have any face or colour like to truth?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlvii.

His holy fatherhood†, a title of the pope.

And besoughte *his holy Fadirhode* that my Boke myghten be examyned and corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.

father-in-law (fä′ᴛʜėr-in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *fadir in lawe:* see *father* and *law*[1].] **1.** The father of a husband or wife, considered in his relationship to the other spouse.

Moses kept the flock of Jethro his *father in law*, the priest of Midian. Ex. iii. 1.

The first that there did greet my stranger soul
Was my great *father-in-law*, renowned Warwick.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. A stepfather. [Now colloq. in Great Britain.]

Stan. Fortune and victory sit on thy helm!
Richm. All comfort that the dark night can afford
Be to thy person, noble *father-in-law!*
Tell me how fares our noble mother?
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I know Nancy could not bear a *father-in-law;* she would fly at the very thought of my being in earnest to give her one. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 186.

fatherland (fä′ᴛʜėr-land), *n.* [< *father* + *land*, after D. *vaderland* = MHG. *vaterlant*, G. *vaterland* = Dan. *fædreland* = Sw. *fädernesland*. Cf. L. *patria*, Gr. *πάτρα* and *πατρίς*, one's native country, fatherland, < L. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, = E. *father*.] One's native country, or the land or country of one's fathers or ancestors.

Sweet it was to dream of *Fatherland*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Fetichism discharged a great duty in that it first formed the patriotic instincts, by giving to men a notion of *fatherland* and an attachment to a particular soil.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 69.

fatherlasher (fä′ᴛʜėr-lash″ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The *Cottus bubalis*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*. It is from 8 to 10 inches in length. The head is large, and is furnished with several formidable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Great Britain and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it attains a much larger size, and is an important article of food.

fatherless (fä′ᴛʜėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *faderles*, < AS. *fæderleás* (= D. *vaderloos* = G. *vaterlos* = Dan. Sw. *faderlös*), < *fæder*, father, + *-leás*, E. -less.] **1.** Without a living father: as, a *fatherless* child.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child.
Ex. xxii. 22.

2. Springing from an orphaned condition. [Rare.]

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow-dolour likewise be unwept!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

3. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

fatherlessness (fä′ᴛʜėr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fä′ᴛʜėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; resemblance to a kind father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

father-long-legs (fä″ᴛʜėr-lông′legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 1.

fatherly (fä′ᴛʜėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **faderly*, < AS. **fæderlic* (= D. *vaderlijk* = G. *väterlich* = Dan. Sw. *faderlig*), of or belonging to a father, < *fæder*, father, + *-lic*, E. -ly[1].] **1.** Pertaining or proper to a father: as, *fatherly* authority.

For the rest,
Our own detention, why, the causes weigh'd —
Fatherly fears — . . . we pardon it.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Due from a father; like a kind father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful: as, *fatherly* care or affection.

You have show'd a tender *fatherly* regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Fatherly*, *Paternal*, *Parental*. *Fatherly* represents that which is more kind or tender or forbearing; *paternal* and *parental* represent that which is more strict or official.

fatherly (fä′ᴛʜėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a father. [Rare.]

He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

This child is not mine as the first was;
I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up *fatherly*
And bless it upon my breast.
Lowell, The Changeling.

fathership (fä′ᴛʜėr-ship), *n.* [< *father* + *-ship*. Cf. D. *vaderschap* = G. *vaterschaft* = Sw. *faderskap*.] The state of being a father.

father-sick (fä′ᴛʜėr-sik), *a.* Pining for one's father. [Rare.]

An angel in some things, but a baby in others; so *father-sick*, so family-fond.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 316.

fathom (faᴛʜ′um), *n.*; pl. *fathoms* or *fathom*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fadom*, *faddom*; < ME. *fathome*, commonly with *d*, *fadome*, *fademe*, usually without the inserted vowel, *fadme*, *fedme* (prop. a dat. and pl. form), a measure of length, about 6 feet, also an ell or cubit (L. *ulna*), < AS. *fæthm*, a measure of length, an ell or cubit (cf. gloss, "*Cubitum*, *fæthm* betwux elbogan and hondwyrste," i. e., 'cubit, the space between elbow and wrist'), also of a longer measure, a fathom (as in an early gloss, "*Passus*, *fæthm* vel tuegen stridi," i. e., 'pace, a *fathom* or two strides'—the L. *passus* being about 5 feet); orig. the space reached over by the extended arms, *fæthm* meaning generally the extended arms, the embracing arms, embrace, bosom, grasp, power, an expanse, etc., = OS. *fathmos*, pl., the extended arms, = OD. *vadem*, a cubit, fathom, a stretched thread, D. *vadem*, a fathom, = LG. *fadem*, *faem*, a cubit, a thread, = OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, MHG. *vadem*,

vaden, G. *faden*, a thread, G. also (< LG.) a fathom, = Icel. *fadmr*, the arms, the bosom, a fathom, = Sw. *famn*, the arms, bosom, embrace, = Dan. *favn*, an embrace, a fathom. Prob. connected with Goth. *fatha* = MHG. *vade*, a hedge, inclosure.] 1. Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

These trees were sette, that I devyse,
One from another in assyse
Five *fadome* or syxe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1390.

The shipmen . . . sounded and found it twenty *fathoms*; and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again and found it fifteen *fathoms*. Acts xxvii. 28.

Full *fathom* five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

The extent of his *fathome*, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansions, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Hence—2. Mental reach or scope; penetration; the extent of capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Square fathom, in *mining*, 36 square feet of the vein, measured on one of the walls, and including its whole thickness. The available amount of ore in a mine worked on a regular fissure-vein is usually reckoned by the square fathom.

fathom (faTH'um), *v. t.* [< ME. *fadomen*, *fadmen*, *fathmen*, embrace, encompass, < AS. *fæthmian*, clasp, embrace, encompass, = D. *vademen*, fathom, sound, = Icel. *fadhma*, embrace, = Sw. *famna*, fathom, sound, = Dan. *favne*, clasp, embrace, *favne op*, sound; from the noun.] 1†. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

Als I sat upon that lawe,
I bigan Denemark for to awe,
The borwes, and the castles stronge,
And mine armes weren so longe,
That I *fadmede*, al at ones,
Denemark with mine longe bones.
Havelok, l. 1291.

The temple . . . is most of timber, the walls of brick divided into fiue iles with rowes of pillars on both sides, which are of round timber as bigge as two men can *fathome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, iv. 19.

2. To reach in depth by measurement in fathoms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or find the bottom or extent of.

The Philosopher can *fathom* the deep, measure Mountains, reach the Stars with a Staff, and bless Heaven with a Girdle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

Our depths who *fathoms*, or our shallows finds,
Quick whirls and shifting eddies of our minds?
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 23.

Hence—3. To penetrate with the mind; comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not *fathom* it.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

fathomable (faTH'um-a-bl), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being fathomed or sounded by measurement.—2. Capable of being sounded by thought, or comprehended.

The Christian's best faculty is faith, his felicity therefore consists in those things which are not perceptible by sense, not *fathomable* by reason.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii.

fathomer (faTH'um-er), *n.* One who fathoms.

fathomless (faTH'um-les), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-less*.] 1†. Incapable of being embraced or encompassed with the arms.

And buckle-in a waist most *fathomless*
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

2. Having a depth so great that it cannot be fathomed; bottomless.

Seas as *fathomless* as wide.
Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

God in the *fathomless* profound
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ex. xv.

3. Not to be penetrated by thought or comprehended.

Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

With wide gray eyes so frank and *fathomless*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 80.

fathom-line (faTH'um-lin), *n.* A line for sounding, or with which soundings are made.

Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

fathomly†, *a.* [< *fathom* + *-ly*[1].] Including a fathom: as, a *fathomly* assize.

fathom-wood (faTH'um-wûd), *n.* Waste timber sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots. [Eng.]

fatidic (fā-tid'ik), *a.* [= F. *fatidique* = Sp. *fatidico* = Pg. It. *fatidico*, < L. *fatidicus*, prophesying, prophetic, < *fatum*, fate, + *dicere*, say, tell: see *fate* and *diction*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

There is a marvellous impression, which the dæmons do often make on the minds of those their votaries, about the future or secret matters unlawfully enquired after, and at last there is also an horrible possession, which these *Fatidic* dæmons do take of them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

fatidical (fā-tid'i-kal), *a.* Same as *fatidic*.

So that the *fatidical* fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it. *Carlyle*.

fatidically (fā-tid'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fatidic or prophetic manner.

fatidiency† (fā-tid'i-en-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *fatidic* + *-ency*.] Divination.

Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidiency*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19.

fatiferous (fā-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatifero*, < L. *fatifer*, that brings death, death-dealing, < *fatum*, fate, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Fate-bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

fatigable† (fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= It. *fatigabile*, *faticabile*, < LL. *fatigabilis*, < L. *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] Easily tired or wearied. *Bailey*.

fatigate (fat'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigated*, ppr. *fatigating*. [< L. *fatigatus*, pp. of *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] To fatigue; tire. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

He, whiche should write the negligent losses, and the pollytyque gaynes, of euery citee fortresse and turrett, whyche were gotten and loste in these dayes, should *fatigate* and weary the reader. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 12.

He, *fatigated* with daily attendance and charges, . . . departed towards England. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

fatigatet (fat'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *fatigatus*, pp.: see *fatigate*, *v. t.*] Fatigued; tired.

For the poore and needy people beyng *fatigate*, and wery with the oppression of their new landlordes, rendered their townes before thei were of theim required.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 35.

Then straight his doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

fatigation† (fat-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fatigatio(n-)*, < *fatigare*, weary: see *fatigate*, *fatigue*.] Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xx. § 1.

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigued*, ppr. *fatiguing*. [< F. *fatiguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fatigar* = It. *fatigare*, *faticare*, < L. *fatigare*, weary, tire, vex, harass; perhaps connected with *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape or crack open, fig. grow weak, become exhausted, *affatim*, *adfatim*, enough, abundantly, *fessus*, wearied, tired. The older form of the verb in E. is *fatigate*, q. v.] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; lessen or exhaust the strength of by severe or long-continued exertion, by trouble, by anything that harasses, etc.; tire.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Lydia was too much *fatigued* to utter more than the occasional exclamation of "Lord, how tired I am!" accompanied by a violent yawn.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xviii.

If the eye be now *fatigued*, e. g., for red, the first light ought on Hering's theory to seem greenish on account of the change in his red-green visual substance.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

=Syn. *Weary*, *Jade*, etc. See *tire*[1], *v.*

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *n.* [< F. *fatigue* (= Sp. *fatiga* = Pg. *fadiga* = It. *fatica*), weariness; from the verb: see *fatigue*, *v.*] 1. A feeling of weariness following bodily labor or mental exertion; a sense of loss or exhaustion of strength after exertion, trouble, etc.

It is not that these [stock words] were originally bad in themselves, but they have become so worn and faded that one never hears them without a sense of commonness and *fatigue*. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

Sir,—The *fatigue* of your many public visits, in such unbroken succession as may compare with the toils of a campaign, forbids us to detain you long.
Emerson, Address to Kossuth.

2. A cause or source of weariness; labor; toil: as, the *fatigues* of war.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.
Dryden.

Specifically—3. The labors of military men distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty: as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—4. The weakening of a metal bar by the repeated application and removal of a load considerably less than the breaking-weight of the bar, as when car-axles break from the repeated blows and strains which they experience. *E. H. Knight*.

The so-called *fatigue* of metals under strain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 231.

=Syn. 1. *Fatigue*, *Weariness*, *Lassitude*. *Fatigue* is more often physical, but also mental, and is generally the result of active and strenuous exertion: as, the *fatigue* of ten hours' work, or of close application to books. *Weariness* may be the same as *fatigue*; it is, more often than *fatigue*, the result of less obvious causes, as long sitting or standing in one position, importunity from others, delays, and the like. *Fatigue* and *weariness* are natural conditions, from which one easily recovers by rest. *Lassitude* is a relaxation with languor, the result of greater *fatigue* or *weariness* than one can well bear, and may be of the nature of ill health. The word may, however, be used in a lighter sense.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading without the *fatigue* of close attention. *Johnson*.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over again. *Bacon*, Death.

Happy he whose toil
Has o'er his languid pow'rless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing *lassitude*.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 385.

fatigue-call (fā-tēg'kâl), *n.* A signal sounded upon a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty.

fatigue-cap (fā-tēg'kap), *n.* A small, light cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.

fatigue-dress (fā-tēg'dres), *n.* The uniform worn by soldiers when engaged in fatigue-duty.

fatigue-duty (fā-tēg'dū'ti), *n.* That part of a soldier's work which is distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party (fā-tēg'pär'ti), *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in or detailed for labors distinct from the use of arms.

fatiguesome (fā-tēg'sum), *a.* [< *fatigue* + *-some*.] Fatiguing; wearisome; tiresome.

The Attorney-General's place is very nice [troublesome] and *fatiguesome*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 515.

fatiguingly (fā-tē'ging-li), *adv.* So as to cause fatigue; tiresomely: as, the road is *fatiguingly* steep and difficult.

fatiloquent† (fā-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatiloquente*, < L. *fatiloquus*, declaring destiny, prophesying, < *fatum*, fate, destiny, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Prophesying; prophetic; fatidic.

In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers interpret all things to the best.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 22.

fatiloquist† (fā-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< L. *fatiloquus*, prophesying, + *-ist*.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide (fat'i-mid), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *Fatimite*.

Fatimite (fat'i-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ite*[2].] I. *a.* Descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and wife of the calif Ali.

At Medina and Mecca his [Moktadi's] name was substituted in the public prayers for those of the *Fâtimite* Caliphs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

II. *n.* One of the members of an Arabian dynasty descended from Ali and Fatima, and ruling from 909 to 1171 in northern Africa and for a large part of that period in Egypt and Syria. One of the earlier rulers assumed the title of calif.

While the 'Abbásid family was thus dying out in shame and degradation, the *Fâtimites*, in the person of Mo'izz li-din-illáh, were reaching the highest degree of power and glory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

fatiscence (fā-tis'ens), *n.* [< *fatiscent*: see *ence*.] A gaping or an opening; the state of being chinky. *Kirwan*.

fatiscent (fā-tis'ent), *a.* [< L. *fatiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape.] Opening in chinks; falling to pieces when exposed to the air; gaping.

fat-kidneyed (fat'kid'nid), *a.* Fat; gross: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal; What a brawling dost thou keep! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

fat-lean (fat'lēn), *n.* In *whaling*, that part of a whale's flesh in which the fat and the lean are so intimately mixed that it is difficult to separate the former from the latter; also, pieces of flesh which adhere to the blubber when the latter is cut off. Most of the fat-lean lies about the

jaw, but it is also found in other parts of the animal. It was formerly thrown away, but is now usually saved and tried out.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fat*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds the flesh of which is used for food.

He [David] sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

II. *a.* Fat; fleshy. [Rare.]

The babe, . . .
Uncared for, spied its mother, and began
A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
Its body, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
And lazy, lingering fingers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, used for filling joints, apertures, etc.

fatly (fat'li), *adv.* 1. Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.*—2. In a lumbering manner, as of a fat person.

Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble, floating and *fatly* tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars [of the Church of the Scalzi]. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

fatner† (fat'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *fattener*.

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fatnes*, < AS. *fætnes, fætness*, < *fæt*, fat, + *-nes, -ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; fullness of flesh; corpulency.

But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with *fatness*. Deut. xxxii. 15.

Asay, the point in the breast of the buck at which the hunter's knife was inserted to make trial of the animal's *fatness*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), Glosa.

2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

Right fatte or dounged lande that loveth best,
Or valey ther hilles *fattenesse* hath rest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

The clouds dropp'd *fatness*. *Philips*, Cider.

3†. Grossness; sensuality.

In the *fatness* of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Fatsia (fat'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *fatsi*, a native name.] A genus of araliaceous shrubs of eastern Asia, including three species, one of which, *F. horrida*, is also native on the northwest coast of America. *F. papyrifera*, a native of Formosa, but extensively cultivated on the mainland of China, has a large white pith, from which the so-called "rice-paper" is cut.

fatten (fat'n), *v.* [< ME. **fatnen*, < AS. *ge-fætnian*, fatten (= Sw. *fetna*, grow fat), < *fæt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fat*[4], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make fat; feed for slaughter; make fleshy or plump with fat.

Yea, their Apis might not drinke of Nilus, for this riuers *fatning* qualitie, but of a fountaine peculiar to his holinesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 571.

Fatten the courtier, starve the learned band.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 315.

2. To enrich; make fertile and fruitful.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine:
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
In many streams to *fatten* lower lands.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

II. *intrans.* To grow fat or corpulent; grow plump, thick, or fleshy.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

The Pere and his Capuchins slept and ate
And thrived and *fattened* for many a year,
Ungrudged by none of their royal cheer.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 187.

fattener (fat'nėr), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

fattiness (fat'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

Having now spoken of hardning of the juices of the body, we are to come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them. *Bacon*, Life and Death.

fatting-knife (fat'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *mackerel-plow*.

fattrels (fat'relz), *n. pl.* [Sc., also written *fattrils;* < OF. *fatraille*, trash, trumpery, connected with *fatras*, a confused heap or bundle of trash, trifles; origin uncertain.] 1. The ends of a ribbon.—2. The folds or puckerings in a woman's dress.

Now, hand ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fatt'rells*, snug and tight.
Burns, To a Louse.

fatty (fat'i), *a.* [< *fat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of fat.—2. Containing fat; adipose: as, *fatty* tissue.—3. Having certain of the properties of fat; especially, having a greasy feel; resembling fat.

The *fatty* compound of copper is produced when blue vitriol is mixed with a hot and strong solution of soap.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 185.

The clay should be *fatty* and plastic.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 286.

Fatty acids, a class of monobasic acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohols. Formic and acetic acids are the simplest of the series. The more complex fatty acids are found in all oleaginous compounds, where they exist combined with glycerin, forming fats. When a fat is heated with a stronger base than glycerin, as potash or soda, the fatty acids leave the glycerin and combine with the metallic base, forming a soap. By treating the soap with a stronger acid, the fatty acids are displaced and set free. The most common of the complex fatty acids are oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids.—**Fatty degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue* (which see, under *adipose*).

fatuitous (fā-tū'i-tus), *a.* [< *fatuity* + *-ous*.] Characterized by fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

We cry aloud for new avenues and consumers for the productions of our industry, and at the same time decline, with a *fatuitous* persistence, to take any step to obtain the one or to reach the other.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 432.

fatuity (fā-tū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fatuité* = Pr. *fatuitat* = Sp. *fatuidad* = Pg. *fatuidade* = It. *fatuità*, < L. *fatuita(t-)s*, foolishness, < *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*.] 1. Self-conceited foolishness; weakness of mind with high self-esteem; unconscious stupidity; also, as applied to things, springing from or exhibiting such traits.

The follies which Molière ridicules are those of affectation, not those of *fatuity*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

He still held to an impossible purpose with a tenacity which resembled *fatuity*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 336.

James II. attacked with a strange *fatuity* the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested, and thus drove the most loyal of his subjects into violent opposition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Idiocy; congenital dementia; imbecility.

Idiocy, or *fatuity* a nativitate, vel dementia naturalis, . . . one . . . who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown.

fatuous (fat'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fatuo*, < L. *fatuus*, foolish, simple, silly, rarely insipid, tasteless (hence, through this sense, ult. E. *fade*[1], *a.*, q. v.); as a noun, *fatuus*, fem. *fatua*, a fool, a professional jester.] 1. Foolish; foolishly conceited; feebly or stupidly self-sufficient; unconsciously silly: applied both to persons and to their acts.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants.
Glanville.

The home government, in its *fatuous* policy of exasperating and vacillating dealing with the rebellion in the colonies. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 561.

2. Idiotic; demented; imbecile.

In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. Unreal; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Sir J. Denham.

fatva, fatvah (fat'vä), *n.* Same as *fetwa*.

No decree of the Sultan touching any part of the Sacred Law has any force till it has received the *fatvah* (dogmatic sanction) of the Sheik-ul-Islam.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 551.

fat-witted (fat'wit'ed), *a.* Having a fat or dull wit; dull; stupid.

Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking of old sack.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

faubourg (fō'börg), *n.* [F., formerly spelled *faux-bourg*, a form corrupted by popular etym., as if 'false town' (< *faux*, false); < OF. *forbourg, fobour, forbourc, forborc, fortboure*, etc., lit. 'out-town,' equiv. to L. *suburbium*, suburb; < OF. *fors, foers, foer, fur*, also *hors*, F. *hors*, out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors (see *door* and *forum*), + *bourg*, town, borough: see *borough*[1], *burg*[1]. Cf. ML. *forisbarium*, suburb, lit. outside of the barriers.] A suburb, especially a part of a French city immediately beyond its walls; also, in many cases, a quarter formerly so situated, but now within the limits of a city: as, the *Faubourg* St. Germain, *Faubourg* St. Antoine, etc., of Paris.

On approaching it [the headquarters or capital of the Zaporovians] from the steppe, the traveler first entered a *faubourg* or bazaar, in which there was a considerable population of Jewish traders.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 355.

Westwards, between El-Medinah and its *faubourg*, lies the plain of El-Mmakhah, about three quarters of a mile long by 300 yards broad.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 240.

faucal (fâ'kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fauces*, the throat (see *fauces*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat: specifically applied to certain deep guttural sounds, peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues, which are produced in the fauces.

They [the Semitic alphabets] possess a notation for the *faucal* breaths. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 160.

II. *n.* In *phonetics*, a sound produced in the fauces.

Cheth, defined as a "fricative *faucal*," was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 181.

fauces (fâ'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., rarely in sing. *faux* (*fauc-*), the throat, the gullet; origin uncertain.] 1. The throat or gullet. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back part of the mouth, leading into the pharynx; the passage from the buccal cavity proper to the cavity of the pharynx, overhung by the soft palate, and bounded on each side by the pillars of the soft palate. [The word has no singular, and is used chiefly in the two phrases given below.]—3. In *conch.*, that part of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.—4. In *bot.*, the opening or throat of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla.—**Isthmus of the fauces**, the contracted space between the pillars of the fauces of opposite sides.—**Pillars or arches of the fauces**, anterior and posterior, on each side, ridges of mucous membrane formed by the prominence of the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal muscles.

faucet (fâ'set), *n.* [E. dial. *fosset* (also *fasset:* see *fascet*); < ME. *faucet, fawcet, fawset, facett*, faucet, in both senses, < OF. *fausset*, also spelled *faulset*, F. *fausset*, a faucet, < OF. *fausser, faulser*, pierce, strike or break through (a shield, armor, a troop, etc.), earlier *fauser, falser*, break, bend, and lit. make false, falsify, forge, < OF. *fals, faus*, false: see *false*, *v. t.*] 1. A device fixed in a receptacle or pipe to control the flow of liquid from it by opening or closing an orifice. A faucet of the original form is a hollow plug inserted in the head or side of a cask, with a transverse perforation in its projecting part for the reception of a solid peg or spigot, which is removed to permit the flow of liquid. Faucets are now made in a great variety of forms, commonly with the spigot or valve itself also perforated, to be turned by a handle or cock for opening or closing the orifice, but sometimes with valves otherwise constructed and controlled.

Than was founde a fell [fierce, sharp] *fawset*,
In the trie [choice] tunne it was sette.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Stryke out the heed of your vesselles; our men be to thrustye to tarye tyll their drinke be drawen with a *faulsed*.
Palsgrave, French Grammar, p. 740.

You see, marble bath, *faucets* for hot water and cold.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 169.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe fitted to the spigot-end of another pipe.—**Self-closing faucet**, a faucet of which the valve is secured to its seat by a spring to prevent the passage of the liquid, a lever lifting it when the liquid is to be drawn off.

Fauchard of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

faucet-bit (fâ'set-bit), *n.* A cutting-lip and router on a faucet; a boring-faucet.

faucet-joint (fâ'set-joint), *n.* 1. A form of expansion pipe-joint.—2. A form of breech-loading fire-arm employing a perforated plug to uncover the rear of the bore.

fauchard (fō'shärd), *n.* [OF., also *faussard, faussart*, etc., < *faux*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx*.] A weapon of the middle ages consisting of a scythe-shaped blade with a long handle, and differing from the war-scythe in having the sharp edge convex. It is often confused with the guisarme and the halberd. Also *falsarium*.

fauchion†, **fauchon**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *falchion*.

faucht (fâcht), *n.* A Scotch variant of *fight*.

faucial (fâ'shial), *a.* [< *fauces* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the fauces; faucal.

You have now a ragged mass of tissue between the *faucial* pillars, full of holes and lodging places for food and secretions. *Medical News*, LII. 382.

faucitis (fâ-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *fauces*, throat, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation about the fauces.

faucon†, fauconer†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconer*. *Chaucer.*

faugh (fâ), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *foh, fie*[1], *phew.*] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or abhorrence.

An emperour's cabinet?
Faugh, I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

faujasite (fō′zha-sīt), *n.* [Named after a French geologist, *Faujas* de Saint-Fond (1741–1819).] A zeolitic mineral occurring in colorless octahedral crystals in the amygdaloid of the Kaiserstuhl in southern Baden. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

faulchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

faulcon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falcon*.

fauld (fâld), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1].

fauld (fâld), *n.* **1.** A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1]. Specifically—**2.** The tymp-arch or working-arch of a furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

fauld-dike (fâld′dīk), *n.* The dike or fence of a sheepfold. [Scotch.]

He's lifted her over the *fauld-dyke*,
And speer'd at her sma' leave.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

faulkon†, faulkoner†. Obsolete forms of *falcon, falconer*.

fault (fâlt, formerly fât), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *falt*, but usually *faut, faute* (the *l* being a mod. insertion, affecting at first only the spelling; it was not sounded till recently); < ME. *faut, faute* (in late ME. sometimes spelled *faughte*), < OF. *faute*, later *faulte*, earlier *falte*, F. *faute*, f., also OF. *faut, fault*, m., = Pr. *falta* = Sp. Pg. It. *falta*, a lack, fault (cf. OF. **falter, fauter* = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, lack), < L. *fallere*, deceive, ML. fail: see *fail*[1].] **1†.** Defect; lack; want; failure. See *default*.

And who-so failie that day, that he be nouthe there, as comenaunt ys, he schal paie a pound of wax for is *faute*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Full wa es mee!
Almaste I dye, for *fawte* of fude.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Is she your cousin, sir?
Yes, in truth, forsooth, for *fault* of a better.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2. A lack; a defect; an imperfection; a failing, blemish, or flaw; any lack or impairment of excellence: applied to things.

Patches, set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

But find you faithful friends that will reprove,
That on your works may look with careful eyes,
And of your *faults* be zealous enemies.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 188.

Faults in your Person, or your Face, correct.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the *faults* were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

3. An error or defect of judgment or conduct; any deviation from prudence, rectitude, or duty; any shortcoming, or neglect of care or performance, resulting from inattention, incapacity, or perversity; a wrong tendency, course, or act.

Neither yet let any man curry fauell with him selfe after this wise; the *faute* is but light, the law is broken in nothing but in this parte. *J. Udall*, On Jas. ii.

His [Calvin's] nature from a child observed by his own parents . . . was propense to sharpe and severe reprehension where he thought any *fault* was.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii., note.

His [Bacon's] *faults* were—we write it with pain—coldness of heart and meanness of spirit.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To me
He is all *fault* who hath no *fault* at all.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An occasion of blame or censure; a particular cause for reprehension or disapproval: as, to charge one with a *fault*, or find *fault* with one.

Sleeping or waking, must I still prevail,
Or will you blame, and lay the *fault* on me?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

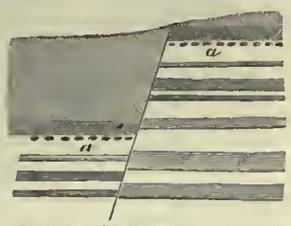
5†. Blame; censure; reproach.

O, let me fly, before a prophet's *fault*.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6. The act of losing the scent; a lost scent: said of sporting dogs.

Saw'st thou not, boy, how Silver made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldest *fault*?
I would not lose the dog for twenty pound.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

7. In *geol.*, a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other of the break, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now separated.



Section showing displacement of strata by a fault. *a* and *a* were once a continuous mass of rock.

The amount of displacement of the strata thus occasioned may be a few inches or thousands of feet. Faults of a few feet are, however, the most common. Faults are occasioned by movements of the crust of the earth, and are a part of the complicated phenomena by which mountain-chains are built up, and continents elevated and depressed. See *slip*[1], *slide, break*.

Along the flank of the Grampians a great *fault* runs from the North Sea at Stonehaven to the estuary of the Clyde, throwing the Old Red Sandstone on end sometimes for a distance of two miles from the line of dislocation.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 269.

8. In *tennis*, a stroke by which the server fails to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. See *lawn-tennis*.

I would you had been at the tennis court, you should have seen me a beat Monsieur Besan, and I gave him fifteen and all his *faults*.
Chapman, An Humorous Day's Mirth.

9. In *teleg.*, a new path opened to a current by any accident; a derived current, or derivation.

In practice, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor, such as the ground, a wet wall, a tree, or another wire. They are technically called *faults*. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

At a fault, faulty; not as it ought to be; deficient. *Nares.*—**At fault.** (*a*) Open to censure; blamable: as, he is not *at fault* in the matter. (*b*) In *hunting*, thrown off the scent or the trail; unable to find the scent, as dogs. Hence—(*c*) Unable to proceed, by reason of some embarrassment or uncertainty; puzzled; out of bearing; astray.

The associationist theory is . . . entirely *at fault*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 668.

Reverse fault, in *mining*, a dislocation of the rocks by a fault of such a character that a part of the bed or vein faulted is brought under another part of the same vein. As a general rule, when a vein is heaved by a fault, the latter hades in the direction of the downthrow: this is a normal fault. When the hade is in the direction of the upthrow, the fault is said to be "reversed."—**To find fault,** to discover, or perceive and make known, some defect, flaw, or matter of censure; find cause of blame, complaint, or reproach: absolute or followed by *with*: as, you are always *finding fault*; to *find fault with* fortune.

Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet *find fault*?
Rom. ix. 19.

Or can you *fault with* Pilots *find*
For changing Course, yet never blame the Wind?
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

But who art thou, O man, that thus *findest fault with* thy Maker? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn. 2.** Flaw.—**3.** Misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, wrong-doing, delinquency, weakness, slip, indiscretion.

fault (fâlt), *v.* [< ME. *fauten*, tr., lack; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lack.

To that shall thay noght *faut* no-thyng truly,
So God thaim aide and our Lady Mary!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

Thys lady hym said, "We *faute* that we shold haue."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 797.

2. To charge with a fault; find fault with; reproach. [Now rare, and chiefly colloq.]

Whom should I *fault*? *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 2.

That which is to be *faulted* in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8.

Having given my reasons for the act which you *fault*, . . . I must be permitted to turn my . . . thoughts . . . to more immediate duties.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1885.

3. In *geol.*, to cause a fault in.

An undulation which has overturned the folds and has *faulted* them in some places. *Science*, I. 101.

4. To scent or see; find out; discover. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be in fault; be wrong; fail. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted*. *Latimer.*

His horse . . . had *faulted* rather with untimely art than want of force. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

If I have *faulted*, I must make amends.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

If she find fault,
I mend that fault; and then she says, I *faulted*,
That I did mend it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

fault-block (fâlt′blok), *n.* In *geol.*, a part of the earth's crust comprised between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which has been lifted above or sunk below the general level of the adjacent region, as one of the results of the crust-movement during which the faults originated.

faulted (fâl′ted), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ed*[2].] In *geol.*, broken by one or more faults.

faulter† (fâl′tėr), *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

fault-escarpment (fâlt′es-kärp″ment), *n.* An escarpment or a cliff resulting from a fault, or a dislocation of the rocks adjacent.

faultfinder (fâlt′fīn″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks flaws or points out faults; one who complains or objects.

Other pleasant *faultfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

2. An electrical or mechanical device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

The *fault-finder* consists of a pair of astatic needles hung on a curved axis, and suspended as delicately as possible. *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 256.

faultfinding (fâlt′fīn″ding), *n.* The act of pointing out faults; carping; picking flaws.

faultfinding (fâlt′fīn″ding), *a.* Given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object.

And correspondence ev'ry way the same,
That no *fault-finding* eye did ever blame.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

faultful (fâlt′fůl), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ful.*] Full of faults, mistakes, or sins.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 715.

Her great heart thro' all the *faultful* Past
Went sorrowing. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

faultily (fâl′ti-li), *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

Fenner an Englishman's book, which boastingly and stately enough bore the title of Theologia Sacra, which, by stealth and very *faultily*, came out here first, was not long after printed again by them [of Geneva].
Whitgift, To Beza, in Strype's Whitgift, II. 166.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

faultiness (fâl′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being faulty or imperfect; defect; error; badness; viciousness.

The present inhabitants of Geneva, I hope, will not take it in evil part that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Cleo. Bear'st thou her face in mind? is 't long or round?
Mess. Round even to *faultiness*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

The majority of us scarcely see more distinctly the *faultiness* of our own conduct than the *faultiness* of our own arguments or the dullness of our own jokes.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 206.

faulting (fâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fault, v.*] In *geol.*, the act or process of producing faults or dislocation of strata.

The persistent parallelism of the faults and of the prevailing northeasterly strike of the rocks indicates that the *faulting* and tilting were parts of one continuous process.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 15.

faultless (fâlt′les), *a.* [< ME. *fautles, fautless*; < *fault* + *-less.*] Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, flaw, or error; free from vice or offense; perfect in all respects: as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

He seȝ hir so glorious, & gayly atyred,
So *faultes* of hir fetures, & of so fyne hewes,
Wȝt wallande loye warmed his hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1761.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 253.

Many statesmen who have committed great faults appear to us to be deserving of more esteem than the *faultless* Temple. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

faultlessly (fâlt′les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fâlt′les-nes), *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

fault-rock (fâlt′rok), *n.* See *friction-breccia*.

faultworthy (fâlt′wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Blameworthy; reprehensible. *D. Thomas*, On Ps. xlvii. [Rare.]

faulty (fâl′ti), *a.* [< ME. *fauty, fawty*, adapted (as if < *faute*, fault, + *-y*[1]) < OF. *fautif*, faulty, < *faute*, fault: see *fault, n.*] **1.** Containing faults, errors, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect: as, a *faulty* composition; a *faulty* plan or design.

So that no thing is *fawty*, but anon it schalle ben amended. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

The 13th, the Rais, having in the night remedied what was *faulty* in his vessel, set sail about seven o'clock in the morning. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 242.

The king's title was avowedly a *faulty* one; and the many conspiracies that had been formed had shewn him the nobility were not all of them disposed to bear his yoke.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 569.

His [Warren Hastings's] administration was indeed in many respects *faulty;* but the Bengalee standard of good government was not high. *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, to be blamed; deserving of or provoking censure.

From hence he passes to enquire wherefore I should blame the vices of the Prelats only, seeing the inferiour Clergy is known to be as *faulty.* *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious young gentleman; had formerly been *faulty,* but now much reclaim'd. *Evelyn,* Diary, May 30, 1694.

People who live at a distance are naturally less *faulty* than those immediately under our own eyes. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Incomplete.—**2.** Culpable, reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.

faun (fân), *n.* [< ME. *faun,* < L. *Faunus,* in Rom. myth. the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly represented with horns and goat's feet; hence also in pl. *Fauni,* the same as *Panes,* sylvan deities; < L. *favere,* be propitious: see *favor.*] In *Rom. myth.,* one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with satyrs. The form of the fauns was originally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and small horns; later they were represented with the hind legs of a goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan.

Rough Satyrs danced, and *Fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long. *Milton,* Lycidas, l. 34.

Arise and fly
The reeling *Faun,* the sensual feast. *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cxviii.

fauna (fâ'nạ), *n.*; pl. *faunæ* (-nē) or *faunas* (-nạz). [A mod. application of the LL. *Fauna,* the prophesying sister of *Faunus,* the rural deity: see *faun.*] **1.** The total of the animal life of a given region or period; the sum of the animals living in a given area or time: a term corresponding to *flora* in respect of plants: as, the *fauna* of America; a fossil *fauna;* the recent *fauna;* the land and water *faunæ* of the globe.

At present our knowledge of the terrestrial *faunæ* of past epochs is so slight that no practical difficulty arises from using, as we do, sea reckoning for land time. *Science,* IV. 209.

It belongs in every case to the traditional *fauna,* whose pedigree is older than Æsop. *Athenæum,* No. 3067, p. 165.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

Works which come more or less under the designation of *Faunæ.* *A. Newton,* Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

Acadian fauna, Hudsonian fauna, etc. See the adjectives.

faunal (fâ'nạl), *a.* [< *fauna* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a fauna; treating of a fauna; faunistic: as, a *faunal* publication.

A vivid sketch is given of the apparently startling contradictions in the distribution of animals, the well-known case of *faunal* separation between the Islands of Bali and Lombok being cited among others. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 845.

Paleontology, as far as I am aware, has thus far failed to show a single unequivocal case of *faunal* inversion. *Science,* III. 60.

Faunal area, a region zoölogically defined by the character of its fauna, as distinguished from its geographical or political boundaries.

faunalia (fâ-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of **faunalis,* < *Faunus:* see *faun.*] One of several Roman festivals in honor of the god Faunus.

On the 13th of February were the *Faunalia.* *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 115.

faunist (fâ'nist), *n.* [< *fauna* + *-ist.*] A student of, or writer upon, a fauna; one who is versed in faunæ; a zoögeographer.

Some future *faunist,* a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland: a new field to the naturalist. *Gilbert White,* Nat. Hist. of Selborne, p. 107.

faunistic (fâ-nis'tik), *a.* [< *faunist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or determined by faunists; relating to a fauna; faunal: as, the *faunistic* position of an animal (that is, the position assigned to it in a fauna); *faunistic* methods.

In noticing the principal *faunistic* works we omit the majority of the older and antiquated publications. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 441.

faunological (fâ-nō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *faunology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating or pertaining to faunæ or to faunology.

Faunological and systematic zoölogical world. *Nature,* XXX. 326.

faunology (fâ-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *fauna* + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which treats of the geographical distribution of animals; zoögeography. [Rare.]

faunt†, *n.* [ME. (= It. *fante*), by apheresis for *enfaunt,* < OF. *enfant,* infant: see *infant.*] An infant; a child.

And tho was he cleped and called nouȝt holy Cryst, but Iesu
A *faunt* fyn, ful of witte, filius Marie. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 114.

fauntkin†, *n.* [ME., also *fauntekin, fauntekyn,* etc.; < *faunt* + *-kin.*] A little child.

He has fretyne of folke mo thane fyfe hondredthe,
And als fele *fauntekyns* of freeborne childyre! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 845.

fauny†, *n.* [ME., < L. *Faunus:* see *faun.*] A faun.

Satury and *fawny* more and lesse. *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 1544.

fause-house (fâs'hous), *n.* [< Sc. *fause,* = E. *false,* + *house.*] A framework forming a hollow in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. [Scotch.]

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackbuilder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house.* *Burns,* Halloween, note.

fausen†(fâ'sen), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large kind of eel.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The wane spruug entrailes, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole, to nibble of the fat which his sweet kidneys hid. *Chapman,* Iliad, xxi.

faussard, *n.* Same as *fauchard.*

fausse-braye† (fōs'brā), *n.* [< F. *fausse-braie,* formerly *faulse braye,* a false bray: see *false* and *bray*3.] In *fort.,* a small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart. See *false bray,* under *false.*

fausse-montre† (fōs'môṅ'tr), *n.* [F.: *fausse,* false; *montre,* watch.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watches worn by women were suspended from chatelaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The fausse-montre was sometimes a pincushion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes showed, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

faut, faute, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *fault.*

fauterer† (fâ'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fautor* + *-er*1.] A favorer. *Davies.*

Be assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness. *Heylin,* Land, p. 198.

fauteuil (fō-tėy'), *n.* [F., < OF. *faudestueil, fadestuel, faldestuel,* < ML. *faldestolium,* faldstool: see *faldstool.*] An arm-chair; particularly, in French usage, the seat of a presiding officer; the chair; hence, the dignity of presidency; specifically, the seat of a member of the French Academy (in reference to the forty seats provided for it by Louis XIV.); hence, membership in the Academy.—**Droit de fauteuil,** the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

fautor (fâ'tọr), *n.* [< ME. *fautour, fawtour,* < OF. *fauteur,* F. *fauteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fautor* = It. *fautore,* < L. *fautor,* rarely in uncontr. form *favitor,* a favorer, promoter, < *favēre,* favor: see *favor.*] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect. *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

Fautor of learning, quintessence of arts,
Honour's true livelihood, monarch of hearts. *Ford,* Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

The clergy swore . . . to renounce the Pope for ever, and his constitutions and decrees; . . . to oppose them and their *fautors* to the utmost of their power. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

We have not, on this side of the Channel, been in the habit of regarding the French stage as over-squeamish. It is far too squeamish for our *fautor* of "Naturalism." *Contemporary Rev.,* LI. 67.

fautress† (fâ'tres), *n.* [< F. *fautriee,* < L. *fautrix* (acc. *fautricem*), fem. of *fautor:* see *fautor.*] A female fautor or favorer; a patroness.

It made him pray and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman,* Iliad.

Thou, thou, the *fautresse* of the learned well;
Thou nursing mother of God's Israel. *W. Browne,* Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

fauty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *faulty.*

fauvette (fō-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fauve,* fallow, fawn-colored: see *favel*2.] A book-name, derived from French authors, of warblers in general, as a sylvia or ficedula: especially applied to the common garden-warbler of Europe, *Sylvia hortensis.*

faux-bourdon† (fō'bör-dôṅ'), *n.* [Formerly in E. written *faburden, faburthen,* q. v.; F. *faux-bourdon,* < *faux,* false, + *bourdon,* bourdon: see *bourdon*2 and *burden*3.] Same as *faburden.*

faux jour (fō zhör). [F.: *faux,* false; *jour,* day, light: see *journal.*] In the *fine arts,* a false light; specifically, light falling upon a picture so hung as to receive it from a different direction from that in which it is represented as coming in the picture itself.

faux pas (fō pä). [F.: *faux,* false; *pas,* step: see *pace.*] A false step; a slip; a mistake; especially, a breach of good manners; a lapse from chastity, or any act that compromises one's reputation.

How, Cousin, I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas,* this Trip of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me. *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

favaginous† (fa-vaj'i-nus), *a.* [Badly formed, < L. *favus,* a honeycomb.] Same as *faveolate.*

favel1† (fā'vel), *n.* [< ME. *favel,* flattery (personified), < OF. *favele, faviele, flavele, favel,* a fable, falsehood, flattery, cajolery (cf. *faveler,* fable, tell falsehoods: see *fable, v.*), = It. *favella,* talk, discourse, < L. *fabella,* dim. of *fabula,* a story, fable: see *fable, n.*] Flattery; cajolery.

"Loke on the lufthond," quod heo, "and seo wher he stondeth!
Bothe Fals and *Fauuel* and al his hole meyne!" *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 6.

There was falsehood, *favel,* and jollity. *Hycke Scorner.*

favel2† (fā'vel), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *favell,* a common name for a horse, after OF. *fauvel,* later *fauveau,* similarly used; lit. fallow, dun, dim. of *fauve,* F. *fauve,* fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl, falb,* = E. *fallow*1, *a.*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Fallow; yellow; dun.

II. *n.* A dun horse (like *bayard,* a bay).—**To curry favel**†. See *curry*1.

favella (fạ-vel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *favellæ* (-ē). [NL., an alteration of L. *fovilla,* glowing ashes, embers.] In certain florideous algæ, a cystocarp consisting of an irregular mass of spores formed externally, and covered by a gelatinous envelop.

favellidium (fav-e-lid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *favellidia* (-ạ). [NL., < *favella* + Gr. dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] In florideous algæ, a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in the frond, and formed by the development of several contiguous mother-cells.

favelloid (fạ-vel'oid), *a.* [< *favella* + *-oid.*] In *algology,* resembling or having the structure of a favella.

faveolate (fạ-vē'ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *faveolus* + *-ate*1.] Honeycombed; alveolate; pitted; cellular. Also *favose.*

faveolus (fạ-vē'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *faveoli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *favus,* a honeycomb.] A honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

The apothecia of several calcicole lichens (e. g., Lecanora Prevostii, Lecidea calcivora) have the power (through the carbonic acid received from the atmosphere) of forming minute *faveoli* in the rock, in which they are partially buried. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 562.

favi, *n.* Plural of *favus,* 1.

favillous (fạ-vil'us), *a.* [= OF. *favilleux,* < L. *favilla* (> OF. *faville*), glowing ashes, embers.] **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles onely signifieth a moist and pluvious ayr about them, hindering the evolation of light and the *favillous* particles: whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snuff. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 22.

2. Resembling ashes.

favissa (fạ-vis'ạ), *n.*; pl. *favissæ* (-ē). [L., also *favīsa;* only in pl.] In *Rom. antiq.,* a crypt or cellar; an underground treasury.

In Italy the *favissæ* were used for keeping old temple-furniture. *C. O. Müller,* Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 251.

favonian (fạ-vō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Favonius,* the west wind, also called *Zephyrus,* which blew at the beginning of spring and promoted vegetation, < *favere,* favor, promote: see *favor.*] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, favorable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon my lady's pall!
Go, pretty page! and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near!
Softly tell her not to fear
Such calm *favonian* burial! *Keats.*

favor, favour (fā'vọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *favour;* < ME. *favour,* rarely *favor, faver* (= Dan. Sw. *favör*), < OF. **favor, favour,* later *faveur,* F. *faveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *favor* = It. *favore,* < L. *favor* (acc. *favōrem*), good will, inclination, partiality, favor, < *favēre,* be well disposed or inclined toward, favor, countenance, befriend,

promote.] 1. Good will; kind regard; countenance; friendly disposition; a willingness to aid, support, or defend.

This Pope [Clement V.] was Native of Bourdeaux, and so the more regardful of the King's Desire, and the King the more confident of his *Favour*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain his *favour*, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Can the *favour* of the Czar make guiltless the murderer of old men and women and children in Circassian valleys?
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 241.

2. The state of favoring or of being favored; friendly consideration bestowed or received; objective regard, aid, support, or behoof: with *in:* as, to be or act *in favor* of a person or thing; to resign an office *in favor* of another; he is *in* high *favor* at court or with the people.

The inclination of a Prince is best known either by those next about him, and most *in favor* with him, or by the current of his own actions. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, t.

O that the voice of clamor and debate . . .
Were hush'd *in favor* of thy gen'rous plea!
Cowper, Charity, l. 311.

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority, *in favor* of a course of education in which to train the mind shall be the first object, and to stock it the second.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 27.

3. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. [Rare.]

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 664.

4. A kind act or office; kindness done or manifested; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration.

And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

A *favour* well bestowed is almost as great an honour to him who confers it as to him who receives it.
Steele, Spectator, No 497.

Now let me put the boy and girl to school:
This is the *favour* that I came to ask.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

5. Partial kindness; biased regard or consideration; predilection; partiality: as, kissing goes by *favor;* a fair field and no *favor*.

Unbiass'd or by *favour*, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, or blindly right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 633.

Let them [women] have a fair field, but let them understand, as the necessary correlative, that they are to have no *favour*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

6. Leave; permission; indulgence; concession.

By thy *favour*, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

I speak it under *favour*,
Not to contrary you, sir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

But with your *favour* I will treat it here. *Dryden*.

7. Advantage; convenience afforded for success: as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night.—8. Something bestowed as a token of good will or of love; a gift or present; hence, a gift, usually from a woman to a man, as a sleeve, glove, or knot of ribbons, to be worn, as a token of friendship or love, at a fair or wedding, in a festive assembly, or habitually, as formerly in knight-errantry. Now specifically applied to the small gifts of various kinds exchanged between the partners in the dance called the german.

The glove which I have given him for a *favour*
May, haply, purchase him a box o' the ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

There's my glove for a *favour*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Hang all your lady's *favours* on your crest,
And let them fight their shares.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

"Will you wear
My *favour* at this tourney?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favour of any lady in the lists. . . .
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Broider'd with pearls."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9. Countenance; appearance; look; features. [Archaic.]

In beauty, that of *favour* is more than that of colour, and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of *favour*. *Bacon*, Beauty (ed. 1887).

I know your *favour* well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this *favour* she must come.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Folks don't use to meet for amusement with firearms. . . . This, my lady, I say, has an angry *favour*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

10. A charm; attraction; grace. [Archaic.]

A woman sate wepyng,
With *fauour* in here face far passynge my reson.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to *favour*, and to prettiness.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

11. A letter or written communication: said complimentarily: as, your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.—**Challenge to the favor.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Marriage favors.** See *marriage*.—**To curry favor.** See *curry*[1].—**To find favor in the eyes of.** See *eye*[1]. = **Syn. 1.** Patronage, support, championship.—4. Benefit.

favor, favour (fā′vor), *v.* [< ME. *favoren, favuren, faveren* (rarely or never **favouren*), < OF. *favorer, faveurer,* < ML. *favorare* (cf. OF. *favorir* = It. *favorire,* < ML. as if **favorire*), favor, < L. *favor,* favor: see *favor, n.* Cf. *favorize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To regard with favor; entertain favor for; be disposed to aid; countenance; befriend; regard or treat with favor or partiality; accommodate: as, to *favor* the weaker side.

There are divers motives drawing men to *favour* mightily those opinions wherein their persuasions are but weakly settled. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

Then died also Edm. Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, . . . who stood highly in the Queen's Favour for a long time, till he lost it at last by *favouring* (as was said) the Puritans Conventicles. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 361.

Perceiving musical instruments lying near, he begged to be *favoured* with a song. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

I pledge her [the Muse], and she comes and dips
Her laurel in the wine,
And lays it thrice upon my lips,
These *favour'd* lips of mine.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. To be favorable to; facilitate or render easier: as, the darkness of the night *favored* the enemy's approach.

I go about in black, which *favors* the notion.
Lamb, Essays of Elia, p. 16.

As vigorous and systematic exercise is a prime condition of the general health, so the want of it *favors* the approach of disease. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 490.

3. To resemble in features or aspect; look somewhat like. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Let us leave this family multiplying in numbers, in science, in wickednesse, *fauouring* nothing diuine, or at least nothing but humane in their Diuinitie; therefore called the sonnes of men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator*.

You do look like the Brandons; you really *favor* 'em consider'ble. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 91.

4. To ease; spare: as, to *favor* a lame leg.

In the evening spent my time walking in the dark, in the garden, to *favour* my eyes, which I find nothing but ease do help. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 26.

Pedal evenly and use both legs. Those who have no practical experience will hardly believe how often a rider *favours* one leg more than the other.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 222.

5. To extenuate; palliate; represent favorably, as in painting or description.

He has *favoured* her squint admirably. *Swift*.

Most favored nation clause. See *clause*. = **Syn. 1.** To patronize, help, assist.

II.† *intrans.* To have the semblance (of).

How little this *favours* of a Protestant is too easily perceav'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

favorable, favourable (fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *favorabel,* < OF. (and F.) *favorable* = Pr. Sp. *favorable* = Pg. *favoravel* = It. *favorabile,* < L. *favorabilis,* favored, in favor, popular, also winning favor, pleasing, < *favor,* favor: see *favor*.] 1. Kind; friendly; well inclined; manifesting good will or partiality.

Til tham the world es *favorabel*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1344.

Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the *favourable*, and indeed too high a Character you please to give of my Survey of Venice. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 48.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote: as, conditions *favorable* to population.

Nothing is more *favourable* to the reputation of a writer than to be succeeded by a race inferior to himself.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

A poetical religion must, it seems, be *favorable* to art.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 115.

That civilization exerts upon the older societies of the world an influence which is on the whole *favorable* to physical perfection and longevity has been abundantly shown. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 224.

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording facilities: as, a *favorable* position; *favorable* weather.

A *favourable* gale arose from shore,
Which to the port desir'd the Grecian galleys bore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 54.

A *favourable* speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' prosperous floods.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

It is for the arboriculturist to study nature's mode of sowing, and to imitate only her *favourable* features.
Encyc. Brit., II. 321.

4†. Having a pleasing favor or appearance; well favored; beautiful.

None more *favourable* nor more faire . . .
Then Clarion. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 20.

= **Syn. 1.** Auspicious, willing, inclined (toward).—2 and 3. Fit, adapted, suitable.

favorableness, favourableness (fā′vor-a-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being favorable or suitable; kindness; partiality.

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure [opinion] . . . be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 198.

favorably, favourably (fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* In a favorable manner; with friendly disposition or indulgence; conveniently; advantageously.

Favourably with mercy hear our prayers.
Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany.

There grew a great question of one Heriot for plotting of factions and abusing the gouernour, for which he was condemned to lose his eares, yet he was vsed so *fauourably* he lost but the part of one in all.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 163.

favored, favoured (fā′vord), *a.* [< *favor, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Featured; looking, etc.: in compounds or phrases: as, a hard-*favored* man; he is well *favored*.

We saw but three of their women, and they were but of meane stature, attyred in skins like the men, but fat and well *fauoured*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

Speed. Is she not hard *favoured*, sir?
Val. Not so fair, boy, as well *favoured*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1.

A poor virgin, sir, an ill-*favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

2. Adorned with a favor; wearing a favor: usually in compounds.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those white-*favour'd* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

favoredly, favouredly (fā′vord-li), *adv.* In respect to features, appearance, or manner: in compounds.

I left a certain letter behind me which was read in the church of Bethleem, the which letter my aduersaries haue very euil *faueredly* translated and sinisterly expounded.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 577.

favoredness, favouredness (fā′vord-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being favored.—2. Appearance: in compounds.

favorer, favourer (fā′vor-èr), *n.* One who or that which favors; one who assists or promotes the success or prosperity of another.

Deceived greatly they are, therefore, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the *favourers* of this cause are on any such verdict agreed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv., Pref.

Do not I know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

favoress, favouress (fā′vor-es), *n.* [< *favor, v.,* + *-ess.*] A woman who shows or confers favor; a woman who favors or supports. [Rare.]

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favouress* of the protestant religion.
Hakewill, Answer to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 184.

favoringly, favouringly (fā′vor-ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to show or confer favor.

favorite, favourite (fā′vor-it), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *favorit,* F. *favori,* m., *favorite,* f., = Sp. *favorito,* m., *favorita,* f., = Pg. *favorito,* < It. *favorito,* m., *favorita,* f., a favorite, prop. pp. of *favorire,* favor, protect, support, < *favore,* favor.] **I.** *n.* 1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, liking, or preference; one who or that which is especially liked or favored.

Those neerest to this King, and most his *Favorites*, were Courtiers and Prelates. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

Such Charms as your's are only given
To chosen *Favourites* of Heaven.
Prior, To a Young Lady fond of Fortune-Telling.

2. A person who has gained the special favor of or a dominant influence over a superior by unworthy means or for selfish purposes. Favorites of this class, both male and female, have played an important part in the history of many despotic monarchies, often controlling their destinies with disastrous and even destructive effects.

The great man down, you mark, his *favourite* flies.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

A *favourite* has no friend.
Gray, Death of a Favourite Cat.

The partiality of the king [Edward II. of England] for his *favorites* alienated not only his subjects but his queen.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 434.

3†. A small curl hanging loose upon the temple: a frequent feature of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

We do hereby engage ourselves to raise and arm our vassals for the service of his Majesty King George, and him to defend, with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, eye-lashes, *favourites*, lips, dimples, and every other feature, whether natural or acquired. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle.
Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair, i. 1.

II. *a.* Regarded with particular liking, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.

For ever cursed be this detested day,
Which snatch'd my best, my *fav'rite* curl away!
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 148.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, which adorns almost every chapel in the Catacombs, was still the *favourite* subject of the painter. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 73.

favoritism, favouritism (fā'vor-i-tizm), *n.* [< F. *favoritisme* = Sp. *favoritismo*; as *favorite* + *-ism*.] The disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So puddled as it is with *favouritism*."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

favorize (fā'vor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *favorized*, ppr. *favorizing*. [= G. *favorisiren* = Dan. *favoriscre* = Sw. *favorisera*, < F. *favoriser* (cf. Sp. Pg. *favorecer*), < ML. *favorizare*, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor* and *-ize*.] To favor especially or unduly.

Yea, and he [Socrates] pierced deeper into the souls and hearts of his hearers, by how much he seemed to seek out the truth in common, and never to *favorize* and maintain any opinion of his own. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 833.

Thus the use of a flame as one electrode *favorises* the creation of a current through the air.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 273.

favorless, favourless (fā'vor-les), *a.* [< *favor* + *-less*.] 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.—2†. Not favoring; unpropitious.

Such happinesse
Heven doth to me envy, and fortune *favourlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 7.

favorous†, favouous†, *a.* [< ME. *faverous*; < *favor* + *-ous*.] Favorable.

The tyme is than so *faverous*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 82.

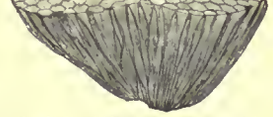
When women were wont to be kindharted, conceita in men were verie *favourous*.
Breton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

favorsome†, favoursome† (fā'vor-sum), *a.* [< *favor* + *-some*.] Worthy of favor; fitted to win favor.

Pray Phœbus I prove *favoursome* in her fair eyes.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

favose (fa-vōs'), *a.* [< L. as if **favosus*, < *favus*, a honeycomb.] Resembling a honeycomb. (*a*) Applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, in which the skin is covered with a honeycomb-like gummy secretion. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *faveolate*. (*c*) In *entom.*, covered with large, deep, many-sided depressions or cavities separated only by linear elevations or partitions, as a surface; faveolate.

favosite (fav'ō-sīt), *n.* A fossil stone-coral of the family *Favositidæ*.


Fossil Coral (*Favosites alcyonaria*).

Favosites (fav-ō-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. as if **favosus*, honeycombed (see *favose*), + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil stone-corals, giving name to the family *Favositidæ*, occurring in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata: so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the pore-cells, as in *F. alcyonaria*.

Favositidæ (fav-ō-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-idæ*.] A family of tabulate sclerodermatous stone-corals, typified by the genus *Favosites*, having little or no true cœnenchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct.

Favositinæ (fav″ō-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Favositidæ*.

favour, favourable, etc. See *favor*, etc.

Favularia (fav-ū-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A genus of fossil plants: same as *Sigillaria*.

favus (fā'vus), *n.* [< L. *favus*, a honeycomb, a hexagonal tile in pavements.] 1. Pl. *favi* (-vī). A tile or slab of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern in pavements.—2. In *pathol.*, crusted or honeycombed ringworm, a disease of the skin, chiefly attacking the scalp, but also occurring on any part of the body, characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb. It is produced by the fungus *Achorion Schönleinii*. The disease is also called *tinea favosa*.

favus-cup (fā'vus-kup), *n.* One of the cup-shaped crusts found in favus.

fawchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

fawcon†, fawconet†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon*, *falconet*.

fawe†, *a.* [ME. *fawe*, shortened from *fawen*, another form of *fagen*, *fayn*, *fain*, glad, due to the influence of the verb form *fawnen*, for *fagnien*, *faynen*, be glad: see *fawn*[1] and *fain*[1].] Glad; fain; delighted.

Ech of hem ful blisful was, and *fawe*
To brynge me gaye thinges fro the faire.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 220.

To helpe thee ȝit I wolde be *fawe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

fawkner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falconer*.

fawn[1] (fân), *v.* [< ME. *fawnen*, *faunen*, *fauhnen*, *faugnen*, another form, due to Icel. *fagna*, of the reg. ME. *fagnien*, *faynen*, *fainen*, mod. E. *fain*, v., be glad, receive with joy, make joyful, fawn as a dog, < AS. *fagenian*, *fægnian*, be glad, etc., < *fægen*, glad, fain: see *fain*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To show fondness or desire in the manner of a dog or other animal; manifest pleasure or gratitude, or court notice or favor, by demonstrative actions, especially by crouching, licking the hand, or the like; act caressingly and submissively: absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Ac there ne was lyoun ne leopart that on laundes weuten,
Noyther bere, ne bor ne other best wilde,
That ne fel to her feet and *fauned* with the tailles.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 295.

You pull your claws in now, and *fawn upon* us,
As lions do to entice poor foolish beasts.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Oft he [the serpent] bow'd
His turret crest and sleek enamell'd neck,
Fawning, and lick'd the ground whereon she trod.
Milton, P. L., ix. 526.

2. To flatter meanly; use blandishments; act servilely; cringe and bow to gain favor: used absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Prone as we are to *fawn upon* ourselves, and to be ignorant as much as may be of our own deformities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 12.

My love, forbear to *fawn upon* their frowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The dotage of some Englishmen is such,
To *fawn on* those who ruin them—the Dutch.
Dryden, Amboyna, Prol., l. 6.

All opposition, however, yielded to Tyrconnel's energy and cunning. He *fawned*, bullied, and bribed, indefatigably. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* To show fondness toward in the manner of a dog; act servilely toward; cringe to.

Ther cam by me
A whelpe that *fawned* me as I stood.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 389.

fawn[1] (fân), *n.* [< *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. [Now rare.]

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

One
Who juggles merely with the *fawns* and youth
Of an instructed compliment.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

fawn[2] (fân), *n.* [< ME. *fawn*, *fawne*, *fowne*, < OF. *fan*, *faon*, earlier *feon*, a fawn, a young deer, also applied to the young of other animals, mod. F. *faon*, a fawn; prob. < ML. **fetonus* (cf. Pr. *feda*, *fea*, a sheep), < L. *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, *fetus*, n., the young of animals, offspring, progeny: see *fetus*.] 1. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

And there hen also wylde Swyn, of many coloures, als grete as ben Oxen in oure Contree, and thei ben alle spotted, as ben gonge *Fownes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 290.

Like a doe, I go to find my *fawn*,
And give it food. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2†. The young of some other animal.

She [the tigress] . . . followeth . . . her *fawns*.
Holland.

fawn[2] (fân), *v. i.* [< *fawn*[2], *n.*, after OF. and F. *faonner*, bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawner (fâ'nėr), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Our talking is trustles, our cares do abound;
Our *fauners* deemed faithfull, and friendshippe a foe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 85.

fawning (fâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] The act of caressing or flattering servilely; mean obsequiousness.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow *fawning*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Sounds of such delicacy are but *fawnings*
Upon the cloth of luxury.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

fawningly (fâ'ning-li), *adv.* In a caressing, cringing, or servile way; with mean flattery.

He that *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, Works, IX. i.

fawningness (fâ'ning-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cringing or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*.
De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.

fawsont (fâ'sont), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to E. *fashioned*, < ME. *fasoun*, fashion: see *fashion*.] Seemly; decent.

fawty†, *a.* See *faulty*.

fax† (faks), *n.* [ME., < AS. *feax* = OS. *fahs* = OFries. *fax* = OHG. *fahs* = Icel. *fax*, the hair of the head. The word *fax* remains in mod. E. in the proper name *Fairfax*, i. e., 'Fair-hair,' and in *Halifax*, i. e. (appar.), 'Holy hair,' the town having received its name, it is said (Camden), from the fact that the hair of a murdered virgin was hung up on a tree in the neighborhood, which became the resort of pilgrims.] The hair of the head.

His berde & his brizt *fax* for bale [sorrow] he to-twizt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

His *fax* and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the haire of the head *Fax*. Whence also there is a family . . . named Faire-fax, of the faire bush of their haire.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 692.

faxed† (fakst), *a.* [< ME. **faxed*, < AS. *feaxed*, *fexed*, *gefeaxed*, *gefexed*, haired, having hair, < *feax*, hair: see *fax*.] Having a head of hair; hairy.

They [the old English] could call a comet a *faxed* starre, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Remains, The Languages.

faxwax (faks'waks), *n.* [Appar. < *fax*, hair, + *wax*[1], grow (cf. equiv. G. *haarwachs*, < *haar*, = E. *hair*, + *wachsen* = E. *wax*[1], grow); not found in early use. See *paxwax*.] Same as *paxwax*.

fay[1] (fā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fayc*, *faic*; < ME. *feyen*, *feien*, *fyen*, *vien*, *fezen*, join, add, unite, intr. fit, suit, agree, < AS. *fēgan*, also *ge-fēgan*, join, unite, bind, fix, = OS. *fōgian* = OFries. *fōga* = D. *voegen* = OHG. *fuogen*, MHG. *vucgen*, G. *fügen* = Sw. *foga* = Dan. *föie*, join, unite (= Goth. **fōgjan*, not recorded); a factitive verb, < √ **fag* in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, suitable, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fair*[1] and *fang*. The word *fadge* appears to be connected with *fay*[1], but its origin is not clear: see *fadge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To join; put together; fit together; frame.

Eft he wile *feie* us thanne we shulen arisen of deathe.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 25.

Manness bodiȝ *fezedd* iss
Off fowwre kinne shaffte [four kinds of elements].
Ormulum, l. 11501.

Specifically—2. To fit (two pieces of timber) together, so as to lie close and fair; fit.—3†. To put to; apply so as to touch or cover.

Fetheren he nom with fingren & *fiede* [var. wrot] on boc felle [parchment]. *Layamon*, I. 3.

He *feyed* his fysnamye [face] with his foule houdez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fit; suit; unite closely. Specifically—2. In *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of wood. Thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

The Admiralty also ordered the *faying* surfaces of the frame timber and planking of the "Tenedos" and "Spartan" . . . to be carbonized. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 326.

3†. To suit the requirements of the case; be fit for the purpose; do.

That may not *fye*,
And he se the with hys eye
He wyl knowe the anoon righte.
Seven Sages, l. 2881.

This waie it will ne frame ne *faie*,
Therefore must we prone an other waie.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 373.

fay[2], **fey**[2] (fā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *fegien*, *fœien*, cleanse, < Icel. *fœgja*, cleanse, polish, = Sw. *feja* = Dan. *feie*, sweep, = D. *vegen*, sweep, strike (whence E. *feague*, q. v.), = OHG. MHG. *vegen*,

G. *fegen*, cleanse, scour, sweep; prob. < √ **fag* in AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*[1], etc., and thus ult. from the same source as *fay*[1], q. v.] To cleanse; clean out, as a ditch. *Tusser; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fay[3] (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, < OF. *fee, feic, fae* (> D. *fee* = MHG. *fei, feie*, G. *fee* = Dan. Sw. *fe*), F. *fée* = Pr. *fada* = Sp. *hada* = Pg. *fada* = It. *fata*, a fay, fairy, < L. *fata*, fem. sing., a fairy, < *fatum*, fate, pl. *fata*, the Fates: see *fate*. Hence *fairy*, q. v.] A fairy; an elf. See *fairy*.

> Elf of eve! and starry *fay!*
> Ye that love the moon's soft light,
> Hither—hither wend your way.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, etc. See *fairy*.

fay[4]† (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay, fey, fei*, faith, < OF. *fei*, orig. *feid*, whence the E. form *feith, faith*: see *faith*.] Faith; fidelity; loyalty.

> Thowe shall se sothly thy son soffer yll,
> For the well of all wrytches that shall be his wyll here in *fay*. *York Plays*, p. 447.
>
> O ye Heavens, defend! and turne away
> From her unto the miscreant him selfe,
> That neither hath religion nor *fay*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 19.
>
> Ah, sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
> I'll to my rest. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

fay[5], **fey**[4] (fā), *a.* [Sc., also *fie, fye;* < ME. *fay, fey, feye, feie*, etc., < AS. *fǣge*, fated, doomed, destined to die, dying, also dead, slain, also accursed, condemned, rarely timid, feeble, = OS. *fēgi* = D. *veeg*, about to die, = OHG. *feigi*, MHG. *veige*, fated, doomed, accursed, miserable, timid, G. *feig, feige*, timid, cowardly, = Icel. *feigr*, fated, about to die, = Sw. *feg* = Dan. *feig*, cowardly (Sw. Dan. sense prob. of G. origin).] 1. About to die; fated; doomed; particularly, on the verge of a sudden or violent death. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> "We'll turn again," said good Lord John.
> "But no," said Rothiemay,
> "My steed's trspann'd, my bridle's broke,
> I fear this day I'm *fey*."
> *Mackay*, Ballad of the Fire of Frendrangth.
>
> There's *fey* fowk in our ship, she winna sail for me.
> *Bonnie Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 48).
>
> "Pulr faint hearted thief," cried the Laird's sin Jock,
> "There'l nae man die but him that's *fie*."
> *Border Minstrelsy*, I. 180.

2†. Dying; dead.

> There were *fey* in the fight, of the felle grekes,
> Eght hundrith thowsaund thro throngyn to dethe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13990.
>
> When Ich flee fro the body and *feye* leue the caroygne,
> Then am Ich a spirit spechelea.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 197.

fay[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foe*.

fayalite (fī-äl′īt), *n.* [< *Fayal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent, mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron and belonging to the chrysolite group. It is found on the island of Fayal, in cavities in the rhyolite of the Yellowstone Park in the United States, and in Ireland; it is also a product of furnace-slag.

faydom (fā′dum), *n.* [< *fay*[5] + *-dom*.] The state of being fay or doomed. [Scotch.]

> Conscious, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen, . . . he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was "under a *feydom*." . . . At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending. *W. Chambers.*

fayence, *n.* See *faience*.

fayle†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fail*[1].

fayles† (fālz), *n.* [See the second extract.] An old game, a kind of backgammon.

> He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
> Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
> At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.
>
> It [*fayles*] is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties of backgammon that were formerly used in this country. It was played with three dice and the usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore failed in winning the game, and hence the appellation of it. *Douce.*

fayne[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fain*[1].

fayne[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feign*.

fayre†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

fayry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fairy*.

faytor†, **faytour**†, *n.* See *faitor*.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fazed*, ppr. *fazing*. [Also *phase;* var. of *feaze, feeze*.] To disturb; ruffle; daunt. [Local, U. S.]

> A professor in Vanderbilt University, speaking recently of a teacher in Kentucky, said "nothing *fazes* him."
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fazenda (fa-zen′dä), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *hacienda:* see *hacienda*.] Same as *hacienda*.

> Santa Anna is one of the largest coffee *fazendas* in this part of Brazil. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

fazzolet (faz′ō-let), *n.* [< It. *fazzoletto* (= OSp. *fazoleto*), dim. of *fazzolo, fazzuolo*, a handkerchief, perhaps < MHG. *vetze*, G. *fetze*, a shred, rag (cf. It. *pezzuola*, a shred or rag, also a handkerchief).] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

F. C. An abbreviation of *Free Church* (of Scotland): as, the *F. C.* Presbytery.

F. D. An abbreviation of *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

Fe. The chemical symbol of iron (Latin *ferrum*).

feab (fēb), *n.* [E. dial., also *fabe, feap, fape*, and esp. in pl. *feabs, fabes*, and *fae, fay* (in comp. *feapberry, feaberry, faeberry*); origin obscure.] Same as *feaberry*.

feaberry, feapberry (fē′-, fēp′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *feaberries, feapberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Grosellea* [F.], gooseberries, thornberries, *feaberries*. *Cotgrave.*

feague (fēg), *v.* [Prob. < D. *vegen*, sweep, strike, = MHG. *vegen*, G. *fegen*, cleanse, sweep: see *fay*[2].] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To beat or whip.

> When a knotty point comes I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith. *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.
>
> Hark ye, ye curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so *feague* ye. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune (1681).

2. To discomfit; perplex.

> No treat, sweet words, good mien, but sly intrigue,
> That must at length the jilting widow *fegue*.
> *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be perplexed. [Prov. Eng.]

feague†, *n.* [Cf. *feague, v.*] A dirty, sluttish, idle fellow. *Grose.*

feak[1] (fēk), *v. i.* [A dial. Eng. form of *fick, fike*[2], q. v.] To fidget; be restless.

feak[1]† (fēk), *n.* [< *feak*[1], *v.*] 1. A flutter; a sharp twitch or pull.—2. A curl of hair.

> And can set his face and with his eye can speke
> And dally with his mistres dangling *feake*,
> And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye.
> *Marston*, Satires (1598), i.

feak[2] (fēk), *v. t.* [Prob. var. of *feague*, in orig. (D.) sense 'sweep.'] In *hawking*, to wipe the beak after feeding.

feal[1]† (fē′al), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *feal, feel, feeil, fcyal, foial, foyall*, etc., *fedeil*, etc. (mod. F. *fidèle*), faithful, true, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, true, < *fides*, faith: see *faith, fidelity*, and *fealty*.] Faithful; loyal.

> The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal. *Chambers.*

feal[2], *a.* See *feel*[2].

feal[3] (fēl), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *felen*, < Icel. *fela*, hide. See *filch*.] To hide. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> His godhed in fleis [flesh] was *felid*
> As hoc in bait. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

feal[4], *n.* [Sc.] Same as *fail*[2].

fealty (fē′al-ti), *n.* [A partly restored form of ME. *feaute, feute*, < OF. *fealte, feelte, feaute, feiaute, feelteit*, later *feaulte*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, fidelity: see *fidelity* and *feal*[1].] 1. Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; the solemn recognition by the tenant, under oath, of his lord's paramount right.

> His [King Edwin's] Subjects Hearts was so turned against him, that the Merciana and Northumbrians revolted, and swore *fealty* to his younger Brother Edgar.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. Fidelity in general, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, etc.; faithfulness; faith; loyalty.

> Nor did he doubt her more,
> But rested in her *fealty*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.
>
> We keep our *fealty* to the laws
> Through patient pain.
> *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem.

Oath of fealty, under the feudal system, an oath promising fidelity on the part of the vassal to his lord, usually given upon investiture of a fee.

> The *oath of fealty* taken after homage is given by Britton, lib. iii. c. 4. In case of fealty to the king it is this: "Hear this, ye good people, that I, such a one by name, faith will bear to our lord King Edward from this day forward, of life and limb, of body and chattels and earthly honour; and the services which belong to him for the fees and tenements which I hold of him, will lawfully perform to him as they become due, to the best of my power, so help me God and the saints."
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 462, note.

=**Syn.** *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty.* See *allegiance*.

fear[1] (fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feare, fcere;* < ME. *feer, fere, fer*, fear, < AS. *fǣr*, fear, terror, in comp. generally implying sudden danger, = OS. *fār*, a plot, snare, = OD. *vaer*, D. *gevaar*, danger, = OHG. *fāra*, MHG. *vāre*, a plot, treason, danger, fright, G. *gefahr*, danger, = Icel. *fār*, bale, harm, mischief, a plague, = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*, danger (the sense and perhaps the form due to the D. and G.); not in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fērja*, a spy, L. *periculum*, danger, peril, Gr. *πεῖρα*, an attempt, attack: words ult. connected, having orig. reference to the "perils of the way," as waylaying, sudden attack, sudden alarms, etc., the Teut. root being that of Goth. *faran*, AS. *faran*, etc., E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1]. Cf. *feer* = *fear*[2], a companion, from the same source. Hence *fearful, fearsome, ferly*, etc.] 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil or harm, and accompanied by a strong desire to escape it; an active feeling of dread of which fright and terror are the intenser degrees; hence, apprehension or dread in general. Strong and sudden fear is accompanied by extreme physical disturbances, as trembling, paling, impairment of the power of speech and action, etc.

> We lefte Modona for *fere* of the Turkes; it was but late Uenycyans, but nowe the Turke hathe it.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.
>
> There is no *fear* in love; but perfect love casteth out *fear*. 1 John iv. 18.
>
> They, bestill'd
> Almost to jelly with the act of *fear*,
> Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.
>
> *Fear* is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*
>
> All persons . . . are liable to be thrown by the prospect of pains into the state of passionate aversion which we call *fear*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 125.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

> The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. 2 Mac. xv. 18.
>
> The truth is, I have some *fear* that I am more behindhand in the world for these last two years, since I have not, or for some time could not, look after my accounts. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 87.
>
> The minor forms of *fear*, expressed by anxiety, watchfulness, care, use up the powers of thought, and exclude all impressions of a foreign nature. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 56.

3. A cause or object of fear.

> Or, in the night, imagining some *fear*,
> How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.
>
> Oh, good God,
> That I had never seen that false man's eyes,
> That dares reward me thus with *fears* and curses!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear.

> My love and *fear* glued many friends to thee.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

5. Reverence; respect for rightful authority; especially, reverence manifesting itself in obedience.

> The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. Prov. i. 7.
>
> Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; . . . *fear* to whom *fear*. Rom. xiii. 7.
>
> Temporal power,
> The attribute to awe and majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the dread and *fear* of kings.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

For fear, lest; in case.

> Receive the money now,
> *For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

=**Syn.** 1. See *alarm*.—2. Concern, dread.—5. Veneration, reverence, awe.

fear[1] (fēr), *v.* [< ME. *feren*, < AS. *fǣran*, frighten, more commonly in comp. *ā-fǣran*, frighten (whence E. *afeard*, q. v.), = OS. *fārōn* = D. *vervaren* = OHG. *fārjan*, lie in wait, plot against, frighten, = ODan. *forfære* (Dan. *forfærde*) = Sw. *förfära*, frighten; from the noun: see *fear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To frighten; affright; terrify; drive away or keep away by fear.

> Pacientliche, thorgh hus prouynce and to hus peple hym shewe,
> Feden hem and fillen hem and *fere* hem fro aynne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 285.
>
> I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine,
> Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.
>
> Art not ashamed that any fleah should *fear* thee?
> *Middleton*, Mad World.
>
> Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there
> With hideous gazing to *fear* away fear.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

2. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; be afraid of; consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude.

> I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xxiii. 4.
>
> A beggar with a clouted cloak,
> In whom I *fear'd* no ill,
> Hath with his pike-staff claw'd my back.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 194).
>
> What ails this gentlewoman?
> Alas, I *fear* she is not well, good gentlewoman!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Like an animal, a savage *fears* whatever is strange in appearance or behaviour.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 194.

3. To reverence; have a reverential awe of; venerate.

This do, and live; for I *fear* God. Gen. xlii. 18.

I *fear* God, yet am not afraid of him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

4†. To have fear for; have anxiety about; be solicitous for.

Wor. Doth he keep his bed?
Mess. He did, my lord, four days ere I set forth;
And at the time of my departure thence,
He was much *fear'd* by his physicians.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Only I crave the shelter of your closet
A little, and then *fear* me not.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

To fear no colors†. See *color*. = **Syn. 2.** To apprehend, dread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be frightened; be afraid; be in apprehension of evil; feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

[In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns *me, thee, him, her.*

A flash,
I *fear me*, that will strike my blossom dead.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Surely I *fear me*, midst the ancient gold
Base metal ye will light on here and there.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 141.]

2. To be in anxious uncertainty; doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia
(As *fear* not but you shall). *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Ne're *feare*, for men must love thee
When they behold thy glorie. *Old song.*

fear²†, *n.* See *feer*¹.

fear³, feer³ (fēr), *a.* [ME. *fere, feore* = OFries. *fere* = OHG. *gafuori*, MHG. *gevüere* = Icel. *færr*, able, capable, fit, serviceable, = Sw. Dan. *för*, stout; prob. ult. < AS. *faran* (= OHG. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*¹ and *fere*⁴.] Able; capable; stout; strong; sound: as, hale and *fear* (whole and entire, well and sound). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Now alle that es *fere* and unfaye alive of thes fyve hundreth
ffalles on syr ffiorent, a ffyve score knyghttes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2797.

fear-babe† (fēr'bāb), *n.* [< *fear*¹, *v. t.*, 1, + obj. *babe*.] A bugbear, such as frightens children.

As for their shewes and words, they are but *feare-babes*, nor worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 299.

feard, feared (fērd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fear*¹, *v.*; or abbr. of *afeard*.] Afeard; afraid. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The beggar was the *feardest* man
Of one that ever might be.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

fearer (fēr'ėr), *n.* One who fears.

Fellowship and Friendships heast
With thy *fearers* all I hold,
Such as hold thy biddings best.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. 119, H.

fearful (fēr'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *feerful, ferful*, frightful, causing fear, also frightened, feeling fear, < *feer, fer*, fear, + *-ful*.] 1. Feeling fear, dread, apprehension, or solicitude; afraid.

This put the King [Edward II.] into a great Stralt; loth he was to leave Gaveston, and *fearful* he was to provoke the Lords. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 106.

I see you all are mute, and stand amaz'd,
Fearful to answer me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

This dress and that by turns you tried,
Too *fearful* that you should not please.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

Durste ahe not hym diffende, ffor a woman a-loone la *feerfull*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

He . . . trembled underneath his mighty hand,
And like a *feareful* dog him followed through the land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 36.

What man is there that is *fearful* and fainthearted?
Deut. xx. 8.

But it is likely, the Chubs will sink down towards the bottom of the water, at the first shadow of your rod (for Chub is the *fearfullest* of fishes).
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

3. Causing or such as to cause fear; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; terrible; awful.

He was a *ferfull* freke, in fas to beholde;
And mony ledes with his loke laithet full euyll!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7725.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxviii. 58.

Oh, mother, these are *fearful* hours! speak gently
To these fierce men; they will afford you pity.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

= **Syn. 2.** Pusillanimous, cowardly, faint-hearted. — **3.** *Dreadful, Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); dire, direful, horrible, distressing, shocking.

fearfully (fēr'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. With or from fear; in a timorous or cowardly manner.

He hath *fearfully* and basely
Betray'd his own cause.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

2. In a manner to cause fear or awe.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

I am borne darkly, *fearfully* afar!
Shelley, Adonais, lv.

fearfulness (fēr'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being fearful or timorous; timidity; awe; alarm; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South*, Sermons.

2. The quality of causing fear or alarm; dreadfulness.

fearless (fēr'les), *a.* [< *fear*¹ + *-less*.] Without fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

And *fearless* minds climb soonest unto crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Fearless will I enter here
And meet my fate, whatso it be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 285.

= **Syn.** Brave, dauntless, daring, valiant, valorous, gallant.

fearlessly (fēr'les-li), *adv.* In a fearless or courageous manner; without fear; intrepidly.

Men who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

fearlessness (fēr'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fearless; freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

fearlot (fēr'lot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *firlot*.

fearnaught, fearnought (fēr'nât), *n.* [< *fear*¹, *v. t.*, + obj. *naught, nought*.] Same as *dreadnaught*, 3.

fearsome (fēr'sum), *a.* [< *fear*¹ + *-some*.] 1. Causing fear; fearful; frightful; dreadful.

Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!
Scott, Guy Mannering, xlviii.

Who else would have come to see ye in such a *fearsome* hole as this? Mercy on me, it's like the bottomless pit!
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xii.

2. Timid; apprehensive; frightened: as, "a silly, *fearsome* thing," *B. Taylor*.

Which would then play, in a *fearsome* fashion, with horrors of sin and the dread beliefs of Calvinism.
The Century, XXVII. 332.

fearsomely (fēr'sum-li), *adv.* In a fearsome or fear-inspiring manner; fearfully; timidly.

feart (fērt), *p. a.* A variant of *feard*.

feasable†, *a.* See *feasible*.

fease¹, *v.* See *feeze*¹.

fease²†, *v. i.* See *feeze*².

fease-straw†, *n.* An obsolete perverted form of *festue*.

feasibility (fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *feasible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability.

feasible (fē'zi-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *feasable, feazable, faisible*; < OF. (and F.) *faisable*, that may be done, < *faire* (ppr. *faisant*), do: see *fact*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being done, performed, or effected; that may be accomplished or carried out; practically possible: as, the project is attractive, but not *feasible*.

To require tasks not *faisible* is tyrannical, and doth onely picke a quarrell to punish; they could neither make straw nor find it, yet they must have it.
Bp. Hall, Afflictions of Israel.

I thought now was my time to make my Escape, by getting leave, if possible, to stay here: for it seemed not very *feazable* to do it by stealth. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 481.

Fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 428.

We are bound to suggest to these unfortunates, who look to us for advice, some *feasible* plan.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 81.

II.† *n.* That which is practicable.

Hence it is that we conclude many things within the list of impossibilities which yet are easie *feasibles*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

feasibleness (fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Some discourse there was about the *feasibleness* of it, and several times by accident . . . I have heard it mentioned as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done.
State Trials, William Lord Russell, p. 692.

feasibly (fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In a feasible manner; practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* [< ME. *feeste, feste, fest*, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête* (see *fête*, *n.*) = Pr. *festa* = Sp. *fiesta* = Pg. It. *festa* = D. *feest* = G. Dan. Sw. *fest*, < L. *festa*, pl. of *festum*, a holiday, festival, feast, neut. of *festus*, joyous, festive, belonging to a holiday (*dies festus*, a holiday); cf. *feriæ* (for **fesiæ*), holidays (whence E. *fair*², q. v.). Hence (from L. *festum*) *festal, festival*, etc.] 1. A festival in commemoration of some event, or in honor of some distinguished person; a set time of festivity and rejoicing: opposed to *fast*. In this sense the word is almost entirely confined to ecclesiastical feasts. In the Jewish church the most important feasts, apart from the sabbath, were those of the Atonement, the Passover, Tabernacles, and Pentecost. To these were subsequently added the feasts of Purim and the Dedication. In the Christian church Christmas and Easter are feasts of almost universal recognition and observance. To these many others have been added, celebrating events in the life of Christ or in the lives of the apostles, saints, and martyrs. Feasts are divided into *movable* and *immovable*, according as they occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month or phase of the moon, or at a fixed date. Easter is a movable feast, upon which all other movable feasts depend; Christmas is an immovable feast. In the Roman Catholic Church feasts are further divided into *obligatory* and *non-obligatory*, and again into *doubles, semi-doubles, simples*, etc., according to the religious offices required to be recited in the church service.

For the love and in worschipe of that Ydole, and for the reverence of the *Feste*, thei alen hemself, a 200 or 300 persones, with scharpe Knyfes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

The kynge lete it be knowen thourgh his reame that all high *festes*, as Pasch and Pentecoste and yole and halowmesse, sholde be holden at Cardoel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
To keep our great Saint George's *feast* withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The autumn *feast* lingered on unchallenged in the village harvest-home, with the sheaf, in old times a symbol of the god, nodding gay with flowers and ribbons, on the last wagon. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

2. A sumptuous entertainment or repast of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The governor of the *feast* called the bridegroom.
John ii. 9.

Make not a city *feast* of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Last Wednesday I gave a *feast* in form to the Hertfords.
Walpole, Letters, II. 430.

And Julian made a solemn *feast*; I never
Sat at a costlier. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

3. Any rich, delicious, or abundant repast or meal; hence, something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which some delectable quality abounds.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast*.
Prov. xv. 15.

A perpetual *feast* of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 478.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl,
The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady,
Where all day long you sit between
Joy and woe, and whisper each.
Tennyson, Margaret, v.

Double feast, an ecclesiastical festival on which the antiphon is doubled. See *semi-double* and *simple*. — **Feast of asses.** See *feast of fools*. — **Feast of Dolors.** See *dolor*. — **Feast of Eggs.** See *Egg Saturday*, under *egg*¹. — **Feast of fools** and **feast of asses**, festivals, simulating the Saturnalia, and perhaps a survival of them, celebrated in many countries of Europe, especially in France, during the middle ages, from Christmas to Epiphany, but chiefly on the 1st of January in each year. In the feast of fools a bishop, archbishop, or pope of fools was chosen and placed on a throne in the principal church, and a burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The feast of asses, following the former or celebrated on a later day, was a pageant that owed its name to the important part which the ass played in it. In some places the allusion was to the ass of Balaam, in others to the ass which is said to have stood beside the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid, or to the ass on which Mary and the child fled into Egypt, or, in others still, to the ass on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Some of the features of these festivals still survive in the carnival. — **Feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival held annually at the first full moon of the year (the 15th day of the first month), when colored lanterns are hung at every door, and the graves are illuminated. — **Feast of Maccabees**, in the ancient Christian church, a festival celebrated annually in honor of the seven Maccabees, who died in defense of Jewish law. It is uncertain on what day the festival was held, but the Roman Catholic martyrology places it on the 1st of August. — **Feast of orthodoxy, of the federation, of the Sacred Heart, of the Presentation**, etc. See *orthodoxy, federation, heart*, etc. — **To make feast†,**

to show gladness; pay flattering attention; give friendly entertainment.

I lykue hir to the scorpioun,
That ys a fals, flateyrynge beste,
For with his hede he *maketh feste*,
But al amydde his flaterynge,
With his tayle hyt wol stynge
And envenyme, and so wol she.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 638.

=Syn. 2. *Feast*, *Banquet*, *Festival*. The idea of a social meal of unusual richness or abundance, for the purposes of pleasure, may be common to these words. *Feast* is generic; specifically, it differs from *banquet* in the fact that at a *feast* the food is abundant and choice, while at a *banquet* there is richness or expensiveness, and especially pomp or ceremony. The essential characteristic of a *festival* is concurrence in the manifestation of joy, the joyous celebration of some event, feasting being a frequent but not necessary part: as, to hold high *festival*. See *carousal*[1].

When I make a *feast*,
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks.
Sir J. Harington, Writers that carp, etc.

Go to your *banquet* then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.
Herrick, Hesperides, cccxli.

Pagan converts whose idolatrous worship had been made up of sacred *festivals*, and who very readily abused these to gross riot, as appears from the censure of St. Paul.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

feast (fēst), *v.* [< ME. *feesten*, *festen*, < OF. *fester* (mod. F. *fêter*) = It. *festare*, < ML. *festare*, feast; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a feast; have a feast; eat sumptuously or abundantly.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses, every one his day. Job i. 4.

We *feast* and sing,
Dance, kiss, and coll.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours,
As having there so oft with all his knights
Feasted. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Figuratively, to dwell with gratification or delight: as, to *feast* on a poem or a picture.

Sometime all full with *feasting* on your sight,
And by and by clean starved for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

II. *trans.* 1. To provide with a feast; entertain with sumptuous fare.

King Richard swore, on sea or shore,
He never was *feasted* better.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

I do *feast* to-night
My best-esteem'd acquaintance.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The King *feasted* my Lord once, and it lasted from Eleven of the Clock till towards the Evening.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously: as, to *feast* the soul.

We cannot *feast* your eyes with masques and revels,
Or courtly antics. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

I am never weary of . . . *feasting* a foolish gaze on sun-cracked plaster and unctuous indoor shadows.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* [= D. *feestdag* = G. *festtag* = Dan. Sw. *festdag*.] A day of feasting and rejoicing; a festival; especially, the day of an ecclesiastical feast.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced toward the close of the fourth century.
Rees's Cyc., art. Feast.

feaster[1] (fēs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *festour*, < *festen*, feast.] One who feasts, or who gives a feast or an entertainment.

Neuer *festour* fedde better.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 220.

Lud was hardy, and bold in Warr, in Peace a jolly *Feaster*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

feaster[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fester*.

feastful (fēst'fûl), *a.* [< *feast* + *-ful*.] Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious: as, *feastful* rites.

The virgins also shall, on *feastful* days,
Visit his tomb with flowers. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1741.

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance. *Milton*, Sonnets, iv.

Singing and murmuring in her *feastful* mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

feastfully (fēst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

feastly† (fēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *festlich* (= G. *festlich* = Dan. Sw. *festlig*, festive, solemn); < *feast* + *-ly*[1].] Used to or fond of festival occasions.

A *festlich* man, as fresh as May.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 273.

feat[1] (fēt), *n.* [< ME. *fcet*, *fete*, *faite*, deed, fact, matter, < OF. (and F.) *fait*, deed, fact, < L. *factum*, deed, fact: see *fact*, of which *feat*[1] is a doublet.] A deed; especially, a noteworthy or extraordinary act or performance; an exploit: as, *feats* of arms; *feats* of horsemanship or of dexterity.

Also Sonnday And Muuday, And was shewyd ther many Dyverse *fetis* of werre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

The *feat* of merchandizing is nowhere condemned throughout the holy Scriptures.
Bullinger, Sermons (trans.), II. 31.

You have shown all Hectors.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your *feats*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

They showed him also the jawbone with which Samson did such mighty *feats*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

=Syn. *Deed*, *Feat*, *Exploit*, *Achievement*. These words are arranged in the order of strength; *deed*, however, may have a much more elevated character than *feat*, and even surpass *exploit*. A *deed* may, on the other hand, be base or ignoble. It is, therefore, often accompanied by an adjective of quality. A *feat* is generally an act of remarkable skill or strength: as, the *feats* of a juggler, a ventriloquist, an athlete. An *exploit* is especially an act of boldness or bravery, with various degrees of mental power in working it out. An *achievement* is the result of large ability in planning, and diligence and boldness in executing. *Feat*, *exploit*, and *achievement* differ from *act*, *action*, and *deed* in that the first three always, and the last three only sometimes, represent something great.

Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme
Can blazon evil *deeds*, nor consecrate a crime.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb, the *feats* of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

First from the ancient world those giants came,
With many a vain *exploit*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 465.

Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his *achievements* of no less account.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

feat[1]† (fēt), *v. t.* [Appar. < *feat*[1], *n.*, but prob. with ref. to *feature*.] To form; fashion; set an example to.

Liv'd in court, . . .
A sample to the youngest; to th' more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1.

feat[2] (fēt), *a.* [< ME. *fete* (rare), shortened from the common form *fetis*, *fetys* (rarely *fetous*, whence later spelling *featous*, q. v.), neat, pretty, < OF. *faictis*, *faitis*, *faitisse*, *faitiee*, *fetis* = Pr. *fetis*, well-made, neat, pretty, < L. *factieius*, *faetitius*, made by art, artificial: see *faetitious* and *fetish*, both ult. from the same source.] 1. Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft; clever.

Se, so she goth ou patens faire and *fete*.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

Lightly the elves sae *feat* and free,
They dance all under the greenwood tree!
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 299).

And look how well my garments sit upon me;
Much *feater* than before. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

She speaks *feat* English.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 6.

2. Large: as, a pretty *feat* parcel (a rather large quantity). [Prov. Eng.]

feat[2] (fēt), *v. t.* [< *feat*[2], *a.*] To make neat.

feat-bodied† (fēt'bod'id), *a.* Having a feat or trim body.

Nay, Sue has a hazel eye; I know Sue well; and by your leave, not so trim a body neither; this is a *feat bodied* thing I tell you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 1.

feateous†, *a.* [Cf. *featous*, *fetuous*, later forms of ME. *fetous*, *fetis*: see *feat*[2], *a.*] Same as *featous*.

feateously†, *adv.* Same as *featously*.

feather (feᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fether*; < ME. *fether*, sometimes *feder*, < AS. *fether*, a feather, a pen, in pl. often wings (deriv. *fithere*, a wing), = OS. *fethera* = D. *veder* = OHG. *fedara*, MHG. *vedere*, *veder*, G. *feder*, a feather, a pen, = Icel. *fjöðr* = Sw. *fjäder* = ODan. *feder*, *fejr*, *fiæther*, *feyre*, Dan. *fjeder*, *fjer* (= Goth. **fithra*, not recorded), feather, = Gr. *πτερόν* (for **πετερόν*), a feather, a wing (cf. *πτέρυξ*, a wing, *πτίλον* (for **πετίλον*), feather, down), = L. *penna*, OL. *pesna* (for **petna*, with different suffix *-na*), a feather, a pen (whence E. *pen*[2]), = OBulg. Bulg. Slov. Serv. *pero* = Bohem. *péro* = Pol. *pioro*, feather (OBulg. *pĭrati*, *prati*, fly), = Skt. *pattra*, a feather, wing, leaf, *patatra*, a wing, cf. *patara*, a., flying, < √ *pat*, fly, descend, fall, = Gr. *πέτεσθαι*, fly, redupl. *πίπτειν*, fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, make for, seek (whence E. *petition*, *appetence*, *compete*, etc.).] 1. One of the epidermal appendages which together constitute the plumage, the peculiar covering of birds; also, collectively, the plumage. Feathers are extremely modified scales. The nearest approach to them in animals other than birds is probably the quills of the porcupine. Feathers are epidermal, non-vascular, and non-nervous appendages, consisting of a horny and pithy substance, and subject to periodical molt. They grow somewhat like hairs, in a little pit or pouch formed by an inversion of the dermal layer of the integument, in a closed follicle, upon a peculiarly molded papilla, which causes the feather to assume its special shape. They are seldom implanted uniformly over the surface, but grow in special tracts or areas separated by naked spaces. (See *pteryla*, *apterium*.) All of a bird's feathers collectively considered constitute the *plumage* or *ptilosis*. (See cut under *bird*[1].) A perfect feather consists of a main stem, *shaft*, or *scape*; a supplementary stem, *aftershaft*, or *hyporachis*; and vanes, webs, or *vexilla*: these together making the *standard*. The scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, is the *barrel*, *quill*, or *calamus*, a hard, horny, hollow, semi-transparent tube with one end inserted in the skin; it bears no webs, and passes insensibly at a point marked by a little pit (*umbilicus*) into the shaft proper or *rachis*. This is squarish in section, tapers to a fine point, is highly elastic, opaque, and solidly filled with dry pith; it bears the vexilla. The aftershaft is usually like a miniature of the main feather, springing from the stem of the latter at the junction of the calamus and rachis. (See *aftershaft*.) With its vanes it is called the *hypoptilum*. Sometimes it is as large as the main feather. There are two vanes, on opposite sides of the rachis. Each vane consists of a series of mutually appressed, thin, flat, linear or lanceolinear plates, the *barbs*, set off obliquely from the rachis by their basal ends at a varying open angle. (See cut under *barb*[1].) To cause these plates to cohere with one another, and make a web-bing of the vane, each barb bears secondary vanes; these are *barbules*, and bear to the barbs the same relation that the barbs bear to the rachis. Barbules are also fringed, as if frayed out, along their lower edges; each such fringe makes a tertiary vane. When these vanes are simple, they are termed *barbicels*; when hooked, *hooklets* or *hamuli*. (See cut under *barbule*.) From such perfect structure feathers may be reduced in various ways, even to lacking everything but the shaft; when this is very thick, feathers become much like scales, as in the penguin; when it is fine, they resemble hairs or bristles. In general, three types of feather-structure are recognized: (1) The perfectly feathery, *plumous* or *pennaceous*, structure. The goose-quill used as a pen is a good example (though it lacks an aftershaft). Most contour-feathers are pennaceous. (2) The downy or *plumulaceous*, such as make up the under-plumage or down. (3) The *filoplumaceous*, which approaches a bristle or hair. (See cut under *filoplume*.) But there is no strict line of demarcation, and in fact most feathers are pennaceous with plumulaceous bases of the webs. Feathers are also classified as (1) *pennæ*, *plumæ*, or contour-feathers; (2) *plumulæ*, or down-feathers; (3) *semiplumæ*, or half-feathers; (4) *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers; and (5) *pulviplumæ*, dust-feathers, or powder-down. (See phrases below.) The acquisition of feathers is called *endysis*; their loss, *ecdysis*. Birds which acquire feathers in the egg are *Præcoces* or *Ptilopædes*; those which are hatched naked are *Altrices*, *Psilopædes*, or *Gymnopædes*. Feathers are of extremely rapid growth. They are of many shapes, often remarkable, and of every possible color. The color is usually due to actual pigmentation, but in many cases to iridescence. The optical effect of iridescence is due to the texture of the webs. Among all epidermal structures, feathers probably combine in the highest degree the qualities of lightness, strength, and elasticity. They are also very warm, and in many cases water-proof.

He hathe a Creat of *Fedres* upon his Hed more gret than the Poocok hathe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

All byrdes doe loue by kynde, that are lyke of plume and *feather*,
Good and bad, ye wyld and tame, all kyndes doe draw to-gyther. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

With the *feathers* of these wings the muses made themselves crowns, so that from this time the muses wore wings on their heads. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

2. Something in the form of a feather, or resembling nearly or remotely the standard of a feather; something made of feathers.

The bents
And coarser grass . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, fledg'd with icy *feathers*, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Specifically—(*a*) A plume. (*b*) In *founding*, a thin rib cast on iron framing to strengthen it and resist bending or fracture. (*c*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel. (*d*) One of two pieces of metal placed in a hole in a stone which is to be split, a wedge-shaped key or plug being driven between them for this purpose. (*e*) In *joinery*, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or grooving and tonguing, as it is more commonly called. (*f*) On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which in some places rises above the smooth coat, and makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. (*g*) A foamy spray of water thrown up and backward on each side of the cutwater of a swiftly moving vessel, or from the edge of an oar when turned horizontally. See *feather-spray*. (*h*) The fringe of hair on the back of the legs, on the neck, or on the ears of some breeds of dogs, as setters. Also *feathering*. (*i*) In precious stones, an irregular flaw. See the extract.

Feather, def. 2 (*d*).

In natural rubies the cavities are always angular or crystalline in outline, and are usually filled with some liquid, or, if they form part of a *feather*, as it is called by the jewelers, they are often arranged with the lines of growth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII.

3. The feathered end or string-end of an arrow. —4. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial phrase "birds of a feather"—that is, of the same species.

I am not of that *feather*, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

For both of you are birds of self-same *feather*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. In *sporting*, birds collectively; fowls: as, fur, fin, and *feather*.

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt *feather*; he never takes to it like fur, and prefers vermin to game at all times. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Among confectioners, one of the degrees in boiling sugar, preceded by the blow, and followed by the ball.

After passing the degree of *feather*, sugar is inclined to grain or candy. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 152.

7. Something as light as a feather; hence, something very unimportant; a trifle.

Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A *feather* daunts the brave.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 14.

A sort of *feather* tossed about by whatever breeze happens to blow—a straw on the current of things!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 95.

8. In *rowing*, the act of feathering. See *feather*, *v. t.*, 6.—**A feather in one's cap**, an honor or mark of distinction: said of something striking or unexpected that brings credit or attracts favorable notice.—**Auricular feathers.** See *auricular*.—**Axillary feathers.** See *axillar*, *n.*—**Birds of a feather.** See *bird*[1].—**Capillary feather**, a filoplume or hair-feather.—**Contour feather.** See *contour-feather*.—**Covert-feather**, any feather of the wing- or tail-coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.—**Deck-feather**, one of the pair of middle tail-feathers which overlie the rest when the tail is closed, and are often conspicuously different from them in size, shape, or color.—**Down feather.** See *down-feather*.—**Dust-feather**, a pulviplume; one of certain peculiar down-feathers of a dusty, scurfy, or greasy character, occurring in patches in some birds, especially herons.—**Feather oil-gland**, the uropygial gland, or elæodochon. See *elæodochon*.—**Feather-tract**, a pteryla.—**Flight-feather**, one of the large quill-feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing and which are essential to flight; a quill of the wing; a rowing-feather; a remex. (See *remex*.) The goose-quill for writing is a flight-feather. Flight-feathers are divided into primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries or tertials, according to their sites on the wing. See cut under *bird*[1].—**Hair-feather**, a filoplume or thread-feather.—**Half-feather**, a semiplume, in structure intermediate between a plume and a plumula. See def. 1.—**In full feather**, not molting; in full plumage; figuratively, well supplied with money.—**In high feather**, in high spirits; elated.

I have seen him, though *in high feather* and high talk when in a sunny chamber, if transferred to a badly-lighted room, withdraw in a corner and sit by himself in moody silence. *Actors and Actresses*, I. 206.

Metallic feather, a feather with a metallic gloss, sheen, or glitter; an iridescent feather. Some of them, as in humming-birds, etc., are often described as *metallic scales*.—**Pennaceous, plumaceous, plumulaceous feather.** See def. 1.—**Pin-feather**, an ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is filled with a dark bloody or serous fluid. In the later stage the future webs may be seen sprouting from the end of the quill like a pencil or brush.—**Powder-down feather**, a pulviplume or dust-feather.—**Prince of Wales's feathers**, the crest of the Prince of Wales, consisting of three ostrich-plumes, with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve). It was first borne by Edward the Black Prince.—**Quill-feather**, a large pennaceous feather with a stout barrel or quill, which is or may be used for writing; a quill. The large flight- and rudder-feathers of the wings and tail are of this kind.—**Rowing-feather**, a flight-feather or remex.—**Rudder-feather**, a quill-feather of the tail, which steers a bird's flight; a rectrix.—**Thread-feather**, a feather of filoplumaceous structure; a filoplume.—**To cut a feather.** See *cut*.—**To drive feathers.** See *drive*.—**White feather**, the symbol of cowardice: a phrase introduced in the days when cock-fighting was in repute. As the game-cock of the strain in vogue had no white feathers, a white feather was taken as a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather*, *to have a white feather in one's wing*, meaning to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

"He *has a white feather in his wing* this same Westburnflat after a'," said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll ne'er fill his father's boots." *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

feather (feᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *fetheren*, *fethren*, *fedren*, usually in pp. *fethered*, rarely 'fly,' provided with feathers, < AS. *ge-fétheran*, *ge-fethran* (prop. **ge-fetherian*, **ge-fethrian*), usually *ge-fitherian*, *ge-fytherian*, *ge-fithrian*, give wings, provide with wings (= OHG. pp. *ge-fidarit*, MHG. *ge-videret*, G. *ge-fiedert* = Sw. *befjädrat* = ODan. *befedret*, Dan. *befjedret*), < *fether*, a feather, pl. wings, *fithere*, wing: see *feather*, *n.*]
I. *trans.* 1. To cover with feathers; hence, to cover with something resembling feathers.

And of his yeen the sighte I kneuhe a-noon,
Which *fedired* was with righte humble requestes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

On the night of 22d May, 1832, a number of them [the neighboring Christian settlers] dragged [Joseph] Smith and Rigdon from their beds and tarred and *feathered* them.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 826.

2. To adorn; enrich or advantage; exalt. [Rare.]

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 111.

3. To fit with a feather or feathers, as an arrow.

He hath plucked her doves and sparrows,
To *feather* his sharp arrows.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.
Dr. Scott, Works (1718), II. 124.

4. To tread: said of a cock.—5. To join by tonguing and grooving, as boards.—6. In *rowing*, to turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontally, with the upper edge pointing toward the bow, as it leaves the water, so that the water runs off it in a feathery form, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it, and decreasing the danger of catching the water as it is moved back into position for a new stroke.—**To feather one's (own) nest**, to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth, particularly while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather his nest* pretty successfully. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers, as the ripples at the bow of a moving vessel. See *feather-spray*.

Her full-busted figure-head
Stared o'er the ripple *feathering* from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The moss was in abundant life, some *feathering*, and some gobleted, and some with fringe of red to it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xix.

2. To be or become feathery in appearance; appear thin or feathery by contrast.

Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To *feather* toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *rowing*, to let the water drop off in a feathery spray, as the blade of an oar when turned nearly horizontally on leaving the water.

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam. *Tickell.*

To feather out, to become covered with feathers, as young birds, or with anything resembling them, as feathery foliage: as, the chickens, or the willows, are beginning to *feather out*.

feather-alum (feᴛʜ'ėr-al'um), *n.* Same as *alunogen*.

feather-bearer (feᴛʜ'ėr-bâr'ėr), *n.* A plume-moth; one of the *Pterophoridæ*.

feather-bed (feᴛʜ'ėr-bed'), *n.* [< ME. *fetherbed*, *federbed*, < AS. *fetherbed* (= D. *vederbed* = G. *federbett*), < *fether*, feather, + *bed*, *bedd*, bed.] 1. A bed made of feathers; a mattress filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Now take frae me that *feather-bed*,
Make me a bed o' strae!
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 231).

2. The feather-poke, a small bird of the genus *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*, or chiff-chaff, *P. rufus*: so called because it uses feathers in making its nest. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-bird (feᴛʜ'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called because it uses feathers in building its nest. [Eng.]

feather-bladest (feᴛʜ'ėr-blādz), *n. pl.* The deep serrations into which the edges of garments, banners, etc., were cut during the middle ages for decorative effects. Compare *dag*[3].

feather-boarding (feᴛʜ'ėr-bōr'ding), *n.* A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small part of the board below it. When used in buildings, commonly called *weather-boarding*.

featherbone (feᴛʜ'ėr-bōn), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. The quills are slit into strips, which are twisted, and the resulting cords are wrapped together and pressed.

featherbrain (feᴛʜ'ėr-brān), *n.* A weak-minded, giddy, or unbalanced person.

feather-brained (feᴛʜ'ėr-brānd), *a.* Having a weak, empty brain; light-headed; frivolous; giddy. Also *feather-headed*, *feather-pated*.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

feather-cloth (feᴛʜ'ėr-klôth), *n.* A woolen cloth into which feathers are woven. It is warm and resists water well, but has an unfinished appearance, from the irregular protrusion of the ends of the feathers.
Dict. of Needlework.

feathercock† (feᴛʜ'ėr-kok), *n.* A coxcomb.

Thou wouldest make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholler, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finicall, sprunce-ones, muskats, syrenists, *featherecockes*, valnglorious, a cage for cricklts. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

feathered (feᴛʜ'ėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *fethered*, *federed*, < AS. *fithered* (= Dan. *fjeret*), pp. of *fitherian*, feather: see *feather*, *v.*] 1. Rivaling a bird in speed; winged. [Poetical and rare.]

In *feather'd* briefness sails are fill'd,
And wishes fall out as they're will'd.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2.

2. In *entom.*, having parallel rays or branches, like the web of a feather; strongly pectinate: applied to the antennæ when the joints give out long branches on one or two sides, as in many moths.—3. In *bot.*, same as *feathery*, 3.—4. Fitted or furnished with a feather or feathers: as, a *feathered* arrow: used specifically in heraldry when the feathers are of a different tincture from the shaft: as, azure, *feathered* or.—5. Fringed with hair: said of certain breeds of dogs.

Both hind and fore legs are well *feathered*, but not profusely. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 107.

Feathered columbine. See *columbine*[2].—**Feathered troll.** See *troll*.

feather-edge (feᴛʜ'ėr-ej), *n.* An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank; the shallow edge of the furrow of a millstone, etc.—**Feather-edge boards.** See *feather-edged*.—**Feather-edge file.** See *file*[1].

feather-edge (feᴛʜ'ėr-ej), *v. t.* [< *feather-edge*, *n.*] To cut away to a thin or beveled edge; produce a feather-edge upon, as on leather or other material.

A small shaving from the flesh side is taken off by a *feather-edging* machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

The boards were carefully *feather-edged* and lapped, so that it was perfectly impervious to rain.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 49.

feather-edged (feᴛʜ'ėr-ejd), *a.* 1. Having a thin edge.—2. Having an ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts: said of ribbons.—**Feather-edged boards**, boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, as those of cottages, outhouses, etc., and are placed with the thick edge uppermost and the thin edge overlapping a part of the next lower board. See *clapboard*.—**Feather-edged brick, coping**, etc. See the nouns.

feathered-shot, *n.* See *feather-shot*.

featherfew (feᴛʜ'ėr-fū), *n.* A corruption of *feverfew*. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-fisher (feᴛʜ'ėr-fish'ėr), *n.* An angler who uses artificial flies (often made of feathers) as lures; a fly-fisher. [Rare.]

feather-flower (feᴛʜ'ėr-flou'ėr), *n.* An artificial flower made of feathers or of parts of the feathered skin of small birds.

featherfoil (feᴛʜ'ėr-foil), *n.* The water-violet, species of *Hottonia*: so called from the finely divided leaves.

feather-footed (feᴛʜ'ėr-fût'ed), *a.* Having feathered feet; rough-footed. [Rare.]

feather-glory† (feᴛʜ'ėr-glō'ri), *n.* Glory that is trifling or of no account.

Glory, not like ours here, *feather-glory*, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, I. xxxi.

feather-grass (feᴛʜ'ėr-gras), *n.* 1. The *Stipa pennata* of southern Europe: so named from its long plumose awns.—2. In Jamaica, the *Chloris polydactyla*.

featherhead (feᴛʜ'ėr-hed), *n.* A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler; a featherbrain.

Show the dullest clodpole, show the haughtiest *featherhead*, that a soul higher than himself is actually here: were his knees stiffened into brass, he must down and worship. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 174.

feather-headed (feᴛʜ'ėr-hed'ed), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

Ah! thou hast miss'd a man (but that he is so bewitch'd to his study, and knows no other mistress than his mind) so far above this *feather-headed* puppy.
Cibber, Love Makes a Man, ii.

feather-heeled (feᴛʜ'ėr-hēld), *a.* Light-heeled.

featheriness (feᴛʜ'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being feathery.

There is such a levity and *featheriness* in our minds, such a mutability and inconstancy in our hearts.
Bates, Sure Trial of Uprightness.

feathering (feᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feather*, *v.*] 1. Plumage.

O waly, waly, my gay goss-hawk,
Gin your *feathering* be sheen!
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 277).

2. The adjustment of feathers to an arrow, whether shaft or bolt. See *arrow*, *vireton*.

This king [Henry V. of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the *feathering* of arrows. *Encye. Brit.*, II. 372.

3. In *arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, etc., in pointed medieval architecture; foliation. See *cusp*.—4. Same as *feather*, 2 (*h*).

His [the Irish setter's] coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as *feathering*, is like spun silk in quality.
The Century, XXXI. 121.

5. In the aquatint process, the application of strong acid to the plate, to bite in dark touches. See *aquatint*.

feathering-screw (feᵺ'ėr-ing-skrö), *n.* *Naut.*, a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to be adjustable to a variable pitch, so that they may be set to stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

feathering-wheel (feᵺ'ėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

feather-joint (feᵺ'ėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint between boards consisting of a fin or feather fitting into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. *E. H. Knight.* See *feather-edged*, and cut under *joint*.

featherless (feᵺ'ėr-les), *a.* [= D. *vederloos* = Dan. *fjederlös* = Sw. *fjäderlös*, featherless; < *feather* + *-less*. Cf. AS. *fitherleás*, wingless, < *fithere*, wing (see *feather*), + *-leás*, E. -less.] Without feathers; unfledged.

That *featherless* bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

featherlet (feᵺ'ėr-let), *n.* [< *feather* + *-let*.] A small feather.

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many *featherlets*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Pref.

featherly† (feᵺ'ėr-li), *a.* [< *feather* + *-ly*¹.] Resembling feathers; feathery.

Some *featherly* particles of snow.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

feather-maker† (feᵺ'ėr-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

Appoint the *feather-maker* not to fayle
To plume my head with his best estridge tail.
Rowland, Spy-Knaves.

feather-man† (feᵺ'ėr-man), *n.* A maker of plumes; a dealer in plumes.

Where is my fashioner, my *featherman*,
My linener, perfumer, barber, all?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

feather-moss (feᵺ'ėr-môs), *n.* See *moss*.

feather-ore (feᵺ'ėr-ōr), *n.* A capillary variety of jamesonite.

feather-pated (feᵺ'ėr-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

The *feather-pated*, giddy madmen, . . . who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand.
Scott, Ivanhoe, II. 195.

feather-poke (feᵺ'ėr-pōk), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse or bottle-tit, *Acredula rosea*: so called from its baggy nest lined with feathers. Also *poke-bag*, *poke-pudding*, and *pudding-bag*.

feather-shot, feathered-shot (feᵺ'ėr-, feᵺ'ėrd-shot), *n.* Copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

feather-spray (feᵺ'ėr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple or feathery spray produced by the cutwater of a fast vessel, as a steamer.

feather-spring (feᵺ'ėr-spring), *n.* The sear spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*

feather-star (feᵺ'ėr-stär), *n.* A common name of the sea-lilies or crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* (which see), such as the *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *rosacea*: so called from the feathery appearance and radiate structure.

Some kinds of crinoids, as the rosy *feather-star* of the European coast, have a stem in the young state.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

feather-stitch (feᵺ'ėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, producing a partial imitation of feathers by small branches or filaments that ramify from a main stem. In medieval embroidery it was called *opus plumarium*.

feathertop (feᵺ'ėr-top), *n.* The popular name of several grasses with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera *Agrostis* and *Arundo*.

feathertop-grass (feᵺ'ėr-top-grȧs), *n.* The *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, a European species.

feather-veined (feᵺ'ėr-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib of the leaf toward the margin; pinnately veined.

Veins going directly to the margin, and forming *feather-veined* leaves (Oak and Chestnut). *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 110.

feather-weight (feᵺ'ėr-wāt), *n.* 1. In *racing*, the lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap.—2. In *sporting*, a boxer, etc., whose weight falls within the lowest of the divisions prescribed by the rules —heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, and feather-weight; hence, a very light weight, or a person of very light weight.

But the thoroughbred hunter, except for *feather-weights*, must be characterised by fine breeding and plenty of bone —a union, it must fairly be admitted, which one may often go far to find. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 408.

The fight was with kid gloves. . . . The men are known, in the language of the prize-ring, as *feather-weights*. Coburn weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, and Brannon was two pounds lighter.
Philadelphia Times, March 17, 1886.

3. A frivolous or flippant person; one of slight ability, influence, or importance.

Burghley and Walsingham, the great Queen herself, were not *feather-weights*, like the frivolous Henry III.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 313.

featherwing (feᵺ'ėr-wing), *n.* A plume-moth; a moth of the family *Alucitidæ* or *Pterophoridæ*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

feather-work (feᵺ'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A kind of fancy work produced by sewing feathers upon a stiff textile fabric or similar material, the feathers usually covering the foundation completely. They are sometimes arranged in imitations of flowers, butterflies, etc., and sometimes in conventional patterns.

feathery (feᵺ'ėr-i), *a.* [< *feather* + *-y*¹.] 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton, Comus, l. 347.

2. Resembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial: as, the *feathery* spray; *feathery* clouds.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it. *W. Whately*, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 25.

3. In *bot.*, same as *plumose*: applied to an awn or a bristle that is bordered with fine, soft hairs. Also *feathered*.

featish (fē'tish), *a.* [A dial. var. of *featous*, ME. *fetis*.] Same as *feat*².

featly (fēt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *feetly*, *fetely*, *fetly*; < *feat*² + *-ly*².] In a feat manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously; adroitly.

Cast oute squylle, and clense it *feetly* wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Foot it *featly* here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 216.

featness (fēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; nimbleness.

featous† (fē'tus), *a.* [< ME. *fetous*, another form of *fetis*, feat: see *feat*², *fetise*.] Neat; clever; nimble.

Ye thinke it fine and *featous*.
Drant, Three Sermons, 1584. (*Halliwell.*)

featously† (fē'tus-li), *adv.* Neatly; nimbly; cleverly.

They gathered flowers to fill their flasket,
And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalkes on hye.
Spenser, Prothalamion, i. 27.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot *featously*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle.

feature (fē'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *feture*, *fetour*, < OF. *faiture* = Sp. *hechura* = Pg. *feitura*, *factura* = It. *fattura*, fashion, make, < L. *factura*, a making; formation, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact* and *feat*¹, and cf. *facture*, a doublet of *feature*.] 1†. Make; formation; form; shape: usually with reference to the physical frame.

God quickened in the sea, and in the rivers,
So many fishes of so many *features*.
Du Bartas (trans.), quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, [p. 45.

And Heaven did well, in such a lovely *feature*
To place so chaste a mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

He shall bring together every joynt and member, and shall mould them into an immortall *feature* of loveliness and perfection. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

2†. A concrete form or appearance; an apparition.

Stay, all our charms do nothing win
Upon the night; our labour dies!
Our magick *feature* will not rise.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens, note.

3. The form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; in the plural, the face or countenance, considered with reference to all its parts.

What is become of that beautifull face,
Those lonely lookes, that favour amiable,
Those sweete *features*, and visage full of grace,
That countenance which is alonly able
To kill and cure?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 179.

Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of creed,
With chisell'd *features* clear and sleek.
Tennyson, Character.

4. The conformation or appearance of any part of a thing; a distinct or characteristic part of anything: as, the principal *features* of a treaty.

The strongly marked *features* of the ground called up all the circumstances, which the soldiers had gathered from tradition. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

League after league of plain was traversed, no new *features* being seen. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

The passion for gladiators was the worst, while religious liberty was probably the best, *feature* of the old Pagan society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 38.

These western towers became afterwards in France the most important *features* of the external architecture of churches. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 514.

The attempt at reconciling science and religion is a significant *feature* of our time. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 108.

feature (fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *featured*, ppr. *featuring*. [< *feature*, *n.*] To have features resembling; look like; favor. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

featured (fē'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; formed; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

2. Having features; exhibiting human features; having a certain cast of features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 70.

She's well-*featured*, if it were not for her nose.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 35.

featureless (fē'tūr-les), *a.* [< *feature* + *-less*.] Having no distinct features; shapeless.

Let those whom Nature hath not made for store,
Harsh, *featureless*, and rude, barrenly perish.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

featureliness (fē'tūr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being featurely or handsome. *Coleridge.*

featurely (fē'tūr-li), *a.* [< *feature* + *-ly*¹.] Having comely features; handsome.

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge.*

feaugest, *n.* See the extract.

Many that were abroad, through weaknesse were subject to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the *Feauges*, which was neither paine nor sicknesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse.
Capt. John Smith, Generall Historie (1632), p. 180.

feaze, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*.

Feb. An abbreviation of *February*.

feblet, *a.* and *v.* See *feeble*.

feblesse†, *n.* [ME. *feblesse*, *fyeblesse*, *feblesce*, < OF. *feblesce*, *flebesce*, F. *faiblesse* = Pr. *febleza* = It. *fievolezza*, feebleness, < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] Feebleness; weakness. *Chaucer.*

febricula (fē-brik'ū-lä), *n.* [L.: see *febricule*.] A slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation.

febricule (feb'ri-kūl), *n.* [< L. *febricula*, a slight fever, dim. of *febris*, fever: see *fever*¹.] Same as *febricula*.

"He has spoiled the quiet of my morning," thought he; "I shall be nervous all day, and have a *febricule* when I digest. Let me compose myself."
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

febriculose (fē-brik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *febriculosus*, sick of a fever, < *febricula*, a slight fever: see *febricule*.] Feverish. *Bailey*, 1727.

febriculosity (fē-brik-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *febriculose* + *-ity*.] Feverishness. *Bailey*, 1727.

febrifacient (feb-ri-fā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Producing fever.

II. *n.* That which produces fever.

febriferous (fē-brif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Producing fever: as, a *febriferous* locality.

febrific (fē-brif'ik), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield.*

febrifugal (fē-brif'ū-gal or feb'ri-fū-gal), *a.* [< *febrifuge* + *-al*.] Mitigating or expelling fever.

As in the formerly mentioned instance of hops, currants, and salt, neither any of the ingredients inwardly given nor the mixture hath been . . . noted for any *febrifugal* virtues. *Boyle*, Works, II. 158.

It is certain that its [cinchona bark's] value as a tonic and *febrifugal* medicine can scarcely be overrated.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 49.

febrifuge (feb'ri-fūj), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fébrifuge* = Sp. *febrifugo* = Pg. *febrifugo* = It. *febbrifugo*,

< L. as if **febrifugus* (cf. LL. *febrifugia*, a name of the centaury, from its supposed febrifugal qualities), < *febris*, fever, + *fugāre*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fever*[1] and *fugitive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dispel or reduce fever; alexipyretic.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect.
Arbuthnot.

II. *n.* Any medicine that reduces fever.

Bitters, like choler, are . . . the best *febrifuges*.
Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

febrile (fē′bril or feb′ril), *a.* [= F. *fébrile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *febril* = It. *febbrile*, febrile, < L. *febris*, a fever: see *fever*[1].] Pertaining to fever; marked by fever: as, the *febrile* stage of a disease.—**Febrile anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

febrility (fē-bril′i-ti), *n.* [< *febrile* + *-ity*.] Feverishness.

There is a state of *febrility*, of vertigo, of swimming of the eyes. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 96.

Febronian (fē-brō′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of Bishop von Hontheim, published under the name of Justinus Febronius. See *Febronianism*.

Febronianism (fē-brō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Febronian* + *-ism*: see def.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the theory of ecclesiastical government developed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves, in a work published in 1763 under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, the leading feature of which was opposition to the primacy of the papal power. Its doctrines resembled those of Gallicanism.

February (feb′rū-ā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Februarie*, *Februar* (= D. *Februarij* = G. Dan. *Februar* = Sw. *Februari*) (< L.); earlier ME. *Feverer*, *Feveryere*, *Feverel*, *Feoverrer*, etc., < OF. *Fevrier*, F. *Février* = Pr. *Febrier* = Sp. *Febrero* = Pg. *Fevereiro* = It. *Febbrajo*, < L. *Februarius*, or in full *Februarius mensis*, the month of expiation, < *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. See *bissextile*. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but about 450 B. C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

Either in *feveryere*
Let sowe and in Aprill her plantes meve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Lastly came cold *February*, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not ride,
Drawne of two fishes, for the season fitting.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

februation (feb-rū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *februatio(n-)*, a religious purification, expiation, < *februare*, purify, expiate, < *februum*, a means of purification: see *February*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the ceremony of religious purification, especially as performed at the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th of February.

Februus (feb′rū-us), *n.* [L., a surname of Lupercus, the Roman name of the Lycæan Pan: see *February* and *Lupercal*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a divinity whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

fecal, fæcal (fē′kal), *a.* [= F. *fécal* = Sp. Pg. *fecal* = It. *fecale*, < L. *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, etc.: see *feces*.] Pertaining to feces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

fecaloid, fæcaloid (fē′kal-oid), *a.* [< *fecal* + *-oid*.] Resembling feces.

The vomit [caused by intestinal obstruction] is commonly *fæcaloid* in appearance and color.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 739.

fecche[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[1].
Chaucer.

fecche[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[2], now *vetch*.
Chaucer.

feces, fæces (fē′sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *fæces*, pl. of *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, of liquids.] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; matter excreted and ejected.

Hence the surface of the ground, with mud
And slime besmeared, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heaven. *Dryden.*

Specifically—2. The undigested portions of the food, mixed with some secretions in the alimentary canal, which are evacuated at the anus; dung; excrement.

Blessed be heaven,
I sent you of his *feces* there calcined.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, it. 3.

fecial, *a.* and *n.* See *fetial*.

fecifork (fē′si-fôrk), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fæces*, dregs (see *feces*), + E. *fork*.] In *entom.*, the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces; a dung-fork. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

fecit (fē′sit). [L., (he) made (it), 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] He (a person named) made it: a word commonly inscribed on a work of art, as a statue, etc., along with the name of the maker or designer: as, Stradivarius *fecit* (Stradivarius made it).

feck[1] (fek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fake*[1].

feck[2] (fek), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., a popular corruption of *effect*, in the senses of power, force: see *effect*, *n.* The origin is more obvious in *feckful* and *feckless*, q. v. The AS. *fæc*, a space, interval, does not appear in later E., and cannot, for other reasons, be connected with *feck*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Power; force; strength; vigor; use; value.

They are nair faschious nor of *feck*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

2. Space; quantity; number: as, what *feck* of ground (how much land)? what *feck* o' folk (how many people)?—3. The greatest part or number; the main part: as, the *feck* of a region.

Ye, for my sake, ha'e glen the *feck*
Of a' the ten comman'a
A screed some day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Many feck, a great number.—**Maist feck**, the greatest part.

Maist feck gade hame.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

II. *a.* Brisk; vigorous.

I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me?
Young Maxwell (Jacobite Relics), II. 32.

[Scotch in all uses.]

feck[3] (fek), *v. i.* A variant of *fiek*.

fecket (fek′et), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] An under-waistcoat.

Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*,
An' sair me sheuk.
Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

feckful (fek′fûl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feckfow* and *fectful* (as if **effectful*); < *feck*[2], orig. *effect*, + *-ful*.] 1. Powerful.—2. Possessing bodily ability; sturdy.

Mony a *feckful* chiel that day was slain.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 52.

3. Wealthy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in all uses.]

feckless (fek′les), *a.* [Sc., < *feck*[2] + *-less*; = E. *effectless*.] Spiritless; weak; useless; worthless. [Scotch.]

Ye take mair delight in your *feckless* dress
Than ye do in your morning prayer.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

feckly (fek′li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *fectlie* (and, with different term., *fecklins*); < *feck*[2] + *-ly*[2] (or *-lins* = E. *-ling*[2]).] For the most part; mostly; almost. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, and twa are *feckly* new.
Burns, The Inventory.

fecks† (feks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fecula (fek′ū-lä), *n.* [= F. *fécule* = Sp. Pg. *fecula* = It. *fecola*, < L. *fecula*, also written *fæcula* and LL. contr. *fæcla*, burnt tartar or salt of tartar deposited in the form of a crust by wine, dim. of *fæx*, dregs, lees: see *feces*.] Starch; any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants. See *starch*.

feculence, feculency (fek′ū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= F. *féculence* = Sp. Pg. *feculencia*, < LL. *fæculentia*, lees, dregs, < *fæculentus*, dreggy: see *feculent*.] 1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—2. That which is feculent; sediment; dregs; excrementitious matter.

The fermented juice of the grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry *feculency* that is commonly called tartar.
Boyle, Works, I. 580.

Thither [to cities] flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and *feculence* of ev'ry land.
Cowper, Task, i. 684.

feculent (fek′ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *féculent* = Pr. *feculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *feculento*, < L. *fæculentus*, abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, < *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, sediment: see *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; offensive; consisting of or abounding with dregs, sediment, or excrementitious matter.

Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and *fæculent* matter.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

fecund (fek′und or fē-kund′), *a.* [< ME. *fecounde*, < OF. *fecond*, F. *fécond* = Sp. Pg. *fecundo* = It. *fecondo*, < L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals), < √ **fe*, generate, produce (see *fetus*), + *-cundus*, a formative of adjectives.] Prolific; readily producing offspring; hence, fruitful or productive in a general sense: as, the *fecund* earth. [Recently revived and extended in application.]

Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde
And wol not in agayn, it is *fecounde*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *fecund* art of Constantinople was also the parent of another style [of illumination]—the Arabian or Mahometan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 708.

While the only *fecund* branch of the Gallic race is that which inhabits Eastern Canada, the British people at home and abroad have displayed marvelous powers of expansion.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 787.

The chance of encountering a spore or *fecund* germ, and introducing it into the flask on the wire that is charged with the others, is so remote that we have considered it unnecessary to adopt a more perfect apparatus.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 87.

fecundate (fek′un-dāt or fē-kun′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundated*, ppr. *fecundating*. [< L. *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare* (> It. *fecondare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *fecundar* = F. *féconder*), make fruitful, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] To make fruitful or prolific; specifically, in *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

The yolk and albumen of a *fecundated* egg remain . . . sweet and free from corruption.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 26.

Even the Trouvères, careless and trivial as they mostly are, could *fecundate* a great poet like Chaucer, and are still delightful reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

fecundation (fek-un-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fécondation* = Sp. *fecundacion* = Pg. *fecundação* = It. *fecondazione*, < L. as if **fecundatio(n-)*, < *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] The act of fecundating; impregnation.

Hence we cannot infer a fertilitating condition or property of *fecundation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

fecundator (fek′un-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fécondateur* = Sp. Pg. *fecundador* = It. *fecondatore*, < LL. *fecundator*, < L. *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] One who or that which fecundates.

Where the troublesome animal called the mosquito exists, there may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the *fecundator* and carrier.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 571.

fecundify (fē-kun′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundified*, ppr. *fecundifying*. [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make fruitful; fecundate. [Rare.]

fecundity (fē-kun′di-ti), *n.* [= F. *fécondité* = Pr. *fecunditat* = Sp. *fecundidad* = Pg. *fecundidade* = It. *fecondità*, < L. *fecundita(t-)s*, fruitfulness, fertility, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of propagating abundantly; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

The pigeon was an emblem of *fecundity*, and fruitfulness in marriage. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

2. The power of germinating: as, the seeds of some plants long retain their *fecundity*.—3. Productiveness in general; the power of creating or bringing forth; fertility, as of invention.

The *fecundity* of his [God's] creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

The pleasures incident to what are regarded as the higher functions are the pleasures which excel others in respect of *fecundity*: they are the source of future pleasures. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 162.

=**Syn.** Productiveness.

fecundous (fē-kun′dus), *a.* [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Fecund. [Rare.]

The Press from her *fecundous* womb
Brought forth the Arts of Greece and Rome.
M. Green, The Spleen.

fed (fed). Preterit and past participle of *feed*.

fedary†, *n.* A contracted form of *federary*.

Senseless bauble [a letter],
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'at
So virgin-like without? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

[In most modern editions the word in this passage is printed *feodary*, a form of different origin and meaning. The original folio of 1623 has *fædarie*. See *federary*.]

I cannot distrust the successful acceptation, where the sacrifice is a thrifty love, . . . and the presenter a *fedary* to such as are masters, not more of their own fortunes than their own affections. *Ford*, Line of Life.

feddan (fed′an), *n.* [Ar. *fadān*, *faddān*, a plow with yoke of oxen.] A land-measure of the Levant, consisting of as much as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day. In Egypt the legal feddan (ac-

cording to the official statement dated 1831, transmitting standards to the Russian government, and according to the measure of one of those standards by the Russian commission) is 1.08 English acres; while under the Mamelukes it was 1.3 acres.

The *fedda'n*, the most common measure of land, was, a few years ago, equal to about an English acre and one tenth. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 371.

feddle†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *faddle*.

fede†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feed*.

feder (fed'ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *feather*.

federacy (fed'ę-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *federacies* (-siz). [< *federa(te)* + *-cy*; cf. *confederacy*.] A confederation; confederacy. [Rare.]

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself — a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*. *Brougham*.

federal (fed'ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *fédéral* = Sp. Pg. *federal*, < L. as if **fœderalis*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty, covenant, akin to *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract; derived from a covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew*.

It [the eucharist] is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us. *Hammond*.

2. Confederated; founded on an alliance by confederation or compact for mutual support: as, the *federal* diet of the old German empire. —**3.** Pertaining to a union of states in some essential degree constituted by and deriving its power from the people of all, considered as an entirety, and not solely by and from each of the states separately: as, a *federal* government, such as the governments of the United States, Switzerland, and some of the Spanish-American republics. A *federal* government is properly one in which the federal authority is independent of any of its component parts within the sphere of the federal action; distinguished from a *confederate* government, in which the states alone are sovereign, and which possesses no inherent power.

The wants of the union are to be supplied in one way or another: if by the authority of the *federal* government, then it will not remain to be done by that of the state governments. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxvi.

The definition of treason against the United States . . . took notice of the *federal* character of the American government by defining it as levying war against the United States, or any one of them. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 149.

Both these leagues [the Achaian federation and the Ætolian League] were instances of true *federal* government, and were not mere confederations: that is, the central government acted directly upon all the citizens, and not merely upon the local governments. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 76.

But Jefferson pointed out that party divisions must always exist in every free and deliberate society, and that if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other should resort to disunion, no *Federal* government could ever exist. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 422.

4. Favorable to federation; supporting the principle of a union of states under a common government; specifically, in the United States, relating to, or adhering to, the support of the Federal Constitution. —**5.** In the American civil war, pertaining to or supporting the Union or federal government. —**Federal City**, Washington, as the seat of the government of the United States. —**Federal Constitution**. See *Constitution of the United States*, under *constitution*. —**Federal headship**, in the system of federal theology, the headship of Adam, who is regarded as the federal head of the race, because he was the one with whom, as a representative of the race, the covenant of works was made by God, prior to the fall. —**Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name applied first to those who favored the adoption by the States of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and later to the party which in the first years of the federal government became fully formed under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. It controlled the general government till 1801, then declined, and about 1824 became extinct. Its chief aims were the creation and maintenance of a strong central government, the strengthening of the spirit of nationalism, the control of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes, the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the *federal party* (for they had not then taken the name of whig). *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 225.

Federal theology. See *theology*.

II. *n.* **1.** A supporter of federation; one devoted to a union of states in a national government or to its preservation; a unionist. Specifically — **2.** [*cap.*] In the American civil war, a Unionist; particularly, a Union soldier: opposed to *Confederate*.

A sharp action occurred, resulting in the capture of many *Federals*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

federalisation, federalise. See *federalization*, *federalize*.

federalism (fed'ę-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *fédéralisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalismo*; as *federal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or system of federation or federal union in government; the principle of assigning to the care of a central government such matters of common concernment as may be agreed upon, and all others to that of the governments of the federated states, provinces, or tribes; more specifically, the aggregate principles or doctrines of a federal party, as the Federalists of the United States. Federalism has been practised by many uncivilized races, as the ancient German tribes and some of the American Indians, chiefly for warlike purposes. It existed for certain civil purposes also among the Greeks and other ancient and medieval peoples, as in the English heptarchy, was more largely developed in the old German empire, and has since been adopted in many countries, especially republics. (See *federal*, *a.*, 2.) Its introduction into France was advocated by the Girondists after the fall of the monarchy.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up, . . . whether he be suspected of royalism or *federalism*, moderantism, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Intense Federalist as he was, his *Federalism* agreed with a stout anti-aristocratic spirit. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 46.

Stated broadly, so as to acquire somewhat the force of a universal proposition, the principle of *federalism* is just this: — that the people of a state shall have full and entire control of their own domestic affairs, which directly concern them only, and which they will naturally manage with more intelligence and with more zeal than any distinct governing body could possibly exercise; but that, as regards matters of common concern between a group of states, a decision shall in every case be reached, not by brutal warfare or by weary diplomacy, but by the systematic legislation of a central government which represents both states and people, and whose decisions can always be enforced, if necessary, by the combined physical power of all the states. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 133.

The method by which *federalism* attempts to reconcile the apparently inconsistent claims of national sovereignty and of state sovereignty consists of the formation of a constitution under which the ordinary powers of sovereignty are elaborately divided between the common or national government and the separate States. *A. V. Dicey*, Law of Const., p. 131.

federalist (fed'ę-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *fédéraliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalista*; as *federal* + *-ist*.] **1.** In *politics*, an advocate or a supporter of federalism; specifically, an advocate of a close union of states under a common government, or a supporter of such a union as against those who would weaken or destroy it; in *U. S. hist.* [*cap.*], a member of the Federal party. See *federal*, *a.*

And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of *federalists*. *Madison*, Federalist, No. x.

The *Federalists* were the only proper tories our politics have ever produced, whose conservatism truly represented an idea, and not a mere selfish interest — men who honestly distrusted democracy, and stood up for experience, or the tradition which they believed for such, against empiricism. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 105.

The party name of *Federalist* has since become historical; and yet, to speak logically, it was the Anti-Federal party that sustained a federal plan, while the *Federalist* contended for one more nearly national. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 54.

2. One who accepts the federal theology (which see, under *theology*).

federalization (fed″ę-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *federalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized. —**2.** Confederation; federal union. *Stiles*. [Rare.]

Also *federalisation*.

federalize (fed'ę-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *federalized*, ppr. *federalizing*. [< *federal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make federal; impart a federal or confederate character to.

II. *intrans.* To unite by compact; league, as different states; confederate for political purposes. *Barlow*. [Rare.]

Also *federalise*.

federally (fed'ę-ral-i), *adv.* In a federal or joint manner; in accordance with a covenant or league.

Nevertheless the transgression of Adam, who had all mankind *Fœderally*, yea, Naturally, in him, has involved this Infant in the guilt of it. *C. Mather*, quoted in O. W. Holmes's Med. Essays, p. 360.

federary† (fed'ę-rā-ri), *n.* [Also in shortened form *fedary*; < L. as if **fœderarius*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] A confederate; an accomplice.

More, she's a traitor; and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

[This word is so printed in the original folio, which is unusually correct in the printing of this play. It occurs nowhere else except in the contracted form *fedary*, also used by Shakspere and others. Some editors prefer to read *feodary* (which see) in both passages.]

federate (fed'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *federated*, ppr. *federating*. [< L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, league together, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] To form into a federation; constitute as a federation.

Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of *federating* the Continent against England? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 162.

Members of a *federated* empire which has accomplished such notable work. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 158.

If any change is made, the British Empire must cease to exist as such, and what was an Empire must become (if anything) either a confederacy or a *Federated* Nation. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 33.

federate (fed'ę-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *federado* = It. *federato*, < L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, establish by treaty or league: see *federate*, *v.*] Leagued; confederate; federal: as, *federate* nations or powers; "a *federate* alliance," *Warburton*, Alliance, ii. [Rare.]

federation (fed-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fédération* = Sp. *federacion* = Pg. *federação* = It. *federazione*, < L. as if **fœderatio(n-)*, < *fœderare*, league together: see *federate*.] **1.** The act of uniting in confederation by league and covenant.

If *federation* of the colonies be partly accomplished, the path was opened up by another Irishman. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 27.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal alliance.

That renowned *federation* [the United Provinces] had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the *Federation* of the world. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The nation as such is brutally immoral. Nor is there much hope or cheer in the prospect of a *federation* of nations, even if there were any signs of its coming, and not rather a crowd of portents indicative of the creation of new nationalities more essentially antagonistic than the old. *H. Taylor*, Mind, XIII. 431.

3. A federal government, as that of the United States, Switzerland, or Germany. —**Feast of the federation**, the name given to an assemblage of several hundred thousand persons from all parts of France in the Champ de Mars, Paris, July 14th, 1790 (the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastile), at which, with religious solemnities and amid frenzied rejoicings, the king and all classes, but especially delegates from all military bodies, took an oath to support the newly established constitution and liberties of the country. = **Syn.** See *confederation*.

federationist (fed-ę-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *federation* + *-ist*.] One who favors political federation; specifically, one who advocates the establishment of a federal union among the parts of the British empire.

We cannot wonder, therefore, if such a successful *federationist* as Sir John Macdonald anticipates in Australasia, and even in South Africa, the same successful results as have been obtained in Canada. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 295.

federative (fed'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fédératif* = Sp. Pg. *federativo*; as *federate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of federation; uniting in a league; federal: as, a *federative* government; the *federative* principle.

They . . . suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

An interesting inquiry here arises, whether the treaty-making power in a *federative* union, like the United States, can alienate the domain of one of the states without its consent. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

federatively (fed'ę-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a federative or federal manner; as a league or confederacy.

The periodical disorders to which *federatively* constituted states are liable. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 107.

fedifragous† (fē-dif'rā-gus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fedifrago*, < L. *fœdifragus*, league-breaking, perfidious, < *fœdus*, a league, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break.] Treaty-breaking.

We see it [adultery] plagued to teach us that the sin is of a greater latitude than some imagine it; unclean, *foedifragous*, perjured. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 250.

fedity†, **fœdity**† (fed'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fœdita(t-)s*, foulness, < *fœdus*, foul, vile, infamous.] Vileness; turpitude.

For that hee seeing and perceiving what sodomiticall *feditie* and abomination, with other inconueniences, did spring incontinently upon his disbolicall doctrine, yet for all that would not giue ouer his pestilent purpose. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1063.

A second may be the *fœdity* and unnaturalness of the match. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

Some *fedities* common among the Gnosticks, not fit to be named. *Bp. Lavington*, Moravians Compared, p. 65.

fedoa (fed'ō-ą), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name (1) of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (2) of the stone-plover, *Œdienemus crepitans*; (3) of a barge or godwit, some species of the genus *Limosa*. (*b*) The specific name of the

great North American godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the stone-plovers: same as *Œdienemus*. *W. E. Leach*, 1816. (*d*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the godwits: same as *Limosa*. *Stephens*, 1824.

fee[1] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fee, fe*, earlier *feh, feoh*, cattle, property, money, money paid, tribute, a fee, < AS. *feoh* (contr. gen. *feós*, dat. *feó*), neut., cattle, property, money, = OS. *fehu* = OFries. *fia* = D. *vee* = LG. *fee* = OHG. *fihu, fehu*, MHG. *vihe*, G. *vieh*, cattle, = Icel. *fé*, cattle, property, money, = Sw. *fä* = Dan. *fæ*, cattle, beast, = Goth. *faihu*, neut., cattle, property, = L. *pecus* (*pecu-*), neut., cattle, money, cf. *pecus* (*pecor-*), neut., cattle, esp. small cattle, a flock, *pecus* (*pecud-*), f., a single head of cattle, esp. of small cattle, a sheep, etc. (> *peculium*, property in cattle, private property, what is one's own, *pecunia*, property, money: see *peculiar, peculate, pecuniary*, etc.), = Skt. *paçu*, cattle (a single head or a herd), a domestic animal, < √ **paç*, fasten, bind, = Teut. √ **fah*, **fanh*, in *fang*, etc.: see *fang, fay*[1], *fair*[1].] **1†.** Cattle; live stock, especially considered as the basis of wealth.

> Wythe outen wyfe and chyld,
> Or hyrdes [keepers] that kepe thare *fee*.
> *York Plays*, p. 71.
>
> I ryde aftyre this wilde *fee*;
> My raches rynnys at my devyse.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

2†. Property; estate.

> Ferly flayed that folk that in those *fees* lenged.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

3†. Money paid or bestowed; payment; emolument.

> Thei thanked hym hertely, and seide that thei wolde it not, for in tyme comynge thei receeve his yettes and take of hym other *fee*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.
>
> For he married me for love,
> But I married him for *fee*.
> *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 109).

Specifically—**4.** A reward or compensation for services; recompense; in Scotland, wages.

> And every yere I wyll the gyve
> Twenty marke to thy *fee*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 71).
>
> Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute,
> Not as a *fee*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.
>
> And for a merk o' mair *fee*
> Dinna stan' wi' him. *Scotch song.*

In particular—(*a*) A reward fixed by law for the services of a public officer: as, a sheriff's *fee* for execution.

> A law has recently been passed remitting all *fees* upon navigation, although a round-about system has been adopted, by which the *fees* are charged against the Treasury. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 76.

(*b*) A reward for professional services: as, a lawyer's *fee*; a clergyman's marriage *fee*.

> But that was pretie of a certaine sorrie man of law, that gane his Client but bad councell, and yet found fault with his *fee*, and said: my *fee*, good frend, hath deserued better coūsel. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.
>
> And in this state she [Mab] gallops night by night . . .
> O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on *fees*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

(*c*) A customary gratuity: as, a waiter's *fee*.

> I have dismissed, with the *fee* of an orange, the little orphan who serves me as a handmaid.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxi.
>
> Ay, here 's a deer whose skin 's a keeper's *fee*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. A sum paid for a privilege: as, an entrance *fee* to a circus; an initiation *fee* to a club. [*Fee* usually implies the idea of specific sums for specific acts of service, as distinguished from *salary*, or compensation by time of service.]—**Consular fees.** See *consular*.—**Retaining fee,** the fee of a lawyer on engaging in a particular cause, sometimes applied in payment of the first services actually rendered, and sometimes regarded as a payment additional to charges for specific services, and given for the purpose of securing the right to call upon him at any time to commence such services, or to pledge him not to accept employment from the adverse party, or for both purposes.

fee[1] (fē), *v. t.* [< *fee*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pay a fee to; reward for services past or to come. Hence—**2.** To hire or bribe; engage or employ the services of.

> *Fee* him, father, *fee* him. *Scotch song.*
>
> She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
> A page, a coachman; these are *feed* and *feed*,
> And yet, for all that, will be prating.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.
>
> He hired an auld horse, and *fee'd* an auld man,
> To carry her back to Northumberland.
> *The Provost's Dochter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

3. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service: as, a man *fees* his son to a farmer. [Scotch.]

fee[2] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fe*, pl. *fees, feez*, an estate held in trust or under conditions, a feud, assimilated in form to *fe, fee*, property, etc. (with which it is ult. identical), < OF. *fied, fie, feu*, var. of *fieu*, later *fief*, > E. *fief* (which does not seem to occur in ME.: see *feoff*), < ML. *feudum*, property held in fee: see *fief, feoff, feud*[2].] **1.** An estate in land, of indefinite duration, granted by and held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate title resides, on condition of performing some service in return. See *feud*[2]. In this, which is its original sense, it implies the idea of reward for service or allegiance, and was used in contradistinction to estates in *allodium*, or entire property, which were generally small allotments held free of any obligation.

> The tenure of lands is altogether grounded on military laws, and held as a *fee* under princes.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

2. An estate of inheritance; an estate in land belonging to the owner and his heirs and assigns forever. In the latter case it is more specifically termed a *fee simple*. (See *conditional fee* (*b*), below.) The fee is the highest and most extensive interest that a person can have in lands. In this sense the king might have a fee, but not in the sense of def. 1. After the abolition of the feudal system the word continued to be used of real property; and although in the United States generally land is held in *allodium*, the private ownership, if subject to no paramount right except that of eminent domain vested in the State, is termed the *fee*. The word when unqualified may or may not mean an absolute or unqualified fee, or fee simple.

3. Estate in general; property; possession; ownership.

> Those Ladies, which thou sawest late,
> Are Venus Damzels, all within her *fee*,
> But differing in honour and degree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 21.
>
> Once did she [Venice] hold the gorgeous East in *fee*,
> And was the safeguard of the West.
> *Wordsworth*, Extinction of the Venetian Republic.
>
> My lute and I are lords of more
> Than thrice this kingdom's *fee*.
> *Lowell*, Singing Leaves.

Base fee, a qualified fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, in the English law of settlements, the estate created by absolute alienation by a tenant in tail alone (see *entail*), which, being made without the consent of the protector, does not bar remaindermen or reversioners, but only the grantor's own issue, and hence is liable to be defeated by the failure of such issue.

The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 108.

Conditional fee. (*a*) Any fee granted upon condition. (*b*) A fee limited to particular heirs or a particular class of heirs, under the common-law rule that, on the donee's once having such heirs, the estate became absolute for all purposes of alienation, on the ground that a condition once performed was at an end. (See *entail*.) To designate this kind of conditional fee at the common law, the more appropriate phrase is *fee simple conditional*. This evasion of the intent of donors to reserve a reversion on a failure of heirs was put an end to by a statute known as *De Donis*, which enacted that the will of the donor should be observed, and that on the failure of heirs the property should revert to the donor. The estate of the donee under this statute was termed a *fee tail*. See *tail*[2], *a.* (*c*) Later, the term *conditional fee* was applied to the estate of a mortgagee of land, under a mortgage in the usual form, which was regarded as vesting the fee in the mortgagee subject to its being divested by performance of the condition, namely payment.—**Determinable fee,** a fee determinable by a condition or a conditional limitation; more specifically, a fee created by a limitation to the grantee and his heirs till the happening of a future event which may or may not happen, as a gift to A and his heirs, and if A dies without issue, then to another.—**Fee simple, fee simple absolute,** a fee that is not qualified. See def. 2.—**Fee tail.** See *conditional fee* (*b*). **Great fee,** the holding of a tenant of the crown.

> By the feudal law, a *great fee* or great lordship, which are convertible terms, was the highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

In his demain as of fee. See *demain*.—**Limited fee,** a determinable fee; more specifically, a fee determinable by a conditional limitation.—**Plowman's fee,** peasant tenure; the custom by which lands descended to all the sons of the tenant in equal shares, with, however, some privilege or birthright in favor of the elder or younger son: a rule of descent which under the feudal system gave way to primogeniture.

> The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called fiefs de roturier or "*ploughman's fee*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 735.

Qualified fee, a base fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, the estate created by a limitation to the grantee and the heirs of an ancestor of his in the paternal line whose heir he also is, as a gift to B and the heirs of A, his father.

feeable (fē'a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feable*; < *fee* + *-able*.] Capable of being feed; capable of being hired or bribed.

feeble (fē'bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feble*, rarely *fieble, febul*, < AF. *feble*, OF. *feble, feuble, foible* (> E. *foible*), etc.; earlier OF. *flebe, fleuble, floible*, etc., F. *faible* = Pr. *feble, fible, freble* = Sp. *feble* = Pg. *febre* = It. *fievole*, weak, feeble, < L. *flebilis*, tearful, mournful, lamentable, < *flere*, weep, akin to *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. For the development of meaning, cf. MHG. *swach*, miserable, pitiable, weak, G. *schwach*, weak; Goth. *wainags*, lamentable, pitiable, unhappy, miserable; OHG. *weneg, weinag*, G. *wenig*, little, few.]

I. *a.* **1†.** Miserable; poor; common; mean.

> Vp an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* clothes also.
> He ne com with no gret noblcie, so as thou dost nou
> With riche clothes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Lacking strength; lacking capacity for forcible action or resistance; weak; specifically, reduced to a state of weakness, as by sickness or age.

> Zee schulle undirstonde that before the Chirche of the Sepulcre is the Cytee more *feble* than in ony othere partie.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 80.
>
> Like rich hangings in a homely house,
> So was his will in his old *feeble* body.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 3.
>
> This way and that the *feeble* stem is driven,
> Weak to sustain the storms and injuries of heaven.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 589.
>
> Forward she started with a happy cry,
> And laid the *feeble* infant in his arms.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. Wanting in force exerted, whether of action or resistance; lacking in intensity, vividness, energy, or efficiency; faint: as, a *feeble* voice; a *feeble* light; *feeble* thinking; a *feeble* argument or poem.

> Thowe servyst me with *febulle* chere;
> To hym thyn hart wolte fully enclyne.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.
>
> Why should we suppose that conscientious motives, *feeble* as they are constantly found to be in a good cause, should be omnipotent for evil?
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.
>
> A *feeble* faith I would not shake.
> *Whittier*, Questions of Life.
>
> In politics the mightiest events often come from the *feeblest* beginnings, so the most devastating mischiefs may be due to errors of judgment that were hardly censurable.
> *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

4. Exhibiting or indicating weakness: as, a *feeble* appearance.—**Syn. 2.** Sickly, languishing, enervated, frail, drooping.

II.† *n.* [Cf. F. *faible*, the weak part, as of a sword, etc.] **1.** A feeble person.

> It is an oncomely couple bi Cryst, as me thinketh,
> To zyuen a zonge wenche to an olde *feble*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 161.

2. Weakness; feebleness.

> [He] ffainted for *febull*, and fele to the ground
> In a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wold.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3550.

3. Same as *foible*, 1.

feeble† (fē'bl), *v.* [< ME. *feblen*, make feeble, become feeble, < OF. *febleier, febloier* (also *afebleier, afebloier*), make feeble, < *feble*, feeble: see *feeble, a.* Cf. *enfeeble*.] **I.** *trans.* To weaken; enfeeble.

> Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
> That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.
>
> 'Tis true, you are old and *feebled*;
> Would you were young again, and in full vigour!
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow faint or weak.

> Moche folk of here fon fel algate newe,
> & here men *feebled* fast & faileden of here mete.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.
>
> All failit there forse, *feblit* there herttes,
> The batell on backe was borne to the se.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5956.

feeble-minded (fē'bl-mīn'ded), *a.* Weak in mind. (*a*) Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

> Comfort the *feebleminded*. 1 Thes. v. 14.

(*b*) Lacking intelligence; idiotic.

feeble-mindedness (fē'bl-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being feeble-minded.

feebleness (fē'bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *febelnes, febulnesse*, < *feble, febul*, feeble, + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being feeble, in any sense of that word; weakness.

> Our Savior Crist, beryng hys Crost, for very *febylnesse* fell ther to the grounde vnder nethe Crosse.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.
>
> He [Hamlet] is the victim not so much of *feebleness* of will as of an intellectual indifference that hinders the will from working long in any one direction.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

feeblish†, *v. t.* [< *feeble* + *-ish*[2], after *enfeeblish*.] To enfeeble.

> All Christendome was sore decayed and *feeblished* by occasion of the warres betweene England and France.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 68.

feebly (fē'bli), *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; faintly; without strength.

> Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep.
> *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe.

The fact is, that supernatural beings, as long as they are considered merely with reference to their own nature, excite our feelings very *feebly*. *Macaulay*, Dante.

feed (fēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fed*, ppr. *feeding*. [< ME. *feden* (pret. *fedde*, *fed*, pp. *fed*; *fedde*), < AS. *fēdan* (pret. *fēdde*, pp. *fēded*, *fēdd*), feed, nourish, bring forth, produce (= OS. *fōdian* = OFries. *fēda*, *foda*, Fries. *fieden* = D. *voeden* = LG. *vöden*, *voden*, *fōden*, *füden* = OHG. *fuotan*, MHG. *vüeten*, *vüten* = Icel. *fœdha* = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdjan*, feed, give food to), < *fōda*, food: see *food*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give food to; supply with nourishment.

He made lame to lepe and zaue lizte to blynde,
And *fedde* with two fisshes and with fyue loues
Sore afyngred folke mo than fyue thousande.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 122.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. Rom. xii. 20.

Also while men are *fed* with wine and bread,
They shall be *fed* with sorrow at his hand.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. To supply; fill the requirements of; furnish material to for consumption, use, or means of operation; provide with whatever is necessary to the development, maintenance, or working of: as, canals are *fed* by streams and ponds; to *feed* a fire, a steam-engine, or a threshing-machine; to *feed* a lathe (by applying to the chisel the object to be turned); vanity is *fed* by flattery.

I envy not thy glory,
To *feed* my humour. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.

Whatever was created needs
To be sustain'd and *fed*; of elements
The grosser *feeds* the purer, earth the sea,
Earth and the sea *feed* air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 415.

The small hand led
To where a woman, gentle-eyed,
Her distaff *fed*.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

For dyeing, the skins [glove-kid] are first washed out in warm water to free them from superfluous alum, and then again *fed* with yolk of eggs and salt.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 389.

3. To graze; cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The portion [of turnip-crop] to be *fed* off by sheep must necessarily be treated in a different manner.
Encyc. Brit., I. 367.

4. To supply for food, consumption, or operation: as, to *feed* out beets to cattle; to *feed* water to an engine; to *feed* work (something to be operated on) to a lathe or other machine.

In England, and in some parts of this country, turnips are *fed* to sheep in the field. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 75.

5†. To entertain; amuse. = **Syn. 1.** To nourish, cherish, sustain, support. — 2. To contribute to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take food; eat. [Now rarely used of persons except in contempt or disparagement.]

In youre *fedynge* luke goodly yee be sene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Then shall the lambs *feed* after their manner. Isa. v. 17.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

That he should breathe and walk,
Feed with digestion, sleep, enjoy his health.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty *feeding* like one!
Wordsworth, Written in March.

2. To subsist; use something for sustenance or support: with *on* or *upon*.

To *feed on* hope, to pine with feare and sorrow.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 900.

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou *feed*,
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 169.

3. To grow fat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

feed (fēd), *n.* [< *feed*, *v.*] 1. Food, properly for domestic or other animals; that which is eaten by a domestic animal; provender; fodder.

More dangerous
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep;
When as the one is wounded with the bait,
The other rotted with delicious *feed*.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

2†. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.

His flocks, and bounds of *feed*,
Are now on sale. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

3. A meal, or the act of eating. [Archaic or low.]

For such pleasure, till that hour,
At *feed* or fountain, never had I found.
Milton, P. L., ix. 597.

4. A certain allowance of provender given: as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

From the middle of October till the end of May, my horses get one *feed* of steamed food . . . daily.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 386.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The motion or advance of any material which is being fed to a machine, as of cloth to the needle of a sewing-machine. (*b*) The material upon which a machine operates, as the grain running into a grinding-mill. (*c*) The advance of a cutting-tool, as the cutter of a planer, or the chisel of a lathe, upon or into the material to be cut. — 6†. [Var. of *food*.] Same as *food*[1], *n.*, 4.

Cum heir, cum heir, ye freely *feed*,
And lay your head low on my knee.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 138).

7. The amount of water needed in a canal-lock to allow of the passage of a boat. — 8. In *stone-sawing*, sand and water employed to assist the saw-blade in cutting.

To prevent the sand and water, called the *feed*, from flowing out between the stones, the interval is filled up with straw rammed in firmly between the two blocks.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

Differential feed, a device for securing a slow and powerful regular forward movement of a tool. = **Syn. 1.** *Feed*, *Food*, *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Forage*. *Feed* for animals, especially animals kept for work or fattening for the market; *food* for human beings and the smaller animals, household pets, etc.; *fodder*, dry or green feed for animals, but not pasturage; *provender*, dry feed. *Forage* is rarely used except for fodder furnished for horses in an army, generally by foraging. *Food* is also a general word for that which supplies nourishment to any organized body.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

The great cost of cattle, and the sickening of their cattle upon such wild *fodder* as was never cut before; the loss of their sheep and swine by wolves, . . . are the other disasters enumerated by the historian.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Tita. Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat.
Bot. Truly, a peck of *provender*: I could munch your good dry oats. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

All oats, Indian corn, or rather *forage* that wagons or horses bring to the camp, . . . is to be taken for the use of the enemy. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 216.

feed-apron (fēd′ā″prun), *n.* In *mach.*, an apron carrying material or feed to some part of a machine.

feeder (fē′dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which feeds, or supplies food or nourishment.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or *feeder*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 358.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

Thou shalt be, as thou wast,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

3. One who or an animal that eats or takes nourishment.

The patch is kind enough; but a huge *feeder*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

Bless'd he not both the *feeder* and the food?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 1.

Have your worms well scoured, and not kept in sour and musty moss, for he [the barbel] is a curious [fastidious] *feeder*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 168.

4†. A servant or dependent supported by his lord; a parasite.

I will your very faithful *feeder* be,
And buy it with your gold right suddenly.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

Mr. Thornhill came with a couple of friends, his chaplain and *feeder*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter. — 6. That which feeds or supplies; anything that serves for the conveyance of material or supplies to, or furnishes communication with, something else: as, great rivers are valuable *feeders* of commerce; cross-roads and lanes are *feeders* to the highway.

Dialects have always been the *feeders* rather than the channels of a literary language.
Max Müller, Science of Language, p. 60.

Specifically — (*a*) A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. (*b*) A branch or side railroad running into and increasing the business of the main line. (*c*) In *mining*, a branch or spur falling into the main lode, and appearing to add to its width or richness; a dropper. (*d*) Any device or contrivance for delivering to a machine the feed or materials to be operated upon, as the apron of a carder, the feed-wheel of a sewing-machine, the feeding device of a saw-mill, rail-machine, grain-mill, etc. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a small oblique bellows placed under (occasionally apart from) the large horizontal storage-bellows, and used to furnish air to the latter. The mechanical power is applied to the feeder, not to the bellows proper, though the steadiness and pressure of the wind depend solely upon the size and weighting of the latter. (*f*) In *theat. cant*, a subordinate rôle written to bring out the peculiarities of an important part.

7. One who feeds a machine, as a printing-press: as, pressmen and *feeders*. See *feeding*, 4. — 8. In *entom.*, one of the organs composing the mouth-parts or trophi. *Kirby*.

feed-hand (fēd′hand), *n.* A rod by which intermittent motion is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. *E. H. Knight*.

feed-head (fēd′hed), *n.* 1. A cistern of water placed above the boiler of a steam-engine and supplying it with water. — 2. In *casting*, extra metal above the mold used to supply the waste caused by contraction in the mold; a dead-head or head. Also called *riser*.

feed-heater (fēd′hē″tėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for raising the temperature of the water supplied to a steam-boiler, either by the direct heat of the fire or indirectly by exposing it to the latent heat of the exhaust-steam from the engine. Such boilers are also designed to purify the feed-water by filtering out solid impurities, by precipitating lime or other materials that might form incrustations in the boiler, and by restraining oil and grease by means of absorbent filters.

2. A boiler for cooking food for cattle.

feeding (fē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feed*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking or giving food; the act of eating or of giving to eat. — 2. That which is eaten.

Their most *feeding* is fish. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 311.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high *feeding*, madly hath broke loose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

They call him Doricles; and [he] boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Meadows, Greens, Pastures, *Feedings*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

4. In *printing* (press-work), the placing of separate sheets of paper in position, so that they can be printed or ruled by a printing- or a ruling-machine. Also called, in England, *laying-on*.

feeding-bottle (fē′ding-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or other liquid nutriment to an infant.

feeding-engine (fē′ding-en″jin), *n.* An engine used to feed a boiler or other reservoir.

feeding-ground (fē′ding-ground), *n.* A place where an animal resorts to feed: said of either sea or land, and often in the plural.

feed-motion (fēd′mō″shọn), *n.* In *mach.*, the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (fēd′pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or from an elevated cistern to the bottom of the boiler.

feed-pump (fēd′pump), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.

feed-rack (fēd′rak), *n.* A rack or holder for hay, grain, or other food for cattle.

feed-roll (fēd′rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, any roller of which the function is to feed or supply to the mechanism the material to be operated upon, as, in a typewriter, a roll covered with india-rubber or other elastic material, which moves the paper as required, line by line.

feed-screw (fēd′skrö), *n.* A long screw used in large lathes to impart a regular feed-motion or advance to the tool-rest or to the work itself.

feed-trough (fēd′trôf), *n.* A trough in which is placed food for animals, especially for swine. [U. S.]

feed-water (fēd′wâ″tėr), *n.* Warmed water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

It is very important that the *feed water* should be introduced into the boiler at as high a temperature as possible.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

fee-estate (fē′es-tāt″), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

fee-farm (fē′färm), *n.* [< *fee*[2] + *farm*[1].] 1. Land held by one as tenant in fee of another, without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

Fee farm, feodi firma, or fee farm rent, is when the lord, upon the creation of the tenancy, reserves to himself and his heirs either the rent for which it was before let to farm, or was reasonably worth, or at least a fourth part of the value; without homage, fealty, or other services beyond what are especially comprised in the feoffment.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 151, note.

2. The estate of the tenant in land so held.

His Maty renewed us our lease of Says Court pastures for 99 yeares, but ought, according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform), have passed them to us in *fee-farme*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 12, 1672.

Fee-farm rent, the rent payable by the tenant of a fee-farm.

The Duke of Buckingham . . . hath about 19,600*l.* a-year, of which he pays away about 7000*l.* a-year in interest, about 2000*l.* in *fee-farm rents* to the King, about 6000*l.* in wages and pensions, and the rest to live upon, and pay taxes for the whole. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 102.

fee-farmer (fē′fär″mėr), *n.* One who holds land from a superior lord in fee-farm.

As when bright Phebus (Landlord of the Light)
And his *fee-farmer* Luna most are parted,
He sets no sooner but shee comes in sight.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

fee-farming (fē′fär″ming), *n.* The act or practice of conveying in fee-farm.

He hath invented *fee-farming* of benefices.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

fee-fund (fē′fund), *n.* In *Scots law*, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, etc., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

fee-grief (fē′grēf), *n.* A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. *Nares.* [Rare.]

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

feeing-market (fē′ing-mär″ket), *n.* In Scotland, a semi-annual market or fair, usually held in the public square or other public place, at which plowmen, dairymaids, and other farm-servants are feed or hired for the year or half-year next ensuing. Sometimes called *feeing-fair*.

The men who, at fairs and *feeing-markets*, while contending for the good-will of some country beauty, exchanged a few blows, more in fun than with bad feeling, were left to settle their differences in their own way without the interference of the sheriff's officer.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 366.

Feejeean (fē-jē′an), *a.* and *n.* See *Fijian*.

feek (fēk), *v. i.* [Cf. *feak*, *fike*.] To walk about in perplexity. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

feel[1] (fēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *felt*, ppr. *feeling*. [< ME. *felen*, < AS. *fēlan*, feel, commonly in comp. *ge-fēlan*, feel, perceive, = OS. *gifōlian* = OFries. *fēla* = D. *voelen* = OHG. *fuolen*, touch, feel, MHG. *vuelen*, G. *fühlen*, feel, = Dan. *føle*, feel; not in Goth. or Scand.; √ **fol*, found perhaps in AS. *folm* = OS. *folm* = OHG. *folma*, the hand (whence ult. E. *fumble*, grope, famble, stammer: see *fumble*, *famble*[2]), = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To have a sensation or sense-perception of. Specifically—(*a*) To have a sensation or sense-perception of by means of the sense of touch, or through physical contact with the surface of the body.

Now does he *feel*
His secret murthers sticking on his hands.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

A hand that pushes thro' the leaf
To find a nest and *feels* a snake.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) To be or become aware of through material action upon any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell; have a sensation (other than those of the above-mentioned senses) of: as, to *feel* the cold; to *feel* a lump in the throat (through involuntary closure); to *feel* an inclination to cough. [The application of the word to the normal action of the higher senses is obsolete, except in the abstract meaning of perceiving by means of sensation in general: as, the higher animals *feel* light, heat, sound, etc. See def. 2.]

They [of Scio] also *feel* those earthquakes which do more damage on the neighbouring continent.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

2†. To perceive by the sense of smell; smell.

The stretes were strowed with smal grasse, and incense and myrre in fires in the stretes thikke, and in the wyndowes many lightes, and so swote sauoured thourgh the Cytee that fer [distant] men shulde *fele* the odour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

They *felt* a most delicate sweete smell, though they saw no land, which ere long they espied, thinking it the Continent. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 81.

You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I *feel* it. *Sir J. Sinclair*, Observations, p. 83.

3. To have a perception of (some external or internal condition of things) through a more or less complex mental state involving vague sensation: as, to *feel* the floor sinking; to *feel* one's mind becoming confused; to *feel* the approach of age.

To the *felt* absence now I *feel* a cause.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

4. In general, to perceive or have a mental sense of; be conscious of; have a distinct or indistinct perception or mental impression of: as, to *feel* pleasure or pain; to *feel* the beauty of a landscape.

If that he may *felen*, out of drede,
That ye me touche or love in vilonye,
He right anoon wil sle you with the dede.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 155.

And ferthermore, as I this mater *fele*,
In his conseyte, I say yow certeynly,
Hym liked neuer creatur so wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 695.

To *feel*, altho' no tongue can prove,
That every cloud, that spreads above
And veileth love, itself is love.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

We speak of *feeling* this thing and that, which we no doubt do *feel*, but which we only *feel* because we are self-conscious; because in *feeling* we distinguish ourselves from the feelings as their subject.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 118.

5. To regard with feeling or emotion; be aroused to feeling (especially disagreeable feeling) by: as, he *felt* his disgrace keenly.

From the poet's lips
His verse sounds doubly sweet, for none like him
Feels every cadence of its wave-like flow.
O. W. Holmes, Sympathies.

6. Reflexively, to have a sensation, feeling, perception, or impression concerning; perceive clearly to be.

She began, for the first time that evening, to *feel herself* at a ball: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

7. To try by touch; examine by touching with the hands or otherwise; test by contact: as, to *feel* a piece of cloth; to *feel* the ground with the feet; a blind man *feels* his way with a stick.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son, whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21.

Three times he try'd, and studiously *felt*
How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 70.

The Doctor . . . *felt* her Pulse; he view'd her Eyes.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Hence—8. To make trial of in any way; test carefully or cautiously: as, to *feel* one's way in an undertaking; to *feel* the market by a small venture.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

9. To have experience of; suffer under: as, to *feel* the vengeance of an enemy.

Lete thi neize-boris, bothe freend & fo,
Freli of thi freendschip *feele*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5.

Thinke you not that there were manye more guiltye then they that *felt* the punishment?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

To feel out, to try; sound; search for; explore: as, to *feel out* one's opinions or designs. [Rare.]—**To feel the helm**, to come under the influence of the helm: said of a ship when she begins to have steerageway.—**Syn.** *Feel*, *Be sensible of*, *Be conscious of*, are all used of a recognition that comes close home, a frank confession to one's self. Often, to *feel* is especially the act of the heart: as, to *feel* one's own defects. To *be conscious* may be only the act of the understanding, apart even from reflection: as, to *be conscious of* the approach of danger; or it may rise to a high degree of frank admission: as, to *be conscious of* failure. To *be sensible* is the act of a sort of inward sensuous perception. See *sentiment*.

All men *feel* sometimes the falsehood which they cannot demonstrate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

These *are* very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests. *Addison.*

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, *wast* thou *conscious of* the tears I shed?
Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have perception by means of the sense of touch or by physical contact; experience sensation of any kind, except that received through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; loosely, to have a sensation of any kind: as, to *feel* sore or ill; to *feel* cold.

I then did *feel* full sick, and yet not well.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

If the skin *felt* everywhere exactly alike, a foot-bath could be distinguished from a total immersion, as being smaller, but never distinguished from a wet face.
W. James, Mind, XII. 184.

Feeling warm or *feeling* hungry, we must remember, is not pure feeling in the strict sense of the word.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

2. To have perception, especially vague perception or impression; have a mental sense of something.

Me think, aer, as ferre as I canne *fele*,
These lordes and these knyghtes euerychone
In this mater they haue not seyde but wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1654.

From sense of grief and pain we shall be free:
We shall not *feel*, because we shall not be.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 12.

When truth or virtue an affront endures,
The affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. . . .
Mine, as a friend to every worthy mind;
And mine as man, who *feel* as for mankind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 204.

3. To recognize or regard one's self as; be consciously: as, to *feel* hurried; to *feel* called on to do something.

He *felt* obliged to sail again for the East in order to retrieve his fortune. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 216.

4. To experience feeling or emotion; be aroused to emotion.

How heavy guilt is, when men come to *feel!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

But spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us *feel* must *feel* themselves.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 962.

The truth is, the people must *feel* before they will see.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 444.

5. To give or produce sensation or feeling; especially, to produce sensation of touch, or organic sensations.

Blind men say black *feels* rough and white *feels* smooth.
Dryden.

How the March sun *feels* like May!
Browning, A Lovers' Quarrel.

6. To make examination by the sense of touch; grope.

I *felt* to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

Feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Two young hearts, each *feeling* towards the other.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 420.

7. To be inwardly moved: followed by an infinitive: as, I *feel* to sympathize with him. [Colloq.]

"And you do not *feel* to oblige her?" asks Joan, with an expression of friendly interest. *R. Broughton*, Joan, I. 11.

To feel after, to search for; seek to find; seek, as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him.
Acts xvii. 27.

To feel called on. See *to be called on*, under *call*[1], *v. i.*—**To feel for.** (*a*) To seek to find with caution or secretly.

Orders were to move cautiously with skirmishers to the front to *feel for* the enemy.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 512.

(*b*) To sympathize with; be sorry for.

Poor young lady! I *feel for* her already! for I can conceive how great the conflict must be between her passion and her duty. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

To feel of, to obtain knowledge of by the sense of touch; make tactual examination of; test by handling.

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boreing an hole in them, and, *feeling of* the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose. *R. Knox.*

feel[1] (fēl), *n.* [< *feel*[1], *v.*] 1. The sense or a sensation of touch.

Dyed cotton fibre . . . was thinner and softer to the *feel*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 209.

Colours, mere states of the retina, are all we see; sounds, mere ringings in the ear, are all we hear; *feels*, mere states of our own (as warm or cold, etc.), are all we touch. *Mind*, X. 53.

2. A sensation of any kind, or a vague mental impression or feeling.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the *feel* of June.
L. Hunt, Grasshopper and Cricket.

3. That quality in an object by which it appeals to the sense of touch.

Membranous or papery . . . as to *feel* and look.
Is. Taylor.

A small elevation, . . . like a vesicle, having a soft *feel*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 553.

feel[2]†, **fele**[2]†, *a.* and *pron.* [ME. *feele*, *fele*, *feole*, < AS. *fela*, *feala*, *feola*, *feolo*, **feolu*, with gen. of noun 'much, many,' without noun 'much, many things,' = OS. *filu*, *filo* = OFries. *fel*, *ful* = D. *veel* = OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vile*, *vil*, G. *viel* = Icel. *fjöl-*, in comp., = Goth. *filu* (only in gen. *filaus*), much, many, prop. neut. of Teut. **filus* = OIr. *il* = Gr. πολύς, nent. πολύ, in comp. πολυ- (E. *poly-*, q. v.), = OPers. *paru* = Skt. *puru*, much; akin to E. *full*[1], q. v. In mod. E. the place of this word has been taken by *much* and *many*.] Much; many.

Reiykes ther be mony *& fele*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 131.

So *fele* that wondyr was to sene.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 329.

Rude was the cloth, and more of age
By dayes *fele* than at hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 917.

ffeet acores nyne in lenght as *feele* in wyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

feel[2]†, *adv.* [< ME. *feele, fele,* adv.; < *feel*[2], *a.*] Much.

He hath eese at weelde
That thanketh god *feele* & seelde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

For they bring in the substance of the Beere,
That they drinken *feele* too good chepe, not dere.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

feelable (fē'la-bl), *a.* [< *feel*[1] + *-able.*] That may or can be felt; palpable. [Rare.]

In chafing himself, to heap lis upon lie, he uttereth his *feelable* blindness. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 210.

feeld†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *field.*

feelefold†, *a.* [ME. also *felefold;* < *feel*[2] + *-fold.*] Manifold.

The *feelefold* colours and deceytes of thilke mervayles monstre Fortune. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

And he torned hym as tyte and thanne toke I hede,
It was fouler by *felefolde* than it firste semed.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 320.

feeler (fē'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which feels.

Had I this cheek,
To bathe my lips upon; this hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch, would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 7.

He [Thoreau] was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive *feeler.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 207.

Specifically—2. Any special organ of touch of an animal; a tactile part. (*a*) A common name applied to the antennæ of insects and crustaceans, and to the palpi of insects and spiders. These organs probably serve as organs of touch as well as for other purposes. See *antenna* and *palpus.* (*b*) A tentacle of any kind. (*c*) A cirrus of a cirriped, as one of the legs of a barnacle. (*d*) A whisker or rictal vibrissa.

The long whiskers or *feelers* of many animals, as the cat. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 243.

3. The representation on an artificial fly of an antenna of an insect. Feelers are folded back, extending above and sometimes beyond the wings.

The *feelers,* which, by a great stretch of imagination, are supposed to represent the antennæ of a natural fly, are the two long fibres of macaw tail feather tied in on each side of the head, and extending back over the wings. *Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 600.

4. Any indirect act, device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of finding out something which cannot be ascertained directly, especially the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler,* the victim who dropped the money ventures to make one or two distinct dives after it. *Dickens,* Sketches, I.

5. *Naut.,* the first onset of a storm, followed by a short calm.—**Long feeler,** the antenna proper of a crustacean.—**Short feeler.** Same as *antennula,* 3.

feeling (fē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feel*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of sensing or perceiving by sensation. Specifically—(*a*) The act of perceiving by touch, or the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, all that part of the sensory function (as the sensing of cold, hunger, etc.) which is not included in the special senses of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. See *touch, n.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined, . . .
And not, as *feeling,* through all parts diffused?
Milton, S. A., l. 96.

2. A sensation. Specifically—(*a*) A sensation conveyed by the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, sensation of any kind not assignable to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell: as, a *feeling* of warmth; a *feeling* of pain; a *feeling* of drowsiness.

Some of the organs in their sound condition have no organic *feelings.* *G. T. Ladd,* Physiol. Psychology, p. 513.

3. The immediate quality of what is present to consciousness in sensation, desire, or emotion, considered apart from all activity of thought; the pure sense-element in consciousness; in a loose use, any element of consciousness not recognizable as thought or will. The word (that is, its equivalent) was introduced into philosophy as an exact term in this sense by Tetens, a German Wolffian philosopher of the eighteenth century. Kant modified the meaning, for the convenience of his system, so as to restrict it as in def. 4, below.

The point which at present concerns us is simply that, when *feeling* is said to be the primordial element in consciousness, more is usually included under *feeling* than pure pleasure and pain, viz., some characteristic or quality by which one pleasurable or painful sensation is distinguishable from another. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

I have in this volume used *Feeling* as the name for the genus of which Sensation (with Muscular Feeling) and Emotion are the two species.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 615, App.

It cannot be too strongly urged in the face of mystical attempts, however learned, that there is not a landmark, not a length, not a point of the compass in real space which is not some one of our *feelings,* either experienced directly as a presentation or ideally suggested by another *feeling* which has come to serve as its sign.
W. James, Mind, XII. 208.

Feelings which correspond directly with an interaction between the organism and its environment are termed sensations; those which correspond indirectly are termed emotions; and when the remoteness from direct correspondence is great, the *feeling* is in some cases termed a sentiment. *C. Mercier,* Mind, IX. 335.

It may be needful to guard against a further misconception, and to state explicitly that the term *feeling,* the most general term in psychology, includes emotion, not less than sensation and perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 17.

4. In a restricted sense, pleasure or pain; any state or element of consciousness having a pleasurable or a painful aspect.

As to the meaning of the term, it is plain that further definition is requisite for a word that may mean (*a*) a touch, as *feeling* of roughness; (*b*) an organic sensation, as *feeling* of hunger; (*c*) an emotion, as *feeling* of anger; (*d*) *feeling* proper, as pleasure or pain. But, even taking *feeling* in the last, its strict sense, it has been maintained that all the more complex forms of consciousness are resolvable into, or at least have been developed from, *feelings* of pleasure and pain. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

The *feeling,* the pleasurable or painful tone of the sensation, is always recognized as purely and simply a way in which the mind is affected.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 504.

Hence—5. An emotion in so far as it is immediately present to consciousness, not having regard to the physiological disturbance which is one of its elements; the capacity for emotion; mental state, disposition, or faculty as regards emotion: as, a *feeling* of sympathy; a *feeling* of pride in the history of one's country. See *emotion,* 2.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy, for if they judge by their own *feeling,* they cannot find it. *Bacon,* Great Place (ed. 1887).

Nor, again, can we admit without verification the proposition which some philosophers, including Aristotle (and Plato in some passages), seem to assume a priori: that the kind of *feeling* which is most pleasant or preferable as *feeling* will always accompany the kind of activity which we approve. *H. Sidgwick,* Methods of Ethics, p. 162.

The motive of all action is *feeling.* All great movements in history are preceded and accompanied by strong *feelings.* *L. F. Ward,* Dynam. Sociol., I. 11.

The good-hearted old fellow . . . betrayed some *feeling* at this explosion of grief, and betook himself to soothing the young girl. *J. E. Cooke,* Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

Specifically—6. Fine or refined sensibility; fine emotional endowment; especially, tenderness or affectionateness of heart; susceptibility; in an adverse sense, sentimentality: as, a man of *feeling:* sometimes in the plural: as, to hurt or injure one's *feelings.*

It must be Willoughby, therefore, whom you suspect. But why? Is he not a man of honour and *feeling?* . . . Can he be deceitful? *Jane Austen,* Sense and Sensibility, xv.

7. Obscure or vague perception; belief the reasons for which are not clearly understood: as, every one had a *feeling* of the truth of this statement.

It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon *feeling* or belief, or both indifferently. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. Opinion or determination as founded on or resulting from emotion.

The *feeling* of the house could not be mistaken.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The *feeling* of the Middle Ages evidently was that bare stone inside a building had an unfinished and uncomfortable look, and was quite as unsuitable in a richly decorated and furnished cathedral as it would now be considered in a lady's drawing-room. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 158.

9. In the *fine arts,* the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, or of some part or detail of it, especially as embodying a particular emotion or conception of the artist.

There can be little doubt that the Norman architects, with true Gothic *feeling,* always intended that their churches should eventually be vaulted, and prepared them accordingly, though in many instances they were constructed with wooden roofs, or compromises of some sort.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 516.

Between the oak pilasters will be a carved panel of scroll ornament, Renaissance in *feeling.* *Art Age,* IV. 43.

The same fine *feeling* for greys charms us in both pictures. *Athenæum,* Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

Era of good feeling. See *era.*—**Syn.** *Thought,* etc. See *sentiment.*

feeling (fē'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *feel*[1], *v.*] 1. Possessing or affected by sensibility; easily affected or moved; experiencing emotion, especially that of sympathy or compassion: as, a *feeling* friend or advocate.

Thou art her brother,
And there must be a *feeling* heart within thee
Of her afflictions. *Fletcher,* Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

Yet no complaint before the Lady came;
The *feeling* servant spared the feeble dame.
Crabbe, Works, I. 107.

Grievous and very much to be commiserated is the task of the *feeling* historian who writes the history of his native land. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 145.

2. Expressive of sensibility; manifesting emotion or earnestness; emotive; earnest: as, a *feeling* look or gesture; he spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

Frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

3. Exciting sensibility; deeply felt or realized; affecting. [Rare.]

This is yet a more *feeling* grief to us.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

4. Sensibly felt or realized; emotionally experienced; vivid.

In whose hearts God hath written his law with his holy Spirit, and given them a *feeling* faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu our Lord. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southern.*

feelingly (fē'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly: as, to speak *feelingly.*

When I see cause, I can both do and suffer,
Freely and *feelingly,* as a true gentleman.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They best can serve true gladness
Who meet most *feelingly* the calls of sadness.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 35.

2. So as to be sensibly felt. [Rare.]

These are counsellors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 1.

feelth (fēlth), *n.* [< *feel*[1] + *-th.*] Feeling. Also *felth.* [Prov. Eng.]

feer[1]† (fēr), *n.* [Variously written *feer, fere, fear,* and even *pheer,* etc.; < ME. *feere, fere, ifere,* < AS. *ge-fēra,* a companion, associate, fellow; cf. *fēran,* go on a journey, travel, go, *ge-fēran,* intr. travel, go, tr. go (a journey), reach, get, < *fōr,* a journey (= OHG. *fuora,* MHG. *fuore, fure,* G. *fuhr, fuhre,* a going, journey, turn), < *faran* (= OHG. *faran,* etc.), go, fare: see *fare*[1]. Cf. Dan. Sw. *fyr,* a young fellow, a chap.] 1. A fellow; a mate; a companion.

Michael and Gabriel ant Raffael here [their] *fere,*
Cherubin ant serafin a thousend ther were.
Meidan Maregrete, st. 75, in Ste. Marherete (ed. Cockayne).

Your felow & *fere* me faithfully hold,
Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyffe;
ffor no chaunce, that may cheue, chaunge your wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 706.

Hayle! the fairest of felde folk for to fynde,
Fro the fende [fiend] and his *feeres* faithefully vs fende.
York Plays, p. 135.

Particularly—2. A mate in marriage; a spouse; a husband or wife.

Thi modour that is thi faderes *fere.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 61.

Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was linckèd, and by him had many pledges dere.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 4.

3. [In the form *fere,* appar. as a var. of *feres, feren,* pl., taken as a collective and abstract noun.] Company; companionship.

In the ton shall be Telamon, that is a tore kyng,
With all the *fere* that hym folowes, furse men of armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

In fere, in company; together: with reference to persons or things.

The Sowdon thanne rehersid thanne *in fere*
His displeasur withoute eny fayle.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1697.

Certis, whan all is done,
He comea with folke *in feere,*
And will ouere take vs sone. *York Plays,* p. 157.

ffyfty shippes *in fere* folowet hom two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4073.

feer[2]†, *n.* See *fear*[1].

feer[3] (fēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *feir, fier;* < ME. **fyren* (not found), < AS. *fyrian* (once), make a furrow, < *furh,* a furrow: see *furrow.*] To mark off the breadth of for plowing, as a ridge. See *feering.*

feer[4] (fēr), *a.* See *fear*[3].

feering (fēr'ing), *n.* [Sc., verbal n. of *feer, feir, fier:* see *feer*[3].] In *agri.,* the operation in plowing of marking off the breadth of a ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it.

feese, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

feet[1], *n.* Plural of *foot.*

feet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *feat*[1]. *Chaucer.*

feetless (fēt'les), *a.* [< *feet* + *-less.* See *footless.*] Destitute of feet: as, *feetless* insects. [Rare.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed,* ppr. *feezing, feazing.* [The several words spelled *feeze, feaze,* etc., being chiefly dialectal or colloquial, have been unstable in spelling, and have become somewhat confused in sense. *Feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], also written *feese, feize, pheeze,*

veeze, fuze[1] (q. v.), etc.; < ME. *fēsen*, drive away, frighten away, put to flight, < AS. *fēsian*, drive away, put to flight, also *fȳsian*, a later form of AS. *fȳsan* (> ME. *fūsen, fousen*), intr. hasten, tr. hasten, incite, urge, send forth, drive out, in comp. *ā-fȳsan*, hasten, impel, *ge-fȳsan*, make ready, hasten, drive, impel (= OS. *fūsian, ā-fūsian*, make ready, hasten, = Icel. *fȳsa*, urge, exhort, impers. wish, desire, = Dan. *fuse*, intr., rush, gush), < *fūs*, ready, prompt, eager, quick, inclined, willing, = OS. *fūs*, ready, willing, = OHG. *funs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss*, willing, wishing for, = Sw. dial. *fus*, eager. See *fuss*, which is from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive off; frighten away; put to flight.

When he had etyn and made hym at ese
He thoght Gye for to *fese*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171. (*Halliwell.*)

Ful foule schulde thi foos be *fesid*,
If thou mygte over hem, as y over thee may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 198.

2. To drive; compel; urge.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight amaine. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 480.

3. To beat; whip; chastise.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah;
Why do you not buckle to your tools?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

4. To vex; worry; harass; plague; tease; disturb. *Ainsworth; Halliwell.*

Sir, what foode [creature] in faith will you *feese*,
That sott full sone my selfe sall hym sese.
York Plays, p. 124.

5. To do for; settle or finish.

Well, 'has given me my quietus est; I felt him
In my guts; I'm sure 'has *feez'd* me.
Villiers, The Chances (1682).

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all senses.]

II. *intrans.* To fret; be in a fume; worry: as, she frets and *feezes*. [Colloq., U. S.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *n.* [Also *feese; < feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], *v.*] 1†. A race; a run; a running start, as for a leap.

To leap without taking any race or *feese*, nullo procursu salire. *Baret*, Alvearie (1580).

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beire againe, and with a fierce charge and assault to returne full butt upon the same that they had knocked and beaten before. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

2. Vexation; worry; fret. [Colloq., U. S.]

When a man's in a *feese*, there's no more sleep that hitch. *Haliburton.*

feeze[2], **feaze**[2] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed*, ppr. *feezing, feazing*. [E. dial., also *feese, fease;* a corruption, by reduction of the difficult initial combination *fn*, of ME. *fnesen*, < AS. *fneósan*, sneeze: see *fnese, neese, sneeze.*] To sneeze. [Prov. Eng.]

feeze[3], **feaze**[3] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed*, ppr. *feezing, feazing*. [Sc., also *faize, faise*, intr.; connected with ME. *faselen*, later *fasyll*, intr., ravel out, = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out: see *fass, fasel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To untwist the end of (anything made of threads or fibers); ravel out.

II. *intrans.* To untwist; ravel out.

feeze[4] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [E. dial., also written *feaze;* cf. dial. *fasil*, dawdle; cf. *feeze*[3] and its equiv. *fasel*[1].] To dawdle; loiter. *Halliwell.*

feeze[5] (fēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with OD. *vijsen*, screw, < *vijse*, a screw, a vise, < F. *vis*, OF. *viz*, a vise: see *vise.*] To screw; twist; tighten by screwing.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 43.

To feeze into, to insinuate or wind one's self into, as into favor.—**To feeze aff**, to unscrew.—**To feeze up**, to "screw up"; work into a passion; flatter.

Fe-faw-fum (fē'fâ'fum'), *n.* [Nursery jargon.] A frightful thing or creature; a malevolent, destructive giant or dragon of old legend or fable.

Is the *Fe-faw-fum* of literature, that snuffs afar the fame of his brother authors, and thirsts for its destruction, to be allowed to gallop unmolested over the fields of criticism? *Anna Seward*, Letter quoted in Miss Thackeray's [Book of Sibyls.

fefft, *v. t.* The older and proper English spelling of *feoff*.

feffement†, *n.* See *feoffment*.

feg (feg), *v.* A dialectal variant of *fag*[1].

fegary, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *vagary*. Compare *figary*.

I have had a fine *fegary*,
The rarest wildgoose chase!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

fegs (fegz), *interj.* Same as *faek*[2].

By my *fegs!*
Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs. *Beattie.*

fehme, fehmgerichte (fā'me, fām-ge-riċh'te), *n.* Same as *vehmgerichte*.

fehmic (fā'mik), *a.* Same as *vehmic*.

feide (fēd), *n.* [Sc.: see *feud*[1].] Feud; hate.

The Land-sergeant has me at *feid*.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

feigh[1] (fā), *v.* Another spelling of *fay*[2].

feigh[2] (fēċh), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh, fy*, etc.: see *faugh.*] Fy! an expression of disgust or abomination. [Scotch.]

Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh!* *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 262.

feign (fān), *v.* [The *g* is a mod. insertion, in forced imitation of the F. ppr. *feignant* and L. *fingere* (ME. *feigne* only in partly modernized editions of Gower); reg. *fain* or *fein* (as still in deriv. *faint, feint*), early mod. E. *faine, fayne*, < ME. *feinen, feynen*, rarely *fainen, faynen, feignen*, < OF. *feindre, faindre*, F. *feindre* = Pr. *feigner, fenher, finher* = Sp. Pg. *fingir* = It. *fignere, fingere*, feign, pretend, = D. *fingeren* = G. *fingiren* = Dan. *fingere* = Sw. *fingera*, < L. *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, touch, handle, usually form, shape, frame, form in thought, imagine, conceive, contrive, devise, feign (√ **fig* in *figura*, etc.: see *figure*), = Goth. *deigan*, form (as clay, etc., > *daigs* = E. *dough*), = Gr. *θιγγάνειν*, touch, handle, = Skt. √ *dih*, smear. See *dough;* and see *fictile, fiction, figment, figure*, etc., from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To invent or imagine; utter, relate, or represent falsely or deceitfully.

And [he] *faynet* ay faire wordes vnder feile thoghtes,
Holy het hom to have the hestes before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 994.

If the things we couet to describe be not naturall or not veritable, than yet the same axeth more cunning to do it, because to *faine* a thing that neuer was nor is like to be proceedeth of a greater wit and sharper inuention than to describe things that be true.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

What heavens of joy then to himselfe he *faynes!*
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 240.

The poets *feign* that Vulcan attempted the chastity of Minerva. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, v.

The supposing another man's ill usage to be ours, is the giving ourselves a present sense, as it were a kind of *feigned* experience of it; which doth, for the time, serve all the purposes of a true one.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

2. To make a false appearance of; counterfeit; simulate; pretend: as, to *feign* death.

In going keep a decent gate, not *fayning* lame or broken,
For that doth seeme but wantonnesse, and foolishnesse betoken. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Letters, *feigned* from such a nobleman, or such a knight.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

This *feigned* madness of Hamlet's is one of the few points in which Shakespeare has kept close to the old story on which he founded his play.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

We are far, however, from thinking that his sadness was altogether *feigned*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Men *feign* themselves dead, and endure mock funerals and mournful obituaries, and there they stand looking out of the window, sound and well, in some new and strange disguise. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

A fever in these pages burns
Beneath the calm they *feign*.
M. Arnold, In Memory of the Author of Obermann.

3†. To dissemble; disguise; conceal.

Thowe shalt be as welcome nowe
As he that synne neuer ded *fayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Yet both doe strive their fearefulnesse to *faine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

4†. Reflexively, to show a sudden weakness; become weak or faint.

Feine zow noght feyntly, . . .
Bot iuke ze fyzte faythefully.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1734.

So they shewed [the child] to the moder, and when she it sough, she *fayned her*, and sayd, "This childe maketh me to haue grete feer." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

Feigned exchange. See *exchange.*—**Feigned issue**, in *law*, an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary legal procedure. Thus it was usual in chancery, when a disputed question of fact, more suitable to be determined by a jury than by the chancellor, arose in a suit, to order it submitted to a jury by means of pleadings framed as if an action at law had been brought on a wager involving the question, so as to present the question to the jury as the exact issue to be decided. This practice has been generally altered or supplanted by recent legislation providing for the framing of issues without the fiction of a separate action.=**Syn.** To affect, simulate, profess.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make believe; practise dissimulation or false representation; dissemble.

O Man, y loue thee! whom louest thou?
I am thi freend; whi wolt thou *feyne?*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

One god is god of both, as poets *feign*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, viii.

If she professes friendship, be certain she is sincere; she cannot *feign;* she scorns hypocrisy.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

2†. To sing with a low voice.

feign†, *n.* [ME. *fayne;* from the verb.] Dissimulation; deception; falsehood.

Sey me, modyr, with-outen *fayne*,
Why art thou put to alle this payne?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

feignedly (fā'ned-li), *adv.* In a feigned manner; deceitfully; falsely.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord.
Jer. iii. 10.

feignedness (fā'ned-nes), *n.* The quality of being feigned; fictitiousness; simulation; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypocricy, but of truth and sincerity.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 39.

feigner (fā'nėr), *n.* One who feigns or simulates; a deviser of fiction.

The attitude of the *feigners* and of the really dead.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XL. 3.

feigningly (fā'ning-li), *adv.* In a feigning manner; with simulation or pretense.

King Ethelred required peace with the Danes, promising to them stipends and tribute; to the which they *fainingly* assented, but they never left their cruelties.
Stow, West Saxons, an. 1011.

feint†, **feinet**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *feign*.

feint (fānt), *n.* [< F. *feinte* (= Pr. *fencha* = OSp. Pg. It. *finta*), a feint, sham, pretense, fem. of *feint*, pp. of *feindre*, feign: see *feign.* For the equiv. noun in ME., see *faintise.*] 1. An assumed or false appearance, or simulation; a pretense of doing something not really done.

Revealing with each freak or *feint*
The temper of Petruchio's Kate,
The raptures of Siena's saint.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Scraps of their reminiscence reached Marcia where she sat in a *feint* of listening to Ben Halleck's perfunctory account of his college days with her husband.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

2. A movement made with the object of deceiving an adversary or throwing him off his guard; an appearance of aiming at one part or point when another is the real object of attack, as in boxing, fencing, battle, or a contest of any kind; a mock attack.

Doubling on both sides of the arm, which is too complicated a *feint* to be frequently used in actual fencing.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 71.

feint† (fānt), *a.* [See *faint, a.*] 1. Counterfeit; seeming; feigned: same as *faint*, 1.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

2. Same as *faint*, 2.

feint (fānt), *v. i.* [< *feint, n.*] To make a feint; make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

Ben-Hur *feinted* with his right hand.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 381.

feintise†, *n.* See *faintise*.

feiret, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

feist, *n.* Same as *fist*[2].

feisty†, *a.* Same as *fusty*.

feize, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

felanders (fel'an-dėrz), *n. pl.* See *filander*[1], 2.

felapton (fe-lap'ton), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has both the premises universal and one of them negative. The following is an example: The loss of energy of a radiating mass of gas which gravitates to its own center is an emission of heat; but no loss of energy in such a mass of gas can tend to make the body cooler; hence, some emission of heat does not tend to make the radiating body cooler. According to some logicians, this reasoning is fallacious, because neither premise asserts that such a case actually occurs. The word *felapton* is one of the mnemonic names invented in the thirteenth century, and found in the "Summulæ" of Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, a, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, which are universal negative, universal affirmative, and particular negative, respectively. The letter *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, and the *p* that in the reduction the minor premise is to be converted per accidens.

felaw†, **felawe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fellow*.

fel bovinum (fel bō-vī'num). [L. *fel bovinum*, ox-gall: see *fell*[6] and *bovine.*] Ox-gall. An extract of it is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colors, etc.

feld[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *field*.

feld[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *felled*, preterit of *fell*[1].

feld[3]†, **felde**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *fold*[1].

feldsher (feld'shėr), *n.* [< Russ. *feldsherŭ* = Little Russ. *feleher*, < G. *feldscher*, *feldscheerer* (cf. D. *veldscheerder*, Dan. *feltskjær*, Sw. *fältskär*), an army surgeon, < *feld*, field, = E. *field*, + *scherer*, *scheerer*, barber, = E. *shearer*.] In Russia, a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly.

"What is this *Feldsher?*"
"He's an old soldier who dresses wounds and gives physic." *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 69.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* [A var. of *feldspath*, accom. to E. *spar*[2].] In *mineral.*, one of a very common group of closely related minerals, all silicates of aluminium, together with either calcium, sodium, potassium, or in one case barium. They crystallize in the monoclinic or triclinic system with closely similar angles. The prismatic angle is not far from 120°, and they have two easy cleavages which make an angle of 90°, or nearly 90°, with each other. Their specific gravity lies between 2.6 and 2.8, and their hardness between 6 and 7. In color they vary from clear and glassy to white, grayish, and light shades of yellow, red, or green, rarely darker green to black. They occur in distinct crystals, also in massive forms varying in structure from coarsely cleavable to granular-crystalline, compact, and hornstone-like. They form an essential constituent of many of the common crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, most kinds of basalt, andesite, trachyte, etc. The monoclinic feldspars are orthoclase and hyalophane. The former is a potash feldspar (see *orthoclase*), and is the commonest of the group; the latter is a baryta feldspar, and is a rare species. Closely related to orthoclase is the triclinic microcline (which see), having the same composition, but varying slightly in form. Besides these there are the triclinic (lime-soda) feldspars, called in general *plagioclase*, because of the oblique angle between their two cleavages, and forming a series varying progressively in composition, form, optical characters, and specific gravity from the lime feldspar anorthite to the sodium feldspar albite; the intermediate species are considered as isomorphous compounds of these two extremes in varying proportions. Those ordinarily recognized are, named in order, labradorite, andesin, and oligoclase, the last approaching most closely to albite. The increase in soda in the members of the series is accompanied by an increase of silica, the species being increasingly acidic in the order named: thus, anorthite contains 43 per cent. of silica, and albite 69 per cent. The specific gravity diminishes in the series from anorthite (2.75) to albite (2.61). Certain triclinic feldspars containing considerable potash and with an angle of cleavage varying but little from 90° are sometimes grouped under the name *anorthoclase*. Common feldspar, or orthoclase (and microcline), is much used in the manufacture of porcelain; some kinds are employed for ornaments, as aventurin feldspar or sunstone, also moonstone (an opalescent variety of orthoclase), albite or oligoclase, and, most of all, the species labradorite, beautiful for its play of colors. Also *felspar*.—**Blue feldspar.** Same as *lazulite*.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.—**Labrador feldspar.** Same as *labradorite*.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

feldspath (feld'spath), *n.* [< G. *feldspath* (= D. *veldspaath* = Dan. *feldspat* = Sw. *fältspat*), feldspar, < *feld*, = E. *field*, + *spath*, *spat*, spar, MHG. *spāt*, laminated stone. The origin of G. *spath* is unknown; a different word from E. *spar*[2], q. v.] Same as *feldspar*.

feldspathic (feld-spath'ik), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to feldspar or containing it: an epithet applied to any mineral in which feldspar predominates. Also written *felspathic*.

Near the coast [of St. Helena] the rough lava is quite bare; in the central and higher parts *feldspathic* rocks, by their decomposition, have produced a clayey soil.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, ii. 286.

feldspathose (feld'spath-ōs), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ose*.] Same as *feldspathic*.

feldyfar (fel'di-fär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fieldfare*. *Maegillivray*.

fele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feel*[1].

fele[2]†, *a.* See *feel*[2].

fele[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *feal*[2].

felevet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felfare†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fieldfare*.

Like a *felfare* frighted in winter by a birding-piece, I could settle nowhere.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

felfer (fel'fėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng. (Lancashire).]

felfit (fel'fit), *n.* [A corruption of *felfer*.] The fieldfare; also, erroneously, the missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

feliceps (fē'li-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, a cat, + *caput*, head.] An old name of the eagle-owl or great owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*. *Barrère*, 1745.

Felician (fē-lish'an), *n.* [< *Felix* (*Felic-*) + *-ian*.] A follower of Felix, Bishop of Urgel in the eighth century, chief propagator of the adoptian heresy. See *adoptionism*.

felicific (fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

No quality has ever been praised as excellent by mankind generally which cannot be shewn to have some marked *felicific* effect, and to be within proper limits obviously conducive to the general happiness
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 457.

In such cases [violating duty to give pleasure to others], therefore, if the test of *felicific* consequences is to be applied, there is no doubt as to the result that it will yield.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 338.

felicify†, (fē-lis'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make happy; felicitate. *Quarles*.

felicitate (fē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felicitated*, ppr. *felicitating*. [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare* (> It. *felicitare* = Pg. Sp. *felicitar* = F. *féliciter*), make happy, < L. *felicita*(*t-*)*s*, happiness: see *felicity*.] 1. To make happy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Gifts . . . *felicitate* lovers.
Loredano (trans.), p. 76 (1664).

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts*.

2. To congratulate; compliment upon a happy event: as to *felicitate* a friend on his good fortune.

Tom *felicitated* himself and his partner of the watch on the result of their vigilance.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

Our travellers *felicitated* themselves upon falling into such good hands. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 29.

=**Syn.** 2. *Congratulate*, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

felicitate†, (fē-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made happy.

I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

felicitation (fē-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *félicitation* = Sp. *felicitacion* = Pg. *felicitação* = It. *felicitazione*, < LL. as if **felicitatio*(*n-*), < *felicitare*, make happy: see *felicitate*.] The act of felicitating; expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune; congratulation.

How radiant and level the long Road of the Future seemed to open before him!—everywhere friends, prospects, *felicitations*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753.

=**Syn.** *Congratulation*, *Felicitation*. See *congratulation*.

felicitous (fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *felicity* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or conferring happiness or pleasure; highly pleasing. Hence—2. Well-chosen; appropriate: as, a *felicitous* manner; a *felicitous* situation; a *felicitous* reply.

Cowper has rendered his best service to English poetry by showing with what *felicitous* grace the blank verse lends itself to far other styles than the stately Miltonic movement. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 131.

=**Syn.** *Fortunate*, etc. (see *happy*); apt, pertinent, opportune, well-put.

felicitously (fē-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a felicitous manner; happily; appropriately; aptly.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could certainly have demanded very little reflection to bethink himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveys one's meaning better than happily: the two words not being by any means synonymous, in the strict sense of the term.
Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 76.

felicitousness (fē-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness. *Bailey*, 1727.

felicity (fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *felicities* (-tiz). [< ME. *felicitee*, *felicite*, < OF. *felicite*, F. *félicité* = Pr. *felicitat* = Sp. *felicidad* = Pg. *felicidade* = It. *felicità*, < L. *felicita*(*t-*)*s*, happiness, < *felix* (*felic-*), happy, lucky, fortunate, in earlier sense fruitful, fertile, productive, < √ **fc*, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from *felicity* awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

A thing beloved
By earth and heaven: could she be
Made for his sole *felicity*?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 36.

2. That which produces or promotes happiness; a felicitous circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness: most commonly in the plural.

Their high estates and *felicities* fell many times into most lowe and lamentable fortunes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.
Bp. Atterbury.

3. A skilful or happy faculty or turn; felicitous adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare *felicity* of phrase.

A painter may make a better face than ever was, but he must do it by a kind of *felicity* (as a musician that maketh an excellent air in music), and not by rule.
Bacon, Beauty.

Bartholomew Dandridge, son of a house painter, had great business from his *felicity* in taking a likeness.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

He [Gray] had exquisite *felicity* of choice.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 118.

Searle fell into unceasing talk and exhaled his swarming impressions with a tender *felicity*, compounded of the oddest mixture of wisdom and folly.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 104.

4. An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

On the whole, of Byron's style it may be said that, if it has none of the subtle and curious *felicities* in which some poets delight, it is yet language in its first intention, not reflected over or exquisitely distilled.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 148.

Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the strongholds of heresy in this country? . . . Its *felicities* often seem to be almost things rather than mere words.
F. W. Faber, quoted in Dub. Rev., June, 1853.

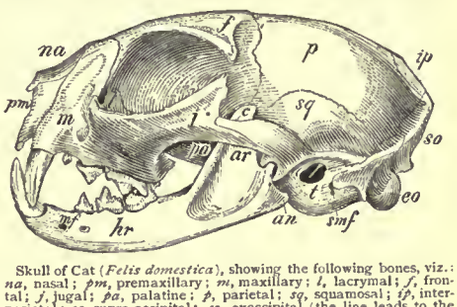
5. In *astrol.*, a favorable aspect.

But they wol caste yat thei haue a fortunat planete in hir assendent; and yit in his *felicite*, and than aey they yat it is wel. *Chaucer*.

=**Syn.** 1. *Blessedness*, *Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*); joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune.—3. Aptness.

felid (fē'lid), *n.* One of the *Felidæ*.

Felidæ (fē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis* + *-idæ*.] The cat tribe; the typical family of feline or æluroid fissiped *Feræ*, or terrestrial digitigrade carnivorous mammals. Their distinguishing characters are: normally retractile claws; palms and soles hairy; muzzle blunt, and profile of head declivous; teeth 28 or 30, with only one true molar in each jaw, of which the upper is small and tubercular and the lower sectorial; premolars $\frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$, canines $\frac{1}{1}$, incisors $\frac{3}{3}$; the skull with no alisphenoid canal; the auditory bulla divided into two chambers; the paroccipital process close to the bulla; the mastoid process slight; the external auditory meatus short; intestines with a cæcum; proatate and Cowper's glands present; and the penis-bone rudimentary. The domestic cat is a characteristic example, all the species having the same family traits and habits as well as structure. They are numerous, distributed over nearly all parts of the world excepting the Australian region, especially in temperate and tropical countries; none is common to the old and new worlds. The family is very homogeneous, and all the species were formerly included in the genus *Felis*. It includes, besides the common cat, the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, ocelot, ounce, caracal, aerval, lynx, chetah, etc. The *Felidæ* are divisible into three subfamilies: *Felinæ*, the true cats; *Guepardinæ*, the hunting-leopards; and *Machærodontinæ*, the fossil saber-toothed tigers. See these words.



Skull of Cat (*Felis domestica*), showing the following bones, viz.: *na*, nasal; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, maxillary; *l*, lacrymal; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *pa*, palatine; *p*, parietal; *sq*, squamosal; *ip*, interparietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *eo*, exoccipital (the line leads to the occipital condyle); *t*, tympanic bulla; *smf*, stylomastoid foramen; *mf*, mental foramen; *c*, coronoid process of mandible; *ar*, ascending ramus of mandible; *hr*, horizontal ramus of mandible; *an*, angle of jaw.

feliform (fē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a cat.

Felinæ (fē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis*, q. v., + *-inæ*: see *feline*.] The true cats, a subfamily of *Felidæ*, containing all the living species excepting the chetah, having perfectly retractile claws, the upper canines moderate and cylindroconic, and the upper sectorial tooth with an antero-internal lobe. The group is coextensive with the genus *Felis* in a broad sense.

feline (fē'līn or -lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *félin* = Pg. It. *felino*, < LL. *felinus*, of or belonging to a cat, < L. *felis*, a cat: see *Felis*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Catlike in form or structure, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Felidæ*, *Felinæ*, or genus *Felis*; typically æluroid.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of animals of the cat tribe; cat-like in character or quality; resembling a cat in any respect: often applied to persons: as, *feline* softness of step; *feline* stealthiness, cruelty, or treachery.

His eyes were yellow, *feline*, and restless.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* One of the *Felidæ* or *Felinæ*; a feline or cat-like animal; in popular use, a domestic cat.

Over a hundred years ago, it is said, a great battle of *felines* took place in the neighborhood of the town, which was participated in by all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny, aided and abetted by cats from other parts of Ireland. *Amer. N. and Q.*, I. 269

Felinia (fē-lin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < LL. *felinus*, catlike: see *feline*.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Remiginæ*, with extraordinarily

hairy legs, each of which appears as large as the abdomen: typified by *F. spissa* of India. *Guenée*, 1852.

felinity (fē-lin'i-ti), *n.* [< *feline* + *-ity.*] The feline quality; the quality of being cat-like in manner or disposition.

This idiosyncrasy of his *felinity* tormented Bella more than ever. *M. Harland*, The Hidden Path, p. 342.

Felis (fē'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, more commonly *feles* (in Varro and Cicero *fœlis* in the best manuscripts), a cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, polecat; prob. < √ **fe*, produce, bear young: see *felicity*, *fecund*, *fetus*.] The cats as a genus; the typical genus of the family *Felidæ* and subfamily *Felinæ:* formerly coextensive with the family, now nearly the same as the subfamily, but excluding the lynxes, or still further restricted. The common wildcat of Europe is *F. catus*, but probably not the original of the domestic varieties. See cut under *Felidæ*.

felitomist (fē-lit'ō-mist), *n.* [< *felitomy* + *-ist.*] A dissector of cats. *Wilder and Gage.*

felitomy (fē-lit'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] The dissection of cats.

Felitomy should be the stepping stone to anthropotomy. *Wilder*, New York Med. Jour., Oct., 1879, p. 6.

felk (felk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

fell[1] (fel), *v. t.* [< ME. *fellen* (pret. *felde*, *feld*, pp. *feld*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, prostrate, destroy, < AS. *fellan*, *fyllan* (pret. *felde*, *fylde*, pp. *fylled*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, etc. (= OS. *fellian* = OFries. *fella*, *falla* = D. *vellen* = OHG. *fellen*, MHG. *vellen*, G. *fällen* = Icel. *fella* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *fælde*, cause to fall), caus. of *feallan*, fall: see *fall*[1].] 1. To cause to fall; throw down; cut down; bring to the ground, either by cutting, as with ax or sword, or by striking, as with a club or the fist: as, to *fell* trees; to *fell* an ox; to *fell* an antagonist at fisticuffs.

There cam a schrewde arwe out of the west,
That *felde* Roberts pryde.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

Cease your Lamentings, Trojans, for a while,
And *fell* down Trees to build a Fun'ral Pile.
Congreve, Iliad.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felled* him dead. *Kingsley.*

He was not armed like those of eastern clime,
Whose heavy axes *felled* their heathen foe.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 151.

2. In *sewing*, to flatten on and sew down level with the cloth: as, to *fell* a seam.

Each, taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good-will,
Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 126.

3. To finish the weaving of (a web, or piece of cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fell[1] (fel), *n.* [< *fell*[1], *v.*] 1†. A cutting down; a felling.

Fir-trees are always planted close together, because of keeping one another from the violence of the windes; and when a *fell* is made, they leave here and there a grown tree to preserve the young ones coming up. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 73.

2. In *sewing*, a flat, smooth seam between two pieces of a fabric, made by laying down the wider of the two edges left projecting by the joining seam over the narrower edge and hemming it down. A *French fell* is made by doubling inward both edges of the fabric on the line of the joining seam, and making a second seam through the folds, so as to hold the edges in.

3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

fell[2] (fel). Preterit of *fall*[1].

fell[3] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < AS. *fel*, *fell*, a skin, hide, = OS. *fel* = OFries. *fel* = D. *vel* = OHG. *fel*, G. *fell* = Icel. *fjall* and *fell* (only in comp.) = Sw. *fäll* = Norw. *feld*, skin, hide, = Goth. *fill* (only in comp. *thruts-fill*, leprosy) = L. *pellis* = Gr. *πέλλα*, a skin, hide. From the L. *pellis* are derived E. *pell*, *pelt*[2], *peltry*, *pelisse*, *surplice*, etc.] 1. The skin or hide of an animal; a pelt; hence, an integument of any kind. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He and alle his kyn at onea
Ben worthy for to brennen, *fel* and bones.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 91.

The Cheat-nut (next the meat) within
Is cover'd (last) with a soft, slender akin,
That skin inclos'd in a tough tawny shel,
That shel in-cas't in a thick thistly *fell*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnea.

The good years shall devour them, flesh and *fell*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

2. A hairy covering; a head of hair.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half-suffocated in the hoary *fell*
And many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

But who is she, woman of northern blood,
With *fells* of yellow hair and ruddy looks?
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

fell[4] (fel), *a.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, strong, fierce, terrible, cruel, angry, < AS. **fel*, **felo*, only in comp. *wæl-fel* (once), bloodthirsty, lit. eager for slain (applied to a raven), *cal-felo*, var. *æl-fæle* (twice), 'very dire' (applied to poison), = OD. *fel*, wrathful, cruel, bad, base, = OFries. *fal* (in one uncertain instance) = Dan. *fæl*, disgusting, hideous, ghastly, grim. Cf. OF. *fel*, cruel, furious, perverse, < OD. *fel*. See *felon*[1].] 1. Of a strong and cruel nature; eager and unsparing; grim; fierce; ruthless.

Sirs, the knyghtes of the rounde table hsue take a-gein vs a *fell* strif, ffor that thei be greved with oure partye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.

Sum sall be milde and meke and aum both fers and *fell*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

I durst, sir,
Fight with the *fellest* monster.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

And near him many a fiendish eye
Glared with a *fell* malignity.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 48.

2. Strong and fiery; biting; keen; sharp; clever: as, a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. [Scotch.]

And loke thou be wyse & *felle*,
And therto also that thow gouerne the welle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Merlyn, that knewe well that these iiij com to inquere after hym, drough hym towarde oon of the richest of the company, for that he wiate hym moste *fell* and hasty. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Biting Boreas *fell* and doure. *Burns*, A Winter Night.

fell[4]†, *adv.* [< *fell*[4], *a.*] Sharply; fiercely.

But tho' she followed him fast and *fell*,
No nearer could she get.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

fell[5] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < Icel. *fjall*, *fell* = Sw. *fjäll* = Dan. *fjæld*, a hill. Perhaps connected with *field*, q. v.] 1. A hill, especially a rocky eminence: as, Mickle *Fell*, Scaw*fell*, and Scaw*fell* Pike, the last the highest mountain in England proper. [Obsolete, except as retained in proper names. See *scar.*]—2. A stretch of bare, elevated land; a moor; a down. [Prov. Eng. (in the Lake district and northwestern Yorkshire).]

O he was ridden o'er field and *fell*,
Through muir and moss, and mony a mire.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant anew.
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo — from wood and *fell*.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

He went on until evening shadows and ruddy evening lights came out upon the wild *fells*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

fell[6]† (fel), *n.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, bile, fig. bitterness, animosity, = E. *gall*[1], q. v.] Gall; anger; melancholy.

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed Nectar and pure Pleasures well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 2.

fell[7]† (fel), *n.* [E. dial.] In *mining*, one of the many names of lead ore formerly current in Derbyshire, England.

fellable (fel'a-bl), *a.* [< *fell*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being or fit to be felled. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fellah (fel'ä), *n.*; pl. *fellahs*, *fellaheen* (-äz, -a-hēn). [Ar. *fellāh*, pl. *fellāhīn*, a plowman, a peasant; cf. *falāha*, agriculture, < *falaha*, cleave (the soil), plow, till.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. The fellahs or fellaheen of Egypt, including all the working classes, but chiefly agricultural laborers, are of mixed Coptic, Arabian, and Nubian stock, and are socially and politically degraded. The Turks apply the name contemptuously to all Egyptians.

No impediment was ever placed in the way of . . . [the soldiers'] going off, sometimes for weeks together — the *fellaheen* to look after their crops and harvests, the Bedouins to graze their camels, and their flocks and herds. *J. Darmsteter*, The Mahdi, p. 117.

The tax-oppressed *fellaheen* of Egypt still tread out the wheat with oxen and grind the straw with the feet of beasts and with wooden drags. *U. S. Cons. Rep.* (1886), No. lxvii., p. 481.

feller (fel'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which fells; one who hews or knocks down.

The fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid low, no *feller* is come up against us. Isa. xiv. 8.

Short writhen oakes,
Untouch'd of any *feller's* baneful strokes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. A sawing-, boring-, or chiseling-machine for cutting down trees; a felling-machine.—3. An attachment to a sewing-machine, for the more convenient felling of seams.

fellic, fellinic (fel'ik, fe-lin'ik), *a.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *-ic.*] Obtained from bile: as, *fellic* or *fellinic* acid.

fellick (fel'ik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

fellifluous (fe-lif'lō-us), *a.* [< LL. *fellifluus*, flowing with gall, < L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] Flowing with gall.

felling-ax (fel'ing-aks), *n.* An ax especially contrived for cutting down trees, as distinguished from axes used in lopping, hewing, etc.

felling-machine (fel'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting standing timber; a feller.

felling-saw (fel'ing-sâ), *n.* A long saw used with steam-power in a felling-machine, or by hand, for felling trees.

fellinic, *a.* See *fellic.*

fell-lurking (fel'lėr'king), *a.* Lurking with a fell or treacherous purpose.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That, with the very shaking of their chains,
They may astonish these *fell-lurking* curs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

fellmonger† (fel'mung'gėr), *n.* A dealer in fells or hides. Also *felmonger.*

So I set out and rode to Ware, this night, in the way having much discourse with a *fellmonger*, a quaker, who told me what a wicked man he had been all his life-time till within this two years. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 204.

fellness (fel'nes), *n.* [< ME. *felnes*, *felnesse*, fierceness, also shrewdness; < *fell*[4] + *-ness.*] Cruelty; fierceness; ruthlessness.

Then would she inly fret, and grieve, and teare
Her flesh for *felnesse*, which she inward hid.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 32.

It [his aspect] seemed not to express wrath or hatred, but a certain hot *fellness* of purpose, which annihilated everything but itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

felloe[1], *n.* See *felly*[1].

felloe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fellow.*

fellofft, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *felly*[1].

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell'ffs*, or out parts of a wheele, that compasse in the whole. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

fellon†, *n.* See *felon*[2].

fellow (fel'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fellowe*, *felloe*, *felowe*, *feloe*; < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, *felaw*, *felawe*, *felaghe*, *felage*, etc., a companion, associate, < Icel. *fēlagi*, a companion, partner, shareholder, < *fēlag*, a partnership, fellowship, lit. a laying together of property, < *fē*, property (= E. *fee*[1]), + *lag*, a laying together, fellowship, companionship, pl. *lög* (orig. **lagu*, > AS. *lagu*, E. *law*[1], q. v.), < *leggja* = E. *lay*[1], q. v. 'Fellow-' in comp. is in ME. usually expressed by *even-*; cf. *even-christian*, etc.] 1. A companion; comrade; mate.

My *Felawes* and I, with oure gomen, we serveden this Emperour, and weren his Soudyoures. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 220.

This old fader that is my *felaw* here,
He canne telle that as wele as any wight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 134.

I can be a friend to a worthy man, who upon another account cannot be my mate or *fellow*. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. One of the same kind; one of like character or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

'Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no *fellow*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*. *W. Pope.*

3. One of a pair; one of two things mated or fitted to each other; a mate or match.

My liege, this was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8.

Two shoes that were not *fellows*. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 46.

4. A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

Heifers . . . are let go to the *fellow* and breed. *Holland.*

5. In a particular sense, a boon companion; a pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade; a man of easy manners and lively disposition; often with the epithet *good.*

And than they wente to sitte down all y to-geder as *goode felowes* and trewe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It was well knowen that Syr Roger had bene a *good feloe* in his yougth. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

Third Shep. But hark you,
We must not call him emperor.
First Count. That's all one;
He is the king of *good fellows;* that's no treason.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

6. (*a*) A person in general; an individual: generally used in friendly familiarity of a man, and sometimes humorously of a woman.

Alas, poor Yorick!—I knew him, Horatio; a *fellow* of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though mine arm should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean *fellow* beats all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Nay, he [Mr. Swiveller] sometimes rewarded her [Miss Brass] with a hearty slap on the back, and protested that she was a devilish good *fellow*.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

(*b*) A man; a boy; one, in the sense of 'a person': in vulgar parlance, commonly applied by the speaker to himself: as, give a *fellow* a chance; don't be hard on a *fellow*.

Ef you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a *feller* thru.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

7. A person of trivial or disreputable character; a man of no esteem: said in contempt.

Worth makes the Man, the want of it the *fellow*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 203.

Did Sir Aylmer know
That great pock-pitten *fellow* had been caught?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. In England, a graduate member of a college who shares its revenues. See *fellowship*, 5 (*a*).

The transition from the scholar to the *fellow* is here [in the King's College statutes] first clearly defined. It is not until after a three years' probation, during which time it has been ascertained whether the scholar be ingenio, capacitate sensus, moribus, conditionibus, et scientia, dignus, habilis, et idoneus for further study, that the provost and the *fellows* are empowered to elect him one of their number. *Mullinger*, Cambridge from the Earliest Times, p. 309.

9. A full member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

This ill-favoured fraternity consists of a president and twelve *fellows*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

10. In the United States: (*a*) One of the trustees or a member of the corporation of some colleges. (*b*) The name sometimes given to the holder of a fellowship. [Used in composition, *fellow* denotes community in nature, station, interest, or employment, or mutual association on equal or friendly terms: as, *fellow*-boarder, *fellow*-clerk, *fellow*-guest, *fellow*-passenger, *fellow*-pilgrim, *fellow*-prisoner, *fellow*-servant, *fellow*-sinner, *fellow*-student, *fellow*-sufferer, *fellow*-townsman, *fellow*-traveler, *fellow*-worker. For other examples, see below.]=**Syn. 1.** *Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

fellow (fel′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **felagen* (spelled *velagen*), make one's fellow, < *felage, felawe*, fellow.] **1**†. To make one's fellow; companion with.—**2.** To suit with; pair with; match.

Affection, . . .
With what's unreal thou coactive art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

Which *fellows* him rather with Milton.
The Century, XXVII. 820.

fellow-being (fel-ō-bē′ing), *n.* A fellow-creature; especially, any member of the human race as compared or contrasted with any other.

We rear partition walls of distinction between ourselves and *fellow-beings*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 78.

A personal and individual acquisition, slow to come to us, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our *fellow-beings*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 720.

fellow-citizen (fel-ō-sit′i-zn), *n.* One who shares with another the rights of citizenship under the same government.

Welcome, *fellow-citizens*,
Hollow hearts and empty heads!
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

fellow-commoner (fel-ō-kom′on-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who has the same right of common.—**2.** In Cambridge University, England, one who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman (fel-ō-kun′tri-man), *n.* One belonging to the same country; a compatriot.

This has been censured as an American pleonasm, like play-actor, inasmuch as good English usage has conferred this meaning on the word countryman alone. Still, the want of a more definite expression has been felt in England as well as in this country; and the term *fellow-countryman*, as distinguished from countryman, rustic, as the French compatriote and German landsmann are distinguished from paysan and landmann, has long been used in America, and in England has been adopted and sanctioned by such authorities as Southey and Lord Brougham.
Bartlett.

Yet for us, surely, *fellow-countrymen* have an especial interest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 446.

fellow-craft (fel′ō-krȧft), *n.* A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice and below a master-mason. *Simmonds.*

fellow-creature (fel-ō-krē′tūr), *n.* A production of the same Creator; a sharer of the same animate existence: applied especially to mankind, but also extended to all animate existences. Also *fellow-mortal*.

Not a blessing reaches any one of us but by ordinances which provide for all *fellow-creatures*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,
He saw his *fellow-creature!*
O. W. Holmes, Burns Centennial.

fellowess† (fel′ō-es), *n.* [< *fellow* + *-ess*.] A female fellow. Compare *fellow*, 6.

Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses?*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 117.

Your bachelor uncles and maiden aunts are the most tantalizing fellows and *fellowesses* in the creation.
Miss Burney, Camilla, ix. 5.

fellow-feel (fel-ō-fēl′), *v. t.* [Developed from *fellow-feeling*.] To have a like feeling with; feel sympathy with; have fellowship in suffering with. [Rare.]

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and *fellow-feel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child.
D. Rogers, Naaman, p. 339.

fellow-feeler (fel-ō-fē′lėr), *n.* One who has a fellow-feeling for another. [Rare.]

Am I not your *fellow-feeler*, as we may say, in all our miseries? *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

fellow-feeling (fel-ō-fē′ling), *n.* A kindred feeling; feeling or suffering shared with another; joint interest; sympathy.

My heart is wrung with pity and *fellow-feeling*, when I reflect what miseries must have been their lot.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 39.

A *fellow-feeling* makes one wondrous kind.
Garrick, Prol. on Quitting the Stage, 1776.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

fellow-generator (fel-ō-jen′ę-rā-tọr), *n.* In *math.*, a generator of the same polyhedron from the same pyramid. *Kirkman.*

fellow-heir (fel-ō-ãr′), *n.* A joint heir or co-heir.

That the Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*, and of the same body. Eph. iii. 6.

fellow-helper (fel-ō-hel′pėr), *n.* A coadjutor; a companion in labor or effort.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to the truth. 3 John 8.

fellowless (fel′ō-les), *a.* [< *fellow* + *-less*.] Without a fellow or equal; peerless; matchless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 434.

fellow-like (fel′ō-līk), *a.* [< *fellow* + *like*.] Like a comrade; companionable; on equal terms.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

fellowly (fel′ō-li), *a.* [< ME. *felawlich, feleyly, feolauliche*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-ly*[1].] Fellow-like. [Rare.]

Sytt vp-ryght And honestly,
Ete & drinke, & be *feleyly*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

We must not be too familiar, too *fellowly*, too homely with God, here at home, in his house, nor loath to uncover our head, or bow our knee at his name.
Donne, Sermons, v.

fellow-man (fel-ō-man′), *n.* A fellow-creature of the human race; humanity in general with reference to any individual member of it.

fellow-mortal (fel-ō-môr′tal), *n.* Same as *fellow-creature*.

fellowred†, *n.* [ME. *felawrede, felaurede*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-red*.] **1.** Fellowship; company.

But thou dedyst no foly dede,
That ya fleshly *felaurede*.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A company.

Blythe was the Crystene *felawrede*
Off kyng Richard and off hya dede.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3137.

fellowship (fel′ō-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fellowship*, etc., < ME. *felowship, felawship, felagship, felishipe*, etc. (= Icel. *félagsskapr* = Dan. *fællesskab*, fellowship); < *fellow* + *-ship*.] **1.** The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; communion: as, the *fellowship* of the saints; church *fellowship*.

Feire frende, come ye and youre felowes with me, and ye shull be in *felishipe* of these worthi men.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 218.

Here is the Alpha and Omega of all our thought and action, the basis of our church-*fellowship*, the authority for our self-management, the necessity for independence of the civil power, and the qualification for service.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 506.

2. The state or condition of sharing in common; intimate association; joint interest; partnership: as, *fellowship* in loss.

Than seide Petyr to seynt Ion,
"Whi art thou so sory a mon?
Whi wepistou & what is thee?
For *felaschip* telle thou me."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

3. A body of fellows or companions; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company; a guild: as, the *fellowship* of civil engineers.

The sorwe of Noe with his *felaweship*,
Er that he myghte bringe his wyf to ship.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 353.

Also hyt ys ordened, that alle the *ffeleshyppe* of the Bachelerya achall hollen ther ffeste at Synte John-ya day in harwaste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

4. In *arith.*, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.

5. (*a*) A station of privilege and emolument in English colleges which entitles the holder (called a *fellow*) to a share in their revenues. In Oxford and Cambridge the fellowships were either constituted by the original founders of the colleges to which they belong, or they have been since endowed. In almost all cases their holders must have taken at least the first degree of bachelor of arts, or of students in the civil law. Fellowships vary in value from about £30 to £250 a year and upward, and they all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Though many fellowships are tenable for life, in general they are forfeited upon attainment by the holder of a certain position in the church or at the bar, or upon his marriage. In this last case, however, a fellow may retain his fellowship by a special vote of the college. Except in the single case of Downing College, Oxford, where graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are eligible, fellowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong. (*b*) In colleges and universities of the United States, a scholarship or sum of money granted for one or more years to a graduate student to enable him to pursue his studies either at that college or university or abroad.

The friends of university training can do nothing that would forward it more than the founding of post-graduate *fellowships*. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Good fellowship, companionableness; fondness and fitness for social intercourse; a festive or sociable disposition.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship* . . . made himself popular with all the officers of the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Right hand of fellowship, the right hand given in installation and ordination services by a minister to the minister about to be installed or ordained, in token of the fellowship of the churches, as practised by some Protestant denominations. It has a very early origin, being probably derived in the primitive church (Gal. ii. 9) from a similar custom among the Persians and Parthians (Jew. Antiq., 18, 9, § 3), who practised it in treaties, as constituting an inviolable pledge of fidelity.

When James, Cephas, and John . . . perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the *right hands of fellowship*. Gal. ii. 9.

The elder desired of the churches that, if they did approve them to be a church, they would give them the *right hand of fellowship*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

fellowship (fel′ō-ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fellowshipped*, ppr. *fellowshipping*. [< ME. *felowshipen, felawshipen*, etc. (pret. *-shipte*) (tr. L. *sociari*); < *fellowship, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have fellowship with; admit to fellowship; associate with as a fellow or member of the same body; specifically, to unite with in doctrine and discipline as members of the same sect or church.

It [thought] . . . joyneth his weyes with the sonne Phebus and *felawshipith* the wey of the olde colde Saturnia. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 1.

Alle the Israeleitis . . . *felawshipten* hem Selven with hem in the batayl. *Wyclif*, 1 Kl. xiv. 22.

We therefore *fellowship* him in taking a course of preparatory studies for the Christian ministry.
Board of Madison University, Jan. 1, 1840.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in fellowship.

For that thei *felishiped* first to-geder, and woued well to-geder longe tyme after of grete love alle the dayes of her lyf. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Even the old rug, which was given a new place, . . . seemed very soon to *fellowship* with its new surroundings.
The Congregationalist, July 19, 1883.

fellow-subject (fel-ō-sub′jekt), *n.* One who shares with another the obligations of allegiance to the same sovereign.

fellow-wheel (fel-ō-hwēl′), *n.* One of a pair of matched wheels working together.

His invention comprised a portable steam-engine, mounted on a framework, mainly supported by a pair of broad *fellow-wheels* behind. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 3.

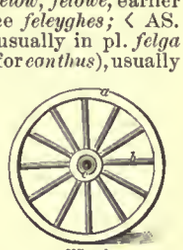
fellside (fel′sīd), *n.* The side of a fell or rocky hill. [Rare.]

In his cold bed on the *fellside*.
Christian Union, July 28, 1887.

fellware† (fel′wār), *n.* [ME.; < *fell*[3] + *ware*[2].] Skins; furs; hide.

But [he] beggith and borwith of burgeis in tounes
ffurris of ffoyne and other *ffelle-ware*,
And not the better of a bene thouȝ they boru euere.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 150.

felly[1], **felloe**[1] (fel′i, -ō), *n.*; pl. *fellies*, *felloes* (-iz, -ōz). [(*a*) *Felly*, < ME. *fely*, *vely*, pl. *felien*, *velion* (for **velien*), later *feliis*. (*b*) *Felloe* (prop. spelled **fellow*, like *bellow-s*, *gallow-s*, *sallow*, *willow*, etc.), dial. also *fellick*, *felk*, also (early mod. E.) *felloff* (with various development of the orig. terminal guttural); < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, earlier *felwe*, pl. *felwes*, *felues*, once *feleyghes*; < AS. *felg* (nom. rare, dat. *felge*), usually in pl. *felga* (rarely *felgan*), tr. L. *eantus* (for *canthus*), usually in pl. *canti*, fellies; = D. *velg* = OHG. *felga*, MHG. *velge*, G. *felge* = Dan. *fælge* (< D.?), felly. Ulterior origin not clear. A similar duplication of form, with a differentiation of meaning, appears in *belly*, *bellows*.] The circular rim of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted; in the plural, the curved pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart- or carriage-wheel, each receiving the end of at least one spoke.



Wheel.
a, felly; *b*, spoke; *c*, hub.

Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

felly[2] (fel′li), *adv.* [< ME. *felly*, *felli*, *fellich*, fiercely, cruelly, also shrewdly, < *fel*, fell[4], + *-ly*[2].] In a fell manner; cruelly; grimly; fiercely; ruthlessly.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table approched the batalle thei sprongen in a-monge hem so *felly*, that thei bare down all that thei mette in her comynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

My mind will not let me rest to think upon, and as it were to see, sore storms like to fall more *felly* than any yet we have felt.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 60.

A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppresse.
Spenser, Sonnets, lvi.

felly[3] (fel′i), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fallow*[2].

felly-auger (fel′i-â″gėr), *n.* 1. An auger for boring the holes for the spokes in a felly.—2. A hollow auger used for forming the tenons of a wheel-spoke.

felly-coupling (fel′i-kup″ling), *n.* A box or holder for clasping and holding together the ends of the several pieces that form the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser (fel′i-dres″ėr), *n.* A machine for finishing the rims of carriage-wheels.

felly-machine (fel′i-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which fellies are bent, bored, dressed, planed, rounded, and sawed.

felly-plate (fel′i-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used in joining the pieces of a felly.

felmonger†, *n.* See *fellmonger*.

felness†, *n.* See *fellness*.

felo (fē′lō), *n.* [ML., a traitor, rebel; in old Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death, a felon: see *felon*[1].] The Middle Latin form of *felon*[1].—**Felo de se** [Eng. Law L., lit. a felon (i. e., murderer) of himself], in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life, or who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, causes his own death.

A man who should content himself with a single condensed enunciation of a perplexed doctrine would be a madman and a *felo-de-se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

felon[1] (fel′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *fellon*; < ME. *felon*, *feloun*, n., a wicked person (applied to Satan, Herod, a heathen giant, etc.), a traitor; adj. *feloun*, wicked, malignant; < OF. *felon*, *felun*, *fellon*, a wicked person, a traitor, rebel, adj. traitorous, treacherous, wicked, malignant, F. *felon*, n. and adj., = Pr. *felon*, *fellon* = OSp. *fellon* = It. *fellone*, a., wicked, cruel, inhuman, ML. *fello*, *felo(n-)*, a. traitorous, treacherous, n. a traitor, rebel (in Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death: see *felo*); prop. a noun, < OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, wicked, malignant, treacherous, fell, = It. *fello*, wicked, cruel, perfidious, bad. The word thus appears to be connected with E. *fell*[4] (in AS. only in comp. *-fel*, *-felo*, *-fæle*), both, it seems, ult. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *feallan*, a felon, traitor, Bret. *falloni*, treachery; Gael. Bret. *fall* = Ir. *feal*, evil; W. and Corn. *ffel*, wily (cf. E. *fell*[4] in sense of 'wily, shrewd'); the ult. verb being Gael. and Ir. *feallaim*, I betray, deceive, fail, cf. Bret. *fallaat*, impair, render base; orig. **sfall-* = L. *fallere*, deceive (> E. *fail*), = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, etc.: see *fell*[4], *fail*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1†. A wicked person; a cruel, fierce person; one guilty of heinous crimes.

Thag [though] the *feloun* [Lucifer] were so fers for his fayre wedez
And his glorious glem [gleam].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 297.

Ther is a *feloun* thet heth the tonge more keruinde thanne rasour. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. In *law*, a person who has committed a felony. The term is not applicable after legal punishment has been completed.

I do defy thy conjurations,
And apprehend thee for a *felon* here.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

No offendours are hanged there but only *fellons*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

A *felon*, whom his country's laws
Have justly doomed for some atrocious cause.
Cowper, Hope, l. 712.

3†. Felony. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 34.—**Syn. 2.** Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit, outlaw.

II. *a.* 1. Wicked; malignant; malicious; treacherous; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Furst my lord was brouȝt to dede,
Thorw the *felun* lewes rede,
And now my ladi wil me fro.
Swete lord, now me is woe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

There was mortall and *felon* batalle and grete occision on botne parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope*.

2. Obtained by felony or crime; of goods, stolen.

Thus he that conquer'd men, and beast most cruell
(Whose greedy pawes with *fellon* goods were found),
Answer'd Goliah's challenge in a duell.
Fuller, David's Heinous Sin, at. 19.

3†. Wretched; forlorn.

With *felon* look and face dispitouse
Tho sodeinly doun from his hors he sterte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 199.

felon[2] (fel′ọn), *n.* [Formerly also *fellon*; E. dial. *fellon*, *fellom*; < ME. *feloun*, *felon*, *felun*, *felone*, glossed by L. *carbunculus*, *antrax* (for *anthrax*), appar. a 'malignant' sore, < *feloun*, malignant, wicked: see *felon*[1]. Cf. ME. gloss. "hec antrax, a *felun* bleyn," where *felun*, printed without a comma, may be an adj. (Wright's A. S. and O. E. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, p. 791, col. 12).] In *med.*: (*a*) An acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of the finger or toe, especially of the distal phalanx, generally seated near the nail; paronychia; whitlow.

Felone, soore, antrax, carbunculus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 154.

It is neither a rich patrician's shooe that cureth the gout in the feet, nor a costly and precious ring that healeth the whitlaw or *felon* in the fingers.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 120.

(*b*) A sort of inflammation in quadrupeds, similar to whitlow in man.

feloness (fel′ọn-es), *n.* [< *felon*[1] + *-ess*.] A woman who has committed felony. [Rare.]

And what was the pitch of his mother's yellowness?
How she turned as a shark to snap the spare-rib
Clean off, sailors say, from a pearl-diving Carib,
When she heard what she called the flight of the *feloness*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

felonious (fē-lō′ni-us), *a.* [< *felony* (ML. *felonia*) + *-ous*. The older form is *felonous*, q. v.] 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or an evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious: as, a *felonious* deed.

O thievish Night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, Comus, l. 196.

2. In *law*, done with the deliberate purpose of committing a felony.—**Felonious homicide.** See *homicide*[2].—**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. See *criminal*.

feloniously (fē-lō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a felonious manner; wickedly; with deliberate intent to commit a wrongful act, the act being in law such as constitutes a crime of the class termed felonies. Indictments for capital offenses must state the act to have been done feloniously.

And after that he overthrewe tweyne with the tronchon so *felenoyusly* that thei wiste not whethir it was nyght or day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

feloniousness (fē-lō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The character of being felonious.

felonly† (fel′ọn-li), *adv.* [ME., also *felonliche*; < *felon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; feloniously.

Yf he be fer ther-fro ful ofte hath he drede
That fals folke fecche away *felonliche* hus godes.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 238.

felonous† (fel′ọn-us), *a.* [Formerly also *felonous*; < ME. *felonous*, < OF. *felonos*, *felenos*, *felo-neus*, wicked, cruel, < *felon*, felon: see *felon*[1] and *-ous*.] Wicked; felonious.

Thei ben right *felonouse* and foule, and of cursed kynde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 65.

With *fellonous* despight
And fell intent. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 65.

felonously†, *adv.* [< ME. *felonously*; < *felonous* + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; traitorously.

Thei of the rounde table hem ledde *felonously* in the werse maner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

felonry (fel′ọn-ri), *n.* [< *felon* + *-ry*.] A body of felons; a convict population.

From the period when the new community [Port Phillip] became in any degree organized, it seems to have steadily determined upon two things: to claim self-government, as we have seen, and to shut out the *felonry* of Great Britain and Ireland. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 14.

felonwood (fel′ọn-wu̇d), *n.* Same as *felonwort*.

felonwort (fel′ọn-wėrt), *n.* The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*: so called from its use as a remedy for whitlow.

felony (fel′ọn-i), *n.*; pl. *felonies* (-iz). [Formerly also *fellonie*; < ME. *felony*, *felonie*, < OF. *felonie*, *fellonie*, *felenie*, *felunie*, etc., F. *félonie*, treason, wickedness, cruelty, etc., = Pr. *fellonia*, *felnia*, *feunia* = Sp. Pg. *felonia* = It. *fellonia*, < ML. *felonia*, treason, treachery (in Eng. law, any crime punishable with death), < *felo(n-)*, a felon: see *felon*[1], *n.*] 1†. A wicked, foul, or treacherous act; wickedness.

Thei dide it for noon euell ne for no *felonye* that thei wolde yow hane don, but pleide with yow.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

In this forest so fer fro peple haste me I-met a-lone, and so grete *felonye* in the is roted, that thow deynest not me ones to salue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (*a*) At *common law*, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of land or goods, or both, and for which other punishment may be added according to the degree of guilt. It thus strictly includes treason, although the words are often used as opposed to each other. (*b*) A high crime; the highest of the principal classes into which crimes are divided by statute; a grave crime exceeding the grade of misdemeanor. The present meaning of the word varies in England, and, in the United States, in various States, forfeiture of land and goods being abolished. Thus, in New York and some other States, it includes all crimes punishable with death, or with imprisonment in a state-prison.

3†. A body of felons.—**Capital felony.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1].—**Treason Felony Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 12) extending previous laws for the punishment of offenses against the royal family or their dignity to Ireland, and declaring other similar offenses to be felonies.

felsite (fel′sīt), *n.* [F. *felsite*, < G. *fels*, rock, or *fels-* in *felspar*, *felstone*, + *-ite*[2].] A compact, very hard rock, almost flinty in texture, made up of quartz and orthoclase feldspar intimately mixed. It is a rock of eruptive origin, occurring in large masses in the older part of the geological series, from the Silurian up to the Jurassic, in the form of bosses and dikes, or in regular volcanic overflows. Also called *felstone* and *petrosilex*.

felsitic (fel-sit′ik), *a.* [< *felsite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or containing felsite; of the nature of felsite.

The ground-mass [hornblende-andesite] is frequently quite crystalline, or shows a small proportion of a *felsitic* nature, with microlites and grannles.
Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 235.

felsophyre (fel′sō-fīr), *n.* [Irreg. < G. *fels*, a rock, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] A term in lithology proposed by Vogelsang, and used by him in a classification of the quartz porphyries into three divisions, *granophyre*, *felsophyre*, and *vitrophyre*, according as the ground-mass is crystalline-granular, imperfectly individualized (or felsitic, as he used that term), or glassy.

felspar, felspath (fel′spär, -spath), *n.* Same as *feldspar*.

felspathic, felspathose (fel-spath′ik, fel′-spath-ōs), *a.* Same as *feldspathic*.

felstone (fel′stōn), *n.* [< *fels-*, in *felspar*, + *stone*.] Same as *felsite*.

felt[1] (felt), *n.* [< ME. *felt*, < AS. *felt* = D. *vilt* = LG. *filt* = OHG. MHG. G. *filz* = Sw. Dan. *filt*, felt; hence (< LG.) ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, > It. *feltro* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pr. *feutre* = OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, F. *feutre* = MGr. *ἀφέλτερον*, felt: see *felter* and *filter*[1], and cf. *feuter*[1].] **1.** An unwoven fabric of short hair or wool, or of wool and fur, agglutinated or matted together, with the aid usually of moisture and heat, by rolling, beating, and pressure. The property of felting results chiefly from the serrated or jagged structure of wool and most hairs, as well as from the crimped or wavy form natural to some animal fibers. The making of felt is thought to have originated at a very early date in the western part of Asia, and the best and most durable felt is still made in Persia and the neighboring countries. Felt floor-mats an inch or more thick and of admirable texture and printed in rich designs in color are used upon marble and tiled floors in Persia. (See *numnah*.) In Europe, throughout the middle ages and later, felt was a usual material for hats, and was also used for stuffing or bombasting garments for both defense and fashion. Felt is now in general use not only for hats, but for clothing and upholstery, carpets, table-covers, and mats, jackets for steam-boilers, etc., and lining for roofs and walls. Broadcloth and other fulled woolen fabrics are partially felted by the process of fulling; and the familiar shrinkage of woolen garments in washing results from an unsought felting, which draws the fibers of the fabric closer together.

> Howbeit, they are of discretion to make *feltes* of Camels haire, wherewith they clothe themselues, and which they holde against the winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 57.

> It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
> A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A piece of this material; some article of wearing-apparel made of it; specifically, a hat made of felted wool.

> The most defence they haue against the wether is a *felte*, which is set against the winde and weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 239.

> A *felt* of rug, and a thin threaden cloke. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

> This Fellow would have bound me to a Maker of *Felts*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

> The youth with joy unfeigned
> Regained the *felt*, and felt what he regained,
> While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
> Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.
> *J. Smith*, Rejected Addresses.

3. A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. Fell; skin.

> To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Adhesive felt. See *adhesive*.—**Felt carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Lining-felt.** (*a*) In *building*, a coarse felt placed between two layers of boards or on the inside surface of a wall, to deaden sound or as a non-conductor of heat. A coarse heavy paper, often saturated with tar, is much used for the same purpose. See *lining-paper*, and *tarred paper*, under *paper*. (*b*) A fabric made of hair, or asbestos and hair, sometimes saturated with a lime cement, used on steam-pipes and -boilers as a non-conducting covering. (*c*) A compound of liquid cement and animal or vegetable fiber, applied with a brush for the same purpose.—**Paper-makers' felt,** a coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither teazeled nor shorn, used in paper-manufacture to place between wet sheets.—**Roofing-felt,** a material similar to lining-felt, used as a covering for roofs. This material is usually not a true felt, but an agglutination of hair or other animal fibers, compounded with a preparation of tar, and rolled into sheets. It is nailed down upon the roof in overlapping strips, and is usually coated subsequently with tar, or some special heavy pigment having tar or asphalt as a basis and commonly called *cement*.

felt[1] (felt), *v.* [< ME. *felten*; < *felt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mat (fibers) together, as in the manufacture of felt; make into felt or something resembling felt.

> Hard baked or *felted* together. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 89.

> The *felting* of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction. *Benedikt*, Coar-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

II. *intrans.* To become felted; mat together.

felt[2] (felt). Preterit and past participle of *feel*[1].

felt-cloth (felt'klôth), *n.* Cloth made of wool matted together without weaving; felt.

felted (fel'ted), *p. a.* Matted together by or as if by felting; in *bot.*, composed of closely interwoven filaments or hyphæ.—**Felted tissue,** in fungi, tissue composed of distinct hyphæ interwoven.

felter† (fel'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *feltren*, *filtren*, *fyltren*, mat together like felt, mingle, mix; a freq. of *felten*, v., felt, or after OF. *feutrer*, F. *feutrer* = Sp. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, felt, < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt: see *felt*[1]. Cf. *filter*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clot or mat together like felt; felt; entangle.

> His fax and his foretoppe was *filteredе* to-geders. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

> Their *feltred* hair torn with wrathful hand. *Content* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 596).

> His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
> On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, iv. 7.

2. To mingle; mix.

II. *intrans.* To mingle; associate.

> I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to *fylter* wyth the best,
> Er me wont the wedez, with help of my frendez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 986.

felt-grain (felt'grān), *n.* The grain of timber which splits radially across its annular rings or plates in the direction of the center. Compare *quarter-grain*.

felth (felth), *n.* A variant of *feelth*.

felting (fel'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *felt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process by which felt is made.—**2.** The materials of which felt is made.—**3.** Felt, in a general sense: as, a quantity of *felting*.—**4.** In *carp.*, the splitting or sawing of timber in the direction of the felt-grain.

felting-machine (fel'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A machine for felting or matting together fibers of wool or fur. This is accomplished either by passing them between surfaces which subject them to a rubbing action, or by beating them, as in a fulling-mill. (*b*) A machine for felting material into a cloth or web.

feltmaker (felt'mā'kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of felt.

feltness (felt'nes), *n.* [< *felt*[2] + *-ness*.] The quality of being felt or experienced. [Rare.]

> The immediate *feltness* of a mental state. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 1.

feltwork (felt'wėrk), *n.* A network or felting as of fibers.

> The connective tissue is of the ordinary type, a dense *feltwork* of homogeneous and fibrillated fibers, against and among which lie many nucleated connective tissue corpuscles. *R. J. H. Gibson*, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 630.

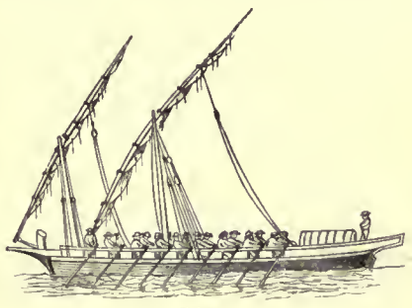
feltwort†, *n.* [ME. *feltwort*, < AS. *feltwyrt*, the mullen, < *felt*, felt, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*: so called from its felty leaves.

felty (fel'ti), *a.* [< *felt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling felt; felt-like.

> A filamentous, *felty* mass. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 52.

feltyfare, feltyflier, *n.* Dialectal variants of *fieldfare*.

felucca (fē-luk'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *filuca*, *falucco* (= F. *felouque* = G. *felucke*, etc.), < It. *felucca*, *feluca* = Sp. *falua*, *faluca* = Pg. *falua*, < Ar. *falūka*, < *fulk*, a ship, < *falaka*, be round (Engelmann, Mahn, etc.).] A long, narrow vessel, used in the Mediterranean, rigged with two lateen sails borne on masts which have



Felucca.

an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it can carry from eight to twelve on each side. Feluccas are seldom decked, but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. Feluccas were formerly used for passengers and despatches where great speed was required, but are now less common than formerly, and serve the ordinary purpose of coasters and fishing-boats. Vessels closely similar in model and rig are used on some of the Swiss lakes.

> I departed from Malta in a *Falucco* of Naples; rowed by five, and not twice so big as a wherry; yet will she for a space keep way with a galley. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 183.

> We embarqued in a *filuca* for Ligorne [Leghorn]. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

> Do you see that Livornese *felucca*,
> That vessel to the windward yonder,
> Running with her gunwale under?
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

felwet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felwort (fel'wėrt), *n.* [E. dial. (the reg. E. form would be **fieldwort*), < ME. **feldwort*, *-wyrt*, < AS. *feldwyrt*, gentian, < *feld*, field, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] A name for species of gentian.

felyole†, *n.* See *filiole*.

fem. An abbreviation of *feminine*, 3.

female (fē'māl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *female*, an accom. form, in erroneous imitation of *male*, of the correct and more common *femele*, *femel*, n. and a., < OF. *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femella* = Pg. *femea*, < ML. *femella*, n., a female, a woman, L. *femella*, ouly in lit. sense, a young woman (cf. OF. *femel*, *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femel* = Pg. *femeo*, < ML. *femellus*, adj.), dim. of *femina*, a woman, a female (see *feme*), prob. < √ **fe*, bring forth, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman; a human being of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

> gif thei have ony knave child, thei kepen it a certeyn tyme, and than senden it to the fadir, . . . and gif it be a *female*, thei don away that on [one] pappe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.

> Therefore you, clown, abandon . . . the society . . . of this *female*, which in the common is woman. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1.

> A child of our grandmother Eve, a *female*; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

By extension—**2.** (*a*) Any animal of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

> gonder standys ranens thre,
> Twa males and o [one] *femel*.
> *Seven Sages* (ed. Wright), l. 3269.

> Compare such a bird with a large *female* of the barn-owl of Van Diemen's Land. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 347.

(*b*) In *bot.*, a plant which produces fruit; that plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen or fertilizing element of the male plant, or the analogous organ in cryptogams.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with woman or women; belonging to or concerning the human sex which brings forth young.

> Who is this, what thing of sea or land?
> *Female* of sex it seems,
> That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
> Comes this way sailing. *Milton*, S. A., l. 711.

> Behind him walk several of his *female* relations and friends. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 62.

By extension—**2.** (*a*) Pertaining to the sex, of any animal, which brings forth young. (*b*) In *bot.*, pertaining to the kind of plants which produces fruit; pistil-bearing; pistillate; producing pistillate flowers, or, in the case of cryptogams, producing the organ analogous to the pistil, the organ which receives the fertilizing element of the male plant and produces the sexual spores. (*c*) Pertaining to or noting some inanimate object associated or contrasted with another as its complement or opposite.

> Thei [diamonds] growen to gedre, male and *femele*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

> The ancients called sapphires male and *female*, according to their colours—the deep coloured or indigo sapphire was the male; the pale blue, approaching the white, the *female*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 304.

3. Characteristic of a woman; feminine; hence, weak, womanly, tender, etc.

> Boys, with women's voices,
> Strive to speak big, and clap their *female* joints
> In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

> The boy is fair,
> Of *female* favour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

> Under a spreading Beach they sat,
> And pass'd the Time with *Female* Chat.
> *Prior*, Truth and Falsehood.

> If to her share some *female* errors fall,
> Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 17.

Female center-plate, the truck center-plate of a railroad-car.—**Female flower, fluellen,** etc. See the nouns.—**Female joint,** the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.—**Female rimes,** double rimes, such as *motion, notion*, the final syllable being unaccented: a term adapted from the French *rimes féminines* (feminine rimes), rimes which end with a mute syllable—that is, with mute or feminine *e*.—**Female screw,** a screw cut upon the inward surface of a cylindrical hole in a piece of metal, wood, or other solid substance; a screw like that which is cut in a nut.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Effeminate*, *Womanish*, etc. See *feminine*.

femalely (fē'māl-li), *adv.* Suitably for a woman.

> Before the door . . . stand many horses, malely and *femalely* saddled. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, xviii.

femalist†, (fē'mā-list), *n.* [< *female* + *-ist*.] One devoted to the female sex; a courter of women; a gallant.

> Courting her smoothly, like a *femallist*. *Marston*, Insatiate Countess, iv.

femality (fē-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *female* + *-ity*. Cf. OF. *femelete*.] The character or state of being female; female nature.

> No doubt but he thought he was obliging me, and that my objection was all owing to *femality*, as he calls it. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 154.

> More native is it to her . . . to inspire and receive the poem, than to create it. . . . Such may be the especially feminine element spoken of as *Femality*. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 115.

femalize† (fē'mā-līz), *v. t.* [< *female* + *-ize*.] To make female or feminine; express as feminine.

And when they consider, besides this, the very formation of the word Κοινονημοσύνη upon the model of the other *femaliz'd* virtues, the Εὐγνωμοσύνη, Σωφροσύνη, Δικαιοσύνη, &c., they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation.
Shaftesbury, Freedom of Wit and Humour, iii.

"*Femalized* Christian names" used to be far more common than they are now. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 178.

feme, femme (fem; F. pron. fam), *n.* [OF. *feme, femme*, F. *femme* = Pr. *femna* = Sp. *hembra, fembra* = It. *femina, femmina*, < L. *femina*, woman: see *female*.] A woman.—**Baron and feme.** See *baron*, 3.—**Feme covert**, a married woman, who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband. Also called *covert-baron*.—**Feme sole**, in *law*: (*a*) An unmarried woman, whether a spinster or a widow. (*b*) A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

femerel (fem'e-rel), *n.* [Also written *femerell* and *fomerell*; ? F. as if **femerelle* for **fumerelle* (as F. *fumier*, dung, a dunghill, for OF. *femier*), < *fumer*, smoke, < L. *fumare*: see *fume*.] In *arch.*, a lantern, dome, or cover placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc., for the purpose of ventilation or for the escape of smoke. Also *fumerell*.

femicide (fem'i-sīd), *n.* [For **feminicide*, < L. *femina*, a woman, + *-cidium*, killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a woman. *Wharton.*

feminacy (fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *femina*(*te*) + *-cy*.] Female nature; femininity. *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

feminal (fem'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-al*.] Female; belonging to a woman. [Rare.]

For wealth or fame, or honour *feminal*.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

feminality (fem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *feminal* + *-ity*.] The state of being female; female nature.

So if in the minority of natural vigour, the parts of *feminality* take place; when upon the encrease or growth thereof the masculine appear, the first design of natura is atchieved, and those parts are after maintained.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

feminate† (fem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *feminatus*, made womanish, < *femina*, woman: see *female*.] Feminine; female.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A *feminate* authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart.

femineity (fem-i-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *feminidad*, < L. as if **femineita*(*t-*)*s*, < *femineus*, womanly, feminine, < *femina*, a woman: see *female*.] Female nature; feminality. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

feminine (fem'i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feminine, -yne, -yn*, < OF. *feminin*, F. *féminin* = Pr. *femenin, feminin* = Sp. *femenino* = Pg. *feminino* = It. *femminino*, < L. *femininus*, feminine (only in the grammatical sense), < *femina*, a woman, female: see *female*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the (human) female sex; having the distinguishing characters or nature of that sex; having qualities especially characteristic of woman.

A soul *feminine* saluteth us. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

Of which Manly *fœminine* people [Amazons] ancient Authours disagree. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft, and *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 458.

Her [Elizabeth Villiers's] letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

The virtues specially commended to the respect and imitation of the faithful in the canonized saints of the Roman Calendar are mostly of the passive and ascetic, or, as it is sometimes termed, of the *feminine* type.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

2. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, of the gender or classification under which are included words which apply to females only: said of words or terminations. The feminine form is often indicated by a change in the termination of the masculine word or corresponding termination, or by a special suffix: thus, in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine. Abbreviated *fem.*—**Feminine cesura.** See *cesura*.—**Feminine number**, an even number.—**Feminine rime**, a rime between words each of which terminates in an unaccented syllable or syllables, as between *very* and *merry*, or between *verily* and *merrily*. See *rime*1.—**Feminine sign** of the zodiac, in *astrol.*, one of the even signs, the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc. = **Syn.** *Female, Feminine, Effeminate, Womanish, Womanly, Ladylike*; soft, tender, delicate. *Female* applies to women and their apparel, to the corresponding sex in animals, and by figure to some inanimate things; *feminine*, to women and their attributes, to the second grammatical gender; *effeminate*, only to men. *Female* applies to that which distinctively belongs to woman; *feminine*, commonly, to the softer, more delicate or graceful qualities of woman, the qualities being always natural and commendable: as, *feminine* grace; *effeminate*, to qualities which, though they might be proper and becoming in a woman, are unmanly and weak in a man; *womanish*, to that which is weak in woman, or weakly like women in men: as, *womanish* tears; *womanly*, to that which is nobly becoming in a woman; *ladylike*, to that which is refined and well-bred in woman. See *masculine*.

The circle rounded under *female* hands.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The change from the heroic to the saintly ideal, from the ideal of Paganism to the ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially *feminine*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 383.

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
Doth *womanish* and fearful Mankind live!
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

So *womanly*, so benigne, and so meke.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 243.

II. *n.* A female; the female sex. [Obsolete or humorous.]

They guide the *feminines* [female elephants] towards the pallace. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 235.

Shall I become—or dares your master think I will become—or if I would become, presumes your master to hope I would become one of his common *feminines*?
Marston, The Fawn, iv. 1.

And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., x. 893.

femininely (fem'i-nin-li), *adv.* In a feminine manner; as or like a woman.

Femininely fair and dissolutely pale,
Her suitor . . . enter'd. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

femininess (fem'i-nin-nes), *n.* The quality of being feminine; femininity.

She had been herself touched with a diviner *femininess*, her own sister self, a thought more angelic.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

femininity (fem-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *femininee* (also contr. *feminite*: see *feminity*) = F. *féminineté* = Pg. *femininidad*, < L. *femininus*, feminine: see *feminine* and *-ity*.] **1.** The character or state of being feminine; female nature; womanliness. [Rare.]

O sowdanese, . . .
O serpent under *femininitee* [var. *feminite*].
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 262.

Margaret made excuses all so reasonable that Catherine rejected them with calm contempt; to her mind they lacked *femininity*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi.

2. Womanhood; women collectively.

The scenes and experiences described are new and fascinating and refreshing, as much so as pure soul after long travail with dirty humanity; as . . . after boarding and Broadway *femininity*. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 336.

feminism† (fem'i-nizm), *n.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ism*.] The qualities of females.

feminity† (fē-min'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feminite, femynyte*, < OF. *féminite, femminite*; contr. of *femininitee*: see *femininity*.] **1.** The qualities becoming a woman; womanliness.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fayre,
The yonger daughter of Chrysogonee,
And unto Psyche with great trust and care
Committed her, yfostered to bee
And trained up in trew *feminitee*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 51.

2. Effeminacy.

Symptoms of *feminity* in the Church of Rome.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, vi.

feminization (fem#i-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *feminize* + *-ation*.] A rendering or becoming feminine. [Rare.]

"To save it [the male sex] from what?" she asked. "From the most damnable *feminization!*"
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 87.

feminize (fem'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feminized*, ppr. *feminizing*. [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ize*.] To make feminine or womanish. [Rare.]

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure?
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1663), p. 45.

femininuclear (fem#i-nō-nū'klē-ăr), *a.* Pertaining to a femininucleus. [Rare.]

femininucleus (fem#i-nō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *femininuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femina*, female, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the female nucleus; the female as distinguished from the male product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus when this has become bisexed. [Rare.]

We propose . . . to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or *femininucleus*, reserving the name of spermatozoa and polar globules for the products of the division of the masculonucleus. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 54.

feminye†, *n.* [ME., also *femenye*, < OF. *feminie, femenie, femmenie*, < *feme*, woman: see *female*.] Women collectively; especially, the Amazons.

He conquerede al the regne of *Femenye*,
That whilom was icleped Cithea.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

The qwene of *femyne* that freike so faithfully lovyt,
More he ast in hir soule than hir-selfe ay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6669.

femme, *n.* See *feme*.

femme-de-chambre (fam'dė-shoṅ'br), *n.* [F. *femme de chambre*: see *feme covert*, under *feme*, and *chamber*.] A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

femora, *n.* Latin plural of *femur*.

femoral (fem'ō-ral), *a.* [= F. *fémoral* = Sp. Pg. *femoral* = It. *femorale*, < ML. *femoralis*, < L. *femur*, thigh: see *femur*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the thigh.

Flibbertigibbet, who lay perdue behind him, thrust a pin into the rear of the short *femoral* garment which we elsewhere described. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. Pertaining to the femur or thigh-bone: as, the *femoral* condyles.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the third joint of an insect's leg: as, a *femoral* spine.—**Femoral artery**, the main artery of the hind limb, from the end of the external iliac artery to the beginning of the popliteal, or from the crural arch to the canal through the adductor magnus muscle. In man this artery lies in a triangular space, called *Scarpa's triangle*, bounded above by the crural arch, externally by the sartorius, and internally by the adductor longus, and having the femoral vein on the inner and the anterior crural nerves on the outer side. Its principal branch is the profunda femoris, also called the *deep femoral artery*.—**Femoral canal.** (*a*) The crural canal. (*b*) Hunter's canal. See *canal*1.—**Femoral falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Femoral hernia.** See *hernia*.—**Femoral pores.** Same as *crural pores* (which see, under *crural*).—**Femoral ring**, the inner or abdominal opening of the femoral sheath, beneath the crural arch.—**Femoral sheath**, the general fascial investment of the principal femoral vessels.—**Femoral vein**, the principal vein of the thigh, the continuation of the popliteal vein, receiving the internal saphenous vein and ending at the crural arch in the external iliac vein.

femorocaudal (fem#ō-rō-kâ'dal), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the thigh and to the tail: applied to certain muscles attached to the femur and to caudal vertebræ. Also *femorococcygeal*.

femorocele (fem'ō-rō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

femorococcygeal (fem#ō-rō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *femoroecoeygeus* + *-al*.] Same as *femorocaudal*.

femorococcygeus (fem#ō-rō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *femoroecoeygei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femur* (*femor-*) + NL. *coccygeus*, q. v.] A muscle connecting the femur with the caudal vertebræ of some animals.

femorotibial (fem#ō-rō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between or common to the femur and tibia of an insect's leg: as, the *femorotibial* articulation.

femur (fē'mėr), *n.*; pl. *femurs* or *femora* (fē'mėrz, fem'ō-rą). [L., rare nom. *femus* and *femen* (stem *femor-* and *femin-*), the thigh.] **1.** The thigh.—**2.** In *anat.*, the thigh-bone; the single long bone which extends along the thigh from the hip-joint to the knee-joint, articulating above with the pelvis, and below with the tibia, or the tibia and fibula. The human femur is the longest and largest bone in the body, having a nearly straight subcylindric shaft with a rough ridge, the linea

Fig. 1.

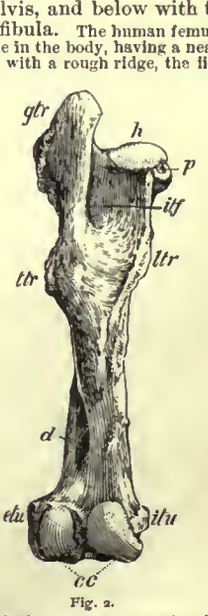


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Anterior View of Human Right Femur. *cc*, external condyle; *etu*, external tuberosity; *ic*, internal condyle; *itu*, internal tuberosity; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *gtr*, great trochanter; *h*, head; *n*, neck. Fig. 2. Posterior View of Left Femur of a Horse. *h*, head; *gtr*, great trochanter; *ttr*, third trochanter; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *p*, pit for round ligament; *itf*, intertrochanteric fossa; *d*, a depression or fossa; *etu, itu*, external and internal tuberosities; *cc*, the two condyles.

aspera, along its posterior surface, bearing upon its upper extremity, by an oblique neck, a hemispherical head, and two trochanters, the greater and the lesser, and expanding below into two large condyles, the inner and the outer, both of which articulate with the tibia, but neither with the fibula. The slenderness of the bone is beyond an average for mammals, though in some it is still slenderer. Many femora, as of the horse, develop a third trochanter, and also may articulate with both bones of the leg. The reception of the head of the femur in the acetabulum is such that it articulates above with all three of the pelvic bones, the ilium, the ischium, and the pubis. In birds the greater trochanter abuts against the ilium, and thus enters into the formation of the hip-joint. See also cuts under *digitigrade*, *Dromœus*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

3. In *entom.*, the thigh; the third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the shank or tibia. See cut under *corbiculum*.—**4†.** In *arch.*, the interstitial member between two channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

fen[1] (fen), *n.* [< ME. *fen*, *fenne*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, < AS. *fen*, *fenn*, rarely spelled *fæn*, *fænn*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, = OFries. *fenne*, *fene* = D. *veen* = OHG. *fenni*, G. *fenne* = Icel. *fen*, a fen, bog, = Goth. *fani*, mud. Perhaps akin to Gr. πίνος, dirt, filth; or to Gr. πηλός = L. *pālus*, a marsh: see *pool*[1].] **1.** Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a bog; a marsh: as, the bogs in Ireland, or the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire, England.

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

In the dark *fens* of the Dismal Swamp
The hunted negro lay.
Longfellow, Dismal Swamp.

2. Mud; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

Thanne her bodies in the *fen* liggen,
Thanne schulen her soulis be in drede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

His hosen . . .
Al beslombred in *fen*, as he the plow folwed;
Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes;
The fyngers weren for-werd, & ful of *fen* honged.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 427.

3. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mold. *Imp. Dict.* = **Syn. 1.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

fen[2] (fen), *v. t.* [A corruption of *fend*[1].] To forbid: same as *fend*[1]: used in this form by boys in marbles and other games, in an exclamatory way, to check or block, according to understood rules, some move of an opposing player. It occurs in such phrases as "*fen* roundings!"—that is, I forbid moving around in a circle (as a player might otherwise do in order to avoid some obstruction), "*fen* dubs!"—that is, I forbid doubles (said when a player knocks two marbles out of the ring, one of which must then be put back). The phrase is properly used only by the opposing player, but through ignorance of its real meaning it may be used also by the player who knocks the marbles out, who thereby cuts off the opponent's right to object, and pockets both marbles.

"Go before me, and show me all those dreadful places." . . . "I am fly," says Jo. "But *fen* larks, you know. Stow hooking it!" *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

fen[3]**†**, *n.* [ME., < Ar. *fenn*, art.] A section in the work of the Arabic physician Avicenna, called the Canon.

I suppose that Avicen
Wroot never in no canon, ne in no *fen*,
Mo wonder signes of empoisoning.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 428.

fenaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *finance*.

fenberry (fen'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *fenberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

fen-boat (fen'bōt), *n.* A kind of boat used on fens or marshes.

fence (fens), *n.* [< ME. *fencc*, *fens*, *fense*, defense, guard, an inclosing wall, etc., for defense; an abbr., by apheresis, of *defense*, *defence*, as *fend*[1], q. v., for *defend*.] **1.** That which fends off; anything that restrains entrance, or defends from attack, approach, or injury; defense; guard.

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

In which [grottos], at this time, many families live in winter, and drive their cattle into them by night, as a *fence* both against the weather and wild beasts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

I wanted no *fence* against fraud or oppression.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

Our own experience has taught us, nevertheless, that additional *fences* against these dangers ought not to be omitted. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1828.

He hath no *fence* when Gardiner questions him;
All oozes out. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 4.

2. An inclosure round a yard, field, or other tract of ground, or round or along the sides of any open space, as part of a large room, a bridge, etc. Specifically, a fence for land is understood, especially in the United States, to be a line of posts and rails or wire, or of boards or pickets; but the term is applicable to a wall, hedge, ditch or trench, bank, or anything that serves to guard against unrestricted ingress and egress, to obstruct the view, or merely as a tangible dividing line. By American statutes, boundary-fences between adjoining owners are usually required to be 4 feet high (in some States 4½), and in good repair, and to consist of a suitable structure, or to be a watercourse or other barrier which the fence-viewers having jurisdiction shall deem sufficient.

There is an innumerable multitude of very handsome bridges, all of a single arch, and without any *fence* on either side, which would be a great inconvenience to a city less sober than Venice.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

Never peep beyond the thorny bound
Or oaken *fence* that hems the paddock round.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 583.

Like three horses that have broken *fence*,
And glutted all night long breast-deep in corn.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Some horses, good performers over any other description of *fence*, will not jump water under any circumstances.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 197.

3. A guard, guide, or gage designed to regulate or restrict the movement of a tool or machine. —**4.** An arm or a projection in a lock which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog or other obstructing member as would allow the bolt to be retracted. *E. H. Knight.* —**5.** The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** The art of self-defense, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or sword-play; hence, skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in defending one's position and baffling an opponent's attacks.

I bruised my shin the other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*.
Milton, Comus, l. 791.

7. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods; the keeper of a place for the purchase or reception of stolen goods, or the place itself.

What have you got to say for yourself, you withered old *fence*, eh? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

The landlady of the "Three Rooks" was a notorious *fence*, or banker of thieves. *Thackeray*, Catharine, vii.

8. An inclosure in which fish are dried, cured, and prepared.—**Cap of fence.** See *cap*[1].—**Coat of fence.** See *coat*[2].—**Doublet of fence†.** See *doublet*.—**Gun fence**, a fence built of rails, with one end resting upon the ground, the other supported by two crossed stakes.—**Ring fence**, a fence which encircles unbrokenly a large area, as that of a whole estate.—**Snake fence**, a fence made of split rails laid zigzag, with the ends resting on each other, and often supported by rough posts in pairs driven slantingly into the ground. Also called *stake-and-rider fence*, *Virginia rail fence*, *worm fence*. [U. S.]—**Sunk fence**, a fence built in an artificial or natural depression of the ground, as a ditch or a watercourse, so that it does not project above the general surface.

They [rooks] flew over the lawn and grounds to alight in a great meadow, from which these were separated by a *sunk fence*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

To be on the fence, to be uncertain or undecided (as if astride of a fence, hesitating on which side to deacend), as between two opinions; be neutral or undecided, as between parties or persons. [U. S.]

Every fool knows that a man represents
Not the fellers that sent him, but them *on the fence*—
Impartially ready to jump either side,
And make the first use of a turn o' the tide.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iv.

Wire fence, a fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, attached to posts placed at suitable distances, and tightened. Wire fences have to a large extent superseded the more cumbrous forms formerly in use. See *barbed wire*, under *barbed*[1].

fence (fens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fenced*, ppr. *fencing*. [< ME. *fencen*, *fensen*; abbr. of *defense*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend; guard; hem in.

The Chinese have no Hats, Caps, or Turbans; but when they walk abroad, they carry a small Umbrello in their Hands, wherewith they *fence* their Head from the Sun or the Rain, by holding it over their Heads.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 407.

The man that utter'd this
Had perish'd without food, be 't who it will,
But for this arm, that *fenc'd* him from the foe.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood, at some distance from each other, to *fence* themselves against the inclemencies of the weather.
Addison, Frozen Words.

2. To obstruct approach to; divide off.

Nation I *fenced* from nation without pity,
That all might wend toward Babylon alone.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

3. To inclose with a fence, as a wall, hedge, railing, or anything that prevents or might prevent entry or egress; secure by an inclosure.

The derge don, the prelates and pontificialles to *Fence* the Corps within the rayles.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

First for your bees a proper station find,
That's *fenced* about, and sheltered from the wind.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

4. To parry or thrust aside as if by fencing: with *off*.

Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his [Descartes's] time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing off* disagreeable conclusions. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. iii. § 8.

To fence the court, in *anc. Scots law*, to open the parliament or a court of law by a set form of words.

They wunna *fence the court* as they do at the circuit. *The High Court* of Judiciary is aye *fenced*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxi.

To fence the tables, in the churches of Scotland, to deliver a solemn address to communicants at the Lord's table immediately before the communion, on the feelings appropriate to the occasion, and the danger incurred by partaking of the elements unworthily. The address also pointed out those who were debarred from partaking of the sacrament; hence it was formerly called *debarring*.

Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth *the tables*.
Pardovan, p. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To raise a fence; provide a guard.

He [man] hath no way to *fence* against guilty reflections but by stopping up all the avenues at which they might enter. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

This evil had been sufficiently *fenced* against by the Yorick family. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. To practise the art of fencing; use a sword or foil for the purpose of self-defense, or of learning the art of attack and defense.

We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek,
Teach him to *fence* and figure twice a-week.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 366.

3. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar.
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.
Dryden.

4. Figuratively, to parry arguments or strive by equivocation to baffle an examiner and conceal the truth, as a dishonest witness.—**5.** To deposit stolen property. [Slang.]

Old Bill had been *fencing* with an old bloak in [New] York. . . . [Constable] Hays went instantly to the old bloak's place, and recovered a large amount of stolen property. *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 30, 1869.

fenceful (fens'fûl), *a.* [< *fence* + *-ful*.] Affording defense.

Taught Artists first the carving Tool to wield,
Chariots with Brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* Shield.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

fenceless (fens'les), *a.* [< *fence* + *-less*.] Without a fence; uninclosed; defenseless; unguarded; open: as, the *fenceless* ocean.

This now *fenceless* world
Forfeit to Death. *Milton*, P. L., x. 303.

fence-lizard (fens'liz″ärd), *n.* The common small lizard or swift of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, one of the few found in the Northern and Middle States. It is 5 to 7 inches long, of moderately stout form, with long, slender, fragile tail, above of some variable dark color, with waved darker bands, the throat and sides of the belly of the male brilliant blue and black.

fence-month (fens'munth), *n.* A time during which hunting in a forest is prohibited: originally applied to the fawning-time of deer, from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Also *defense-month*. [Eng.]

fence-play (fens'plā), *n.* Fencing.

Those who go to Paris Garden, the Bell Savage, or Theatre, to behold bear-baiting, enterludes, or *fence-play*, must not account of any pleasant spectacle, unless first they pay one pennie at the gate, another at the entrie of the scaffold, and a third for quiet standing.
Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 349.

fencer (fen'sėr), *n.* [< *fence*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. In 2d sense < *fence*, *n.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

The Precentor in the Synagogue taketh a bundle of boughs, and blesseth and shaketh them, . . . and moueth them three times to the East, and as often to the West, and to the N. and S. and then vp and downe like a *Fencer*, and then shaketh them againe, as hauing now put the Deuill to flight. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. A horse good at leaping fences or other obstructions: said generally of a hunter.

fence-roof† (fens'rōf), *n.* A roof or covering intended as a defense.

The Romans . . . having set their flanks thicke thrust together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roufe*, stood their ground and resisted. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, 1609.

fence-time (fens'tīm), *n.* Same as *close-time*. [Eng.]

fence-viewer (fens'vū″ėr), *n.* An officer, or one of a board of officers, whose duty it is to require and supervise the erection and maintenance of boundary-fences between adjoining owners, or along the highway, when called upon to do so by any party in interest. [U. S.]

In 1647, *fence viewers* were appointed, by whom, in addition to other duties, every new building had to be approved. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, IV. 20.

fencible (fen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *fensible* and *fensable*; < *fence* + *-ible*; or, in other words, an abbr. of *defensible*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of being defended or of making defense.

A roade . . . made very *fensible* with strong wals. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 132.

First she them led up to the Castle wall,
That was so high as foe might not it clime,
And all so faire and *fensible* withall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 21.

Let *fencible* men, each party in its own range of streets, keep watch and ward all night. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 4.

2. Pertaining to or composed of fencibles.

The *fencible* corps were a species of militia, raised for the defense of particular districts, from which several of them could not by the conditions of their institution be detached. The first were raised in Argyleshire, in 1759. *Grose*, Mil. Antiq., p. 164.

Fencible cavalry, formerly, in England, a mounted corps of fencibles. They seem to have corresponded to the body afterward called yeomanry.

II. *n.* A soldier enlisted for defense against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad: generally in the plural: as, the Warwickshire *fencibles*.

The most prominent of these objectionable estimates . . . was that of the Manx *fencibles*. *Windham*, Speech on Army Estimates, Feb. 26, 1806.

fencing (fen'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fence*, *v.*, in its various uses.] 1. The art of using a sword or foil in attack and defense, or practice for improvement or the exhibition of skill in that art.

Sometimes Persons were compell'd, by the Tyranny of Nero, to practise the Trade of *Fencing*, and to fight upon the Stage, for his inhuman Diversion. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., notes.

2. That which fences; an inclosure or fence; the fences collectively.

Sussex, . . . where the fields are small and the *fencing* for the most part what is called cramped. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

3. Specifically, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.—4. Material used in making fences.

A decayed fragment or two of *fencing* fill the gaps in the bank. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 217.

fencing-gage (fen'sing-gāj), *n.* A wooden guide used as an aid in fastening the boards of a wooden fence.

fencing-machine (fen'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping, fitting, and finishing posts, rails, etc., for fences.

fencing-school (fen'sing-sköl), *n.* A school in which fencing is taught.

You little think he was at *fencing-school*
At four o'clock this morning.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

fen-cricket (fen'krik″et), *n.* The mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

fend[1] (fend), *v.* [< ME. *fenden*, defend; abbr. of *defenden*, defend, as *fence* of *defense*: see *defend*. Cf. *fen*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To defend; protect; guard.

He com right son [soon] Normundie to *fend*.
Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 195.

Now, good syr justyce, be my frende,
And *fende* me of my fone [foes].
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 63).

One day thou wilt be blest;
So still obey the guiding hand that *fends*
Thee safely through these wonders for sweet ends.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

He could not and did not try to *fend* himself against the keen edge of the terrible doubts, the awful mysteries. *The Century*, XXVI. 540.

2. To keep off; prevent from entering or impinging; ward off; forbid: usually followed by *off*: as, to *fend off* blows. Compare *fen*[2].

Faires do fall so seldome in a yeare
That when they come, prouision must be made
To *fende* the frost in hardest winter nights.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 66.

God *fend* that the fear of this diligence which must then be us'd doe not make us affect the lazines of a licencing Church. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 41.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend aff* the weather. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvii.

3. To support; maintain. [Scotch.]

But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me.
Border Minstrelsy, Battle of Otterbourne.

But gi'e them guid cow-milk their fill,
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel'.
Burns, Death of Mailie.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act in opposition; offer resistance.—2. To parry; fence.—3. To make provision; give care. [Scotch.]

I hae aye dune whate'er ye bade me, . . . and *fended* weel for ye. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Ah! but they must turn out and *fend* for themselves. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

To fend and prove†, to argue and defend.

It was a manifest sign indeed of no contentious spirit, and that delighted not in *fending and proving*, as we say. *Strype*, Memorials, III. ii. 28.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend and prove* with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke*.

fend[1] (fend), *n.* [< *fend*[1], *v.*] The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect; self-defense or self-support. [Scotch.]

I'm thinking wi' sic a braw fallow,
In poortith I might mak' a *fen'*.
Burns, Tam Glen.

I was long enough there—and out I wad be, and out John Blower gat me, but wi' nae sma' fight and *fend*. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

fend[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiend*.

fendace† (fen'dās), *n.* [OF. *fendace*, *fendasse*, a slit, chink, opening, < *fendre*, cleave, split, slit: see *fent*.] In *armor*, a protection for the throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fender (fen'dėr), *n.* [< *fend*[1] + *-er*[1]; or an abbr. of *defender*.] 1. One who or that which fends, guards, or wards off.

He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common *fender* of all bulkers and shoplifts in the town. *Four for a Penny* (Harl. Misc., IV. 147).

Specifically—(*a*) A guard placed before an open fire to keep live coals from falling on the floor. It usually consists of an upright fence or parapet of sheet-metal or wire gauze, or a light skeleton of wire, set along the front and sides of a hearth, frequently made ornamental and often having a top bar. Fenders are also made to cover the whole front of a fireplace, and are sometimes fitted with a sort of wicket which can be opened without removing the fender.

The basins of bread and milk that she and her husband were in the habit of having for supper stood in the *fender* before the fire. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against a pier, another vessel, or other body. (*c*) A guard-post placed on the edge of a pier. (*d*) An attachment to a cultivator for preventing the clods of earth turned up by it from injuring the plants. (*e*) The rubbing-plate of a carriage, placed where the forward wheels turn under the body of the carriage.

2. A kind of terrapin. See *red-fender*.

fender-beam (fen'dėr-bēm), *n.* 1. A horizontal fender of wood suspended from a ship's side or floating in a dock.—2. A permanent buffer at the end of a railroad line or siding, designed to prevent cars from running beyond the end of the track.

fender-board (fen'dėr-bōrd), *n.* One of the boards placed at either side of the steps of a passenger-car to protect them from mud and dirt thrown up by the wheels.

fender-bolt (fen'dėr-bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt having a projecting head designed to protect the surrounding surface.—2. A bolt driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship as a support for a fender.

fender-pile (fen'dėr-pīl), *n.* One of a series of piles driven to protect works on either land or water from the concussion of moving bodies.

fendillé (F. pron. foṅ-dē-lyā'), *a.* [F., < *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent*.] In *ceram.*, cracked in the glaze or enamel: noting a surface covered with minute cracks through wear and repeated heatings, as distinguished from *crackled*, which is applied to a surface abounding in cracks formed intentionally.

fendlichet, fendlyt, *a.* See *fiendly*. *Chaucer*.

fendu (F. pron. foṅ-dü'), *a.* [F., pp. of *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent*.] Cut open; split; slashed: in costume, noting a garment or part of a garment in those fashions in which slashing was employed.—**Fendu en pal** [F.], in *her.*, divided palewise: said especially of a cross. Compare *voided per pale*, under *voided*.

fen-duck (fen'duk), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, often found in fens.

fendy (fen'di), *a.* [< *fend*[1] + *-y*[1].] Clever in providing or finding ways and means; shifty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

fenerate† (fen'ė-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *feneratus*, more correctly *fœneratus*, pp. of *fenerare*, more correctly *fœnerare*, deponent *fœnerari*, lend on interest, < *fenus*, more correctly *fœnus* (*fœnor-*), interest, proceeds, gain, profit, < √ **fe*, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*, etc.] To put to use, as money; lend on interest. *Cockeram*.

feneration† (fen-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *feneratio(n-)*, more correctly *fœneratio(n-)*, a lending on interest, < *fœnerare*, *fœnerari*: see *fenerate*.] 1. The act of lending on interest.

It [the hare] figured . . . not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, [but] *feneration* or usury from its fœcundity and superfœtation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The interest or gain of that which is lent.

fenestell†, *n.* [ME., < L. *fenestella*, a small window: see *fenestella*.] A small window. See *fenestella*.

Sum of the roope wherwith hath strangled be
Sum men, pray God lette it be never the,
Hang part of that in every *fenestell*,
And this wol from the wesel wite hem well.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

fenestella (fen-es-tel'ą), *n.*; pl. *fenestellæ* (-ē). [L., dim. of *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] 1. A small window.—2. In Roman Catholic churches, a niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Fenestellidæ*. (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.

Fenestella.—Church of Norrey, near Caen, Normandy.

Fenestellidæ (fen-es-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fenestella* + *-idæ*.] A family of paleozoic polyzoans of fanlike form, typified by the genus *Fenestella*. They range from the Silurian to the Permian.

fenester†, *n.* [ME., also *fenestre*, < OF. *fenestre*, F. *fenêtre* = Pr. *fenestra* = It. *finestra*, *fenestra* = D. *venster* = OHG. *fenstar*, MHG. *venster*, G. *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, < L. *fenestra*, a window, prob. connected with Gr. *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, appear, *φανερός*, open to sight, evident: see *fancy* and *fable*.] A window.

At hir dore and his *fenester*.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 815.

Lo, how men wryten
In *fenestres* at the freres.
Piers Ploweman (C), xvii. 42.

fenestra (fē-nes'trą), *n.*; pl. *fenestræ* (-trē). [L., a window: see *fenester*.] 1. In *anat.*, a foramen; specifically, one of certain foramina of the inner ear. See phrases below.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A transparent spot in an opaque surface, as in the wings of certain butterflies and moths. (*b*) One of two perforations, covered with membrane, on the head of a cockroach, above the insertions of the antennæ. They have been regarded as rudimentary ocelli. See cut under *Insecta*.—**Fenestra ovalis** (the oval window), an opening into the vestibule of the ear from the tympanic cavity, situated in the line of junction of the proötic and opisthotic bones. In life it is closed by a membrane to which is fitted the foot of the stapes or columella. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *periotic*.—**Fenestra rotunda** (the round window), an opening in the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, situated wholly in the opisthotic bone, leading into the scala tympani. In life it is closed by a membrane. See cut under *periotic*.

fenestral (fē-nes'tral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ML. **fenestralis*, < L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*. II. *n.* < ME. *fenestralle*, < OF. *fenestral*, < ML. *fenestrale*, a window, neut. of **fenestralis*: see I. *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a window or to windows; resembling a window; of window-like structure or transparency.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or having fenestræ or transparent spots.—3. In *bot.*, having a large opening like a window.—**Fenestral bandage**, in *surg.*, a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge. *Dunglison*.

II.† *n.* A small window; also, a framed blind of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

fenestrate (fē-nes'trāt), *a.* [< L. *fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestrare*, furnish with windows or openings, < *fenestra*, a window: see *fenester*.] 1. Same as *fenestral*.—2. Same as *fenestrated*, 1. —**Fenestrate ocellus**, in *entom.*, an ocellated spot having a clear spot in the center.—**Fenestrate pterostigma**, in *entom.*, a pterostigma having a clear dot at the inner or outer end.

fenestrated (fē-nes'trā-ted), *a.* [As *fenestrate* + *-ed*².] 1. In *arch.*, having windows; windowed; characterized by windows.—2. Same as *fenestral*.—**Fenestrated membrane**, in *anat.*, the outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a homogeneous highly refracting substance presenting in transverse section a festooned appearance.

fenestration (fen-es-trā'shon), *n.* [< *fenestrate* + *-ion*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) A design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal feature. (*b*) The series or arrangement of windows in a building.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the state of being fenestral or provided with fenestræ.

fenestre†, *n.* See *fenester*.

fenestrella (fen-es-trel'ä), *n.*; pl. *fenestrellæ* (-ē). [NL. (cf. It. *fenestrella*; L. *fenestella*, *fenestrala*), dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] In *entom.*, a transparent spot in the anal area of a tegmen or wing-cover of certain grasshoppers. *Kirby.*

fenestrule (fē-nes'tröl), *n.* [< LL. *fenestrula*, dim. of L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] In *Polyzoa*, one of the little fenestræ or spaces between the intersecting branches of the cœnœcium.

fen-fire (fen'fīr), *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

Mocked as whom the *fen-fire* leads. *Swinburne*, Athena.

fen-fowl (fen'foul), *n.* [< AS. **fenfugel* (Somner), < *fen*, fen, + *fugel*, fowl.] Any fowl that frequents fens; as a plural, such fowls collectively.

fêngt, *n.* See *fung*.

fengeld†, *n.* [In old law books, a form repr. an AS. **feóndgild*, ME. **fendgeld*, < *feónd*, ME. *fend*, *feend*, an enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] In *old law*, an impost or a tax for the repelling of enemies. *Cowell.*

fengite (fen'jīt), *n.* [Same as *phengite*, < L. *phengites*, < Gr. *φεγγίτης*, another name of *σεληνίτης*, selenite, so called from its use for windows, < *φέγγος*, light, *φέγγειν*, shine.] A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

fen-goose (fen'gös), *n.* The graylag, *Anser ferus*: so called from its frequenting fens.

Fenian (fē'ni-an, in sense 1 also fen'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [In the first sense also written *Fennian* and *Finnian*; formed, with Latin suffix *-ian*, from Ir. *Feinn*, *Feinne*, oblique case of Ir. *Fiann*, pl. *Fianna*: see def. 1.] **I.** *n.* 1. A modern English form of Irish *Fiann*, *Fianna*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed the militia of the ardrig or king (see *ardrigh*) of Eire or Erin (the *Fianna Eirionn*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Find or Fionn, who figures as Fingal in the Ossianic publications of McPherson, in which the name of Ossian stands for Oisin, son of Finn. The Fenians, with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends, which may be compared with the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table. In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Fian*, *Fion*.

2. A member of an association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857, with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phœnix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in district clubs called *circles*, presided over by *centers*, with a *head center* as chief president and a general *senate*: an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Fenians of Irish legend: as, the *Fenian* stories; the *Fenian* period.

The poems and tales which we have called *Fennian* . . . form a cycle entirely distinct from the heroic one. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 311.

Most of the poems and prose tales coming under the head *Fennian* or *Fenian*, and now or recently current among the Irish-speaking peasantry, are also to be found in MSS. at least 300 years old. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 75.

2. Of or belonging to the organization called the Fenian Brotherhood: as, a *Fenian* invasion; a *Fenian* outrage.

Some of his [Thomas Hughes's] letters, written during the early *Fenian* excitement, . . . are among the best contributions that England has furnished for the American press. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 106.

Fenianism (fē'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Fenian*, 2, + *-ism*.] The principles, politics, or practices of the Fenians. See *Fenian*, *n.*, 2.

Mr. Sumner appears to have thought the proximity to us of the British possessions a cause of irritation and disturbance, by furnishing a basis of operations for *Fenianism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 79.

fenix†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phenix*.

fenk†, *v. t.* [ME. *fenken*, rarely *venken*, < OF. *vencre*, *veinere*, *vainere*, F. *vaincre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *veneer* = It. *vincere*, < L. *vincere*, overcome, conquer, vanquish: see *vanquish*, *convince*.] To overcome; conquer; vanquish.

All swich cities that seemelich were,
Philip *fenkes* in fyght & fayled lyte,
That all Greece hee ne gatt with his grim werk.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 323.

He ne mighte . . .
Ayen Rome in bataile spede,
That he was euer more biwrald,
Ouercumen, *venkud*, and bitraid.
Seuyn Sages, l. 2021 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

fenkel†, *n.* See *finkle*, *fennel*.

fenks (fengks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

fenland (fen'land), *n.* [< ME. **fenland*, < AS. *fenland*, < *fen*, *fenn*, fen, + *land*, land.] Marshy land; fens; specifically, in England, the marshy region in Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, and adjacent counties, now in great part reclaimed.

fenlander (fen'lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in fenland; specifically, an inhabitant of the English fenland or fens.

Laurence Holebeck was born, saith my Author, apud Girvioe: that is, amongst the *Fenlanders*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

fenman (fen'man), *n.*; pl. *fenmen* (-men). One who lives in fens or marshes.

If you ask how you should rid them, I will not point you to the *fen-men*, who, to make quick dispatch of their annoyances, set fire on their fens. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 480.

fenne¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fen*¹.

fenne²†, *n.* [Perhaps for *fende*, i. e., *fiend*.] Apparently, a dragon.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle did keepe. *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, p. 34.

fennec, fennek (fen'ek), *n.* [The Moorish name.] 1. A small African fox, the zerda, *Vulpes zerda* or *Fennecus zerda*. It is of a pale-fawn or creamy-whitish color, the tail being black-tipped. It

Fennec (*Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*).

has a slender body, sharp snout, large pointed ears, upward of 3 inches long, and blue eyes. It is about a foot long without the tail, which is shorter than the body. The animal lives in burrows like other foxes, and is chiefly nocturnal in habits. There are several species of the genus *Fennecus*.

2. A misnomer of an entirely different African fox, of the genus *Megalotis* or *Otocyon*.

Fennecus (fen'e-kus), *n.* [NL., < *fennec*.] A genus of small African foxes with very large ears and auditory bullæ, belonging to the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidæ*, and containing the fennecs or zerdas, as *F. zerda*, *F. famelicus*, and *F. chama*. See *fennec*.

fennek, *n.* See *fennec*.

fennel (fen'el), *n.* [< ME. *fenel*, *fenyl* (also in another form *fenkel*, *fynkel*, > mod. *finkle*, after D. or Scand.), < AS. *fenol*, usually *finol*, *finel*, *finul*, rarely *finugle*, = D. *venkel* = OHG. *fenachal*, *feniehal*, G. *fenchel* = Sw. *fenkål* = Dan. *fennikel* = OF. *fenoil*, F. *fenouil* = Pr. *fenolh*, *fenoilh* = Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *funcho* = It. *finocchio*, < L. *fenieulum*, more correctly *fœniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fenum*, more correctly *fœnum*, hay: see *fenugreek*.] 1. An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Fœniculum vulgare*, a native of southern Europe and common in cultivation. It is a tall, glaucous herb with decompound leaves, yellow flowers, an agreeable odor, and sweet aromatic taste. Several varieties are extensively cultivated in Europe, America, and India for their seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stimulant. The chief consumption, however, is in veterinary practice. The oil distilled from the seeds is used in the manufacture of cordials.

Eke *fenel* wol up growe,
So it be gladde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

Above the lowly plants it towers,
The *fennel*, with its yellow flowers,
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See below.—**Dog-fennel.** See *dog's-fennel*.—**Giant fennel**, the *Ferula communis*.—**Hog-** or **sow-fennel**, the *Peucedanum officinale*.—**Sweet fennel**, *Fœniculum dulce*, sometimes eaten as a vegetable or salad.—**To eat conger and fennel**†, to eat two high and hot things together: esteemed an act of libertinism. *Nares.*

Because their legs are both of a bigness: and he plays at quoits well; and *eats conger and fennel*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

fennel-flower (fen'el-flou'ėr), *n.* The *Nigella Damascena*, or ragged-lady, also *N. sativa*, the seeds of which are used in the East as a condiment, and medicinally as a carminative and diuretic.

fennel-water (fen'el-wâ'tėr), *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.

Fennian (fen'i-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Fenian*, 1.

fennish (fen'ish), *a.* [< *fen*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Full of fens; fenny; marshy.

Hardlier putrifyed and corrupted than all the *fennishe* waters in the whole country. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 378.

fenny¹ (fen'i), *a.* [< ME. *fenny*, < AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, marshy, muddy, < *fenn*, *fen*, marsh, mud: see *fen*¹. Cf. *fenny*².] 1. Having the character of a fen; boggy; marshy.

Much of this parke, as well as a greate part of the country about it, is very *fenny*, and the ayre very bad. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1644.

A hov'ring vapour
That covers for a while the *fenny* pool.
J. Baillie.

2. Inhabiting or growing in fens; abounding in fens: as, *fenny* brake.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the caldron boil and bake.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Paths there were many,
Winding through palmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

3. Muddy. [Prov. Eng.]

That mayster is mercyable; thaz [though] thou be man *fenny*,
& af to-marred in myre whyl thou on molde lyuyes,
Thou may schyne thurz schryfte, thaz thou haf achome serued,
& pure the with penaunce tyl thou a perle worthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1113.

fenny² (fen'i), *a.* Same as *fineved*.

fenowed† (fen'ōd), *a.* Same as *fineved*.

fensable, fensible, *a.* See *feneible*.

fensome (fen'sum), *a.* [E. dial., for **fendsome*, < *fend*¹ + *-some*.] 1. Adroit; skilful.—2. Neat; handsome; becoming. *Grose; Brockett.*

fensure†, *n.* [< *fence* + *-ure*.] A fence.

Fence or *fensure*, vallum. *Huloet.*

fent (fent), *n.* [< ME. *fente*, < OF. *fente*, F. *fente* (= Pg. *fenda*), a slit, < *fendre* = Sp. *hender* = Pg. *fender* = It. *fendere*, < L. *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, split, slit. Hence also (from L. *findere*) *fendace*, *fissile*, *fission*, *fissure*, etc.] 1. A slit; specifically, a short slit or opening left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of a shirt, at the top of the skirt in a dress, etc., as a means of putting it on; a placket or placket-hole.—2. A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A remnant, as of cotton; an odd piece; specifically, imperfectly printed or imperfectly dyed ends of cotton and other cloths, which are sold for patchwork and similar purposes.

Sand and bran will come out in a fine strainer, or a fine printing *fent*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 229.

4. The binding of any part of the dress. [Prov. Eng.]

fent (fent), *v. t.* [< *fent*, *n.*, 4.] To bind (cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fen-thrush (fen'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush. *C. Swainson.* [North Hants, Eng.]

fenugreek (fen'ū-grēk), *n.* [Also sometimes *fenugreck*, formerly also written *fenigreek*; <

ME. **fenigrek, ffeyngrek, veneereke,* < AS. *fenogreeum,* and separately *fenum greeum* (= D. *fenigriek* = F. *fenugree* = Pr. *fenugree, fengree* = Sp. *fenogreco* = Pg. *fenogrego*), < L. *fenumgræcum, fenum Græcum,* more correctly *fænum Græcum,* fenugreek, lit. 'Greek hay': *fænum,* less correctly *fenum,* erroneously *fœnum,* hay, perhaps < √ **fe,* produce: see *fennel, fetus.*] The *Trigonella Fœnum-græcum,* an annual leguminous plant indigenous to western Asia, but widely naturalized, and extensively cultivated in Asia, Africa, and some parts of Europe. The mucilaginous seeds are used as food, and also in medicine. Also *fœnugreek.*

ffeyngrek to have of seede la to be sowe
In Ytalie ene in thia Janea ende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Fenigreeke commeth not behind the other hearbs before specified in credit and account for the vertues which it hath: the Greeka call it Telua and Carphos.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 207.

In the case of a drink called "Hollands whiskee," it was produced by distilling the methylated spirit with a little nitric acid, and then sweetening with treacle, and flavouring with rhubarb, chloroform, *fœnugreek,* etc.
Encyc. Brit., I. 176.

feod, feodal, feodality, feodary. Less correct spellings, based, like the French *feodal,* etc., on the less correct Middle Latin forms, *feodum, feodalis,* etc., of *feud*[2], *feudal*[2], etc. The English pronunciation (fūd, fū'dạl, etc.) belongs to the spelling *feud,* etc.

feoff (fef), *v. t.* [An artificial spelling preserved in law books, in imitation of the Law L. and later OF. forms; the E. pronunciation is that of the reg. E. spelling *feff';* < ME. *feffen,* invest with a fee or fief, < OF. *feffer, fieffer, fiefer* (later spelled *feoffer*), F. *fieffer* (in Law L. *feoffare,* the proper ML. verb being *feodare,* or rather *feudare*), < OF. *fief,* a fee or fief: see *fee*[2], *fief, feud*[2].] **1.** To invest with a fee or feud; give or grant a fee to; enfeoff.—**2†.** To endow.

Was ther non other broch you liste lete,
To *feffe* with your newe love?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1689.

The kynge hym *feffed* with his right glove, and than he reised hym vpon his feet. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 374.

So wel was William bi-louede with riche & with pore,
So fre to *feffe* alle frekes [persons] with fnl faire giftes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

May God forbid to *feffe* you so with grace.
Court of Love, l. 932.

feoff (fef), *n.* See *fief.*

feoffee (fe-fē'), *n.* [< *feoff* + *-ee;* < F. *fieffé,* pp. of *fieffer,* feoff.] A person who is enfeoffed—that is, invested with a fee.

He had convayed secretly all his landes to *feoffees* of trust. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

Making himself rich by being made a *feoffee* in trust to deceased brethren. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

Feoffee to uses, at *common law,* one to whom land is conveyed to the use of another. See *use.*

feoffer, feoffor (fef'ėr, -ọr), *n.* [OF. *feoffor, feouffour,* ML. *feoffator:* see *feoff, v.*] One who enfeeffs, or grants a fee.

feoffment (fef'mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *feffement,* < OF. *feoffement* (ML. *feoffamentum*), < *feoffer,* etc., feoff: see *feoff, v.*] In *law:* (*a*) Originally, the gift of a fief or feud.

The parliament passed bills to limit the benefit of clergy and forbid *feoffments* to the use of churches.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

(*b*) The conveyance of land by investiture, or words of donation, accompanied by livery of seizin; also, the document making such conveyance.

Thanne Symonye and Cynyle stoden forth bothe,
And vnfeelde the *feffement* that Fals hadde maked.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 73.

He has a quarrel to carry, and has caused
A deed of *feoffment* of his whole estate
To be drawn yonder: he has 't within; and you
Only he means to make feoffee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass. iv. 3.

The process of conveying land by the combined effect of a deed and livery of seisin was called a *feoffment;* the deed was first executed, and then livery of seisin was given, and a memorandum of this was indorsed on the deed, and usually attested by the same witnesses.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(*c*) A like transfer or creation of any corporeal hereditament or freehold estate.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against his posterity, heirs like himself under the great *feoffment* of creation? *Hallam.*

feoffor, *n.* See *feoffer.*

feole†, *a.* See *feel*[2].

feor†, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *far*[1].

feorm-fultum†, *n.* [AS., < *feorm,* provision (see *farm*[1]), + *fultum,* aid, assistance.] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* a tax for the king's sustentation as he went through his realm.

In every shire the king received, out of the produce of what had been the folk land contained in the shire, a compensation for his sustentation, termed the *feorm fultum.*
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 10.

fer[1] (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *far*[1].

fer[2]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire.*

-fer. [L. adj. *-fer,* m., *-fera,* f., *-ferum,* neut., < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous, -phorous.*] The terminal element of nouns with a corresponding adjective in *-ferous,* as *conifer,* a coniferous tree. See *-ferous.*

feracious (fē-rā'shus), *a.* [= Sp. *feraz* = It. *feracc,* < L. *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *bear*[1]. Cf. *fertile.*] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak
Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

feracity (fē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feracitee* = Sp. *feracidad* = Pg. *feracidade* = It. *feracità,* < L. *feracita(t-)s,* < *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful: see *feracious.*] Fruitfulness. [Rare.]

Wel froted wolde he [the olive] fatte ydounged be,
And wagged [shaken] with wynde of *feracitee.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile; instead of fruitfulness, *feracity.*
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 3.

feræ (fē'rē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (sc. *bestiæ*) of *ferus,* wild: see *fierce.*] **1.** Wild animals. See *feræ naturæ,* below.—**2.** [*cap.*] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the third order of *Mammalia,* containing the ten Linnean genera *Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphys, Talpa, Sorex,* and *Erinaceus.* Of these, the last three are insectivorous, and the seventh is marsupial. Excluding these four, and bringing in the genus *Trichechus,* which Linnæus placed in *Bruta,* the order becomes the following modern group:

3. [*cap.*] An order of *Mammalia,* the *Carnivora* of authors. It includes educabilian quadrupeds with teeth of three kinds, all enameled, the canines specialized, the toes clawed, the scaphoid and semilunar carpal bones consolidated into a single scapholunar bone, the placenta zonary deciduate, the brain with no calcarine sulcus, clavicles rudimentary or wanting, and the pelvis and hind limbs developed. The *Feræ* thus characterized include all the ordinary carnivorous mammals, and are divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia,* the former containing the terrestrial forms, the latter the aquatic seals.—**Feræ naturæ.** [L., lit. wild animals of nature: *feræ,* pl. fem., wild animals (see etym. above); *naturæ,* gen. of *natura,* nature: also generally explained as meaning literally 'of a wild nature,' the full phrase being *animalia feræ naturæ.*] In *law,* animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasants: distinguished from domesticated animals (*animalia domitæ naturæ*), as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry.

feral[1] (fē'ral), *a.* [< L. *fera,* a wild animal, a wild beast (see *ferœ*), + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to wild beasts; wild; ferine; ferous; existing in a state of nature; not domesticated or artificially bred: as, the mallard is the *feral* stock of the domestic duck.

This girl . . . is one of those women men make a quarrel about and fight to the death for—the old *feral* instinct, you know. *O. W. Holmes,* Elsie Venner, xvi.

Some habit common to swine in their *feral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 638.

2. Run wild; having escaped from domestication and reverted to a state of nature.

In Paraguay and in Circassia it has been noticed that *feral* horses of the same colour and size usually breed together. *A. R. Wallace,* in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 315.

In New Zealand, according to Dieffenbach, the *feral* cats assume a streaky grey colour like that of wild cats.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

3. Like a wild beast; characteristic of wild beasts; brutal; savage.—**4.** In *astrol.,* said of a planet which has no significant relation to any other.

feral[2] (fē'ral), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *feral* = It. *ferale,* < L. *feralis,* of or belonging to the dead, funereal, deadly, fatal, < *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1], in reference to the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. E. *bier,* ult. < *bear*[1].] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal; cruel.

Imminent danger and *feral* diseases are now ready to seize upon them. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

Feralia (fē-rā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *feralis:* see *feral*[2].] In *Rom. antiq.,* an appointed festival in honor of the dead, held in February. The most characteristic observance consisted in the carrying of food by the people to the tombs of relatives or ancestors, for the use of their shades.

ferant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ferant, ferand,* iron-gray: see *ferrandine.*] Iron-gray: applied to a horse.

The floure of oure ferse mene one *ferant* stedez
ffolowea frekly on the frekea, thate ffrayede was never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2259.

ferash, ferosh (fe-rash', -rosh'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *farāsh, farrāsh,* < Ar. *farrāsh,* a servant whose business is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, etc., < *farsh,* a carpet, a mat, floor-cloth, anything spread out, < *farsh,* spreading.] In the East Indies, a menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and in a house to do the work of a chambermaid. *Yule and Burnell,* Anglo-Indian Glossary.

ferberite (fėr'bėr-īt), *n.* [After R. *Ferber* of Gera, Germany.] A tungstate of iron with a little manganese, found in cleavable masses in Sierra Almagrera in southern Spain.

ferd[1]†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard.*

ferd[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *feren,* fear: see *fear*[1].] Fear.

Stinting in my tale
For *ferde. Chaucer,* Death of Blanche, l. 1214.

But the freike for *ferd* fled of his gate,
ffrusshet thurgh the folke forth of his sight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6695.

ferd[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *ferde, feord, furd,* < AS. *ferd, fyrd,* an army, host, company (= OS. *fard* = OFries. *ferd, fart,* an expedition, journey, = MD. *vaert,* D. *vaerd, vaard,* journey, = OHG. *fart,* MHG. *vart,* G. *fahrt,* a journey, = Icel. *ferdh* = Dan. *færd* = Sw. *färd,* voyage, travel, course), < *faran,* go: see *fare*[1].] An army; a host. [This word, in the Anglo-Saxon form *fyrd,* is used historically in a technical sense. See *fyrd.*]

Faraon withth all hiaa *ferd*
Comm affterwarrd. *Ormulum,* l. 14792.

Ther com him a-gens of kingea & other grete
The fairest *ferde* of folk that euer bi-fore was sele.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5326.

fer de fourchette (fār dė för-shet'). [F.: *fer,* iron; *de,* of; *fourchette,* fork: see *ferro-, fourchette.*] In *her.,* a fork-shaped support for a musket; the croc or rest used in the early days of hand-firearms.

fer-de-lance (fār'dė-loṅs'), *n.* [F., lit. lance-head, iron of the lance: *fer,* < L. *ferrum,* iron; *de,* < L. *de,* of; *lance,* lance: see *lance.*] The lance-headed or yellow viper, *Craspedocephalus* (or *Bothrops*) *lanceolatus,* of the family *Crotalidæ,* a large and very venomous serpent of the warm parts of America. It is from 5 to 7 feet long, and is capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is often fatal, the only antidote of any avail seeming to be, as in the case of bites of other venomous snakes, ardent spirits. This serpent infests sugar-plantations in the West India islands, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. See cut under *Craspedocephalus.*

If by some rare chance you encounter [in the island of Martinique] a person who has lost an arm or a leg, you can be almost certain you are looking at a victim of the *fer-de-lance*—the serpent whose venom putrefies living tissue. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 328.

fer de mouline (fār dė mö-lēn'). [F.: *fer,* iron; *de,* of; *mouline,* mill: see *mill*[1].] In *her.,* the iron let into the millstone. Also called *millrine.*

ferdigew†, *n.* [See *farthingale.*] A farthingale.

In our tricke *ferdegews* and billiments of golde.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

ferdness†, *n.* [ME. *ferdnes,* fear, < *ferd, fered,* pp. (see *ferd*[1], *feard*), + *-nes,* -ness.] The state of being afraid; fearfulness.

For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne
And durst do no thing at the kyrk.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

ferdwit† (fėrd'wit), *n.* [The form in old law books (Law L. *ferdwita*) of ME. *ferdwite,* AS. *ferdwīte, fyrdwīte,* a fine for neglecting the military service, < *fyrd,* also written *ferd, fierd, fird,* an army, the military array of the whole country, an expedition (see *ferd*[2]), + *wīte,* punishment, fine: see *wite.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

fere[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *fear*[1].

fere[2]†, *n.* See *feer*[1].

fere[3]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire.*

fere[4]†, *a.* See *fear*[3].

fered†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard.*

fereta, *n.* Plural of *feretum.*

feretert, fertert, *n.* [ME. *ferter, fertre,* < OF. *fertre, fiertre, feretre* = Sp. Pg. It. *feretro,* < L. *feretrum,* an accom. of Gr. *φέρετρον* (the proper L. word being *ferculum*), a litter, a bier, < *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. E. *bier,* < *bear*[1].] Same as *feretory.*

feretory (fer'e-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *feretories* (-riz). [As *fereter, ferter,* with term. *-ory.*] **1.** A shrine

or bier containing the relics of saints, adapted to be borne in religious processions.—2. The place in a church where such a shrine is set.

Feretory.
English medieval silverwork.

feretrum (fer'e-trum), *n.*; pl. *feretra* (-trȧ). [L. ML.: see *fereter*, *feretory*.] Same as *feretory*.

ferforth†, *adv.* Same as *far-forth*. *Chaucer*.

fergusonite (fėr'gu-son-īt), *n.* [After Robert *Ferguson*, of Raith, Scotland.] A brownish-black mineral consisting mainly of niobic acid and yttria, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland; also in Sweden, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

feria (fē'ri-ȧ), *n.* [ML.: see *feriæ*, *ferie*.] In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical calendar, any day of the week from Monday to Friday, inclusive—that is, any day but the Jewish and the Christian sabbath: as, *feria* secunda, tertia, etc. [This use constitutes a reversal of the original meaning of the word of which there appears to be no adequate explanation. See *feriæ*.]

The regular rotation of fast and feast, vigil and *feria*, in the calendar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 510.

feriæ (fē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.: see *ferie* and *fair*[2].] In *Rom. antiq.*, holidays during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation of labor. The feriæ were thus *dies nefasti*. They were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ* and *feriæ privatæ*. The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriæ publicæ* included all days on which public religious festivals were held, whether stated (*feriæ stativæ* or *statæ*) or occurring every year, but not on fixed days, the precise dates being appointed each time by the magistrates (*feriæ conceptivæ*), or ordered by the consuls, pretors, or dictator, with special reference to some particular emergency (*feriæ imperativæ*). The manner in which the public feriæ were kept bears great analogy to the modern observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

ferial (fē'ri-ȧl), *a.* [< ME. *feryalle*, < OF. *ferial*, F. *férial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ferial* = It. *feriale*, < ML. *ferialis*, < *feria*, a holiday: see *feriæ* and *fair*[2].] 1. Pertaining to holidays (feriæ), or to public days: specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days on which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

It hath be vsid, the Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe theire due residence at the Counter euery *feryall* day, aswele byfore none as afternone.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

In *feriall* tyme serve chese shraped with augur and aange-levis. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

It was the settled policy of the empire for the emperor thus to determine concerning *ferial* days.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 11.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to any day of the week which is not appointed for a specific fast or festival. Whether a day is ferial or not depends upon whether any specific service is appointed for it. See note under *feria*.—**Ferial use**, church music used on ordinary occasions, and having no special festal or penitential character: opposed to *festal use*, the music used on festal days.

feriation† (fē-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **feriatio*(*n*-), < *feriari* (> It. *feriare* = Sp. Pg. *feriar* = OF. *ferier*), keep holiday, < *feriæ*, holidays.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

Why should the Christian church have lesse power than the Jewish synagogue? here was not a meere *feriation*, but a feasting. *Bp. Hall*, The Pool of Bethesda.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation.
Sir T. Browne.

ferie†, *n.* [ME. *ferie*, *ferye*, a holiday, < OF. *ferie*, *foirie*, F. *férie* = Sp. Pg. It. *feria* (cf. D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferier*, pl., vacation), < L. *feriæ*, ML. in sing. *feria*, a holiday; cf. *fair*[2], which is the same word with vernacular (OF., etc.) development, while *feric*, etc., is a mere reflex of the L. form.] A holiday; a stated feast-day.

Vch day is haliday with hym or an heigh *ferye*;
And if he sayte wole here it is an harlotes tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 415.

These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooli. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 2 (Purv.).

ferine (fē'rin or -rīn), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *ferin* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferino*, < L. *ferinus*, < *fera*, a wild animal: see *feræ*, *feral*[1], and *fierce*.] I. *a.* 1. Wild; in a state of nature; never having been domesticated.

The only difficulty . . . is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts, as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 202.

The beasts . . . are not truly wild, yet they live in the manner of wild beasts, that are feral, not *ferine*.
A. Newton, Zoölogist, 3d ser. (1888), xii. 101.

2. Malignant; noxious: as, a *ferine* disease. *Dunglison*.

II. *n.* A wild beast; a beast of prey.

ferinely (fē'rin-li), *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts. *Craig*.

ferineness (fē'rin-nes), *n.* Wildness; savageness.

A conversation with those that were fallen into a more barbarous habit of life and manners would easily assimilate, at least, the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 197.

Feringee, Feringhee (fe-ring'gē), *n.* [Hind. *Farangī* = Pers. *Firangī* = Ar. *Franjī*, *Afranjī*, a European; formed, with the relational suffix *-ī*, < Hind. *Farang* = Pers. *Firang*, a European; a corruption of *Frank*.] A Frank; a European; specifically, among the Hindus, an Englishman.

The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Faringhees* as well as to the Faithful. *Capt. M. Thomson.*

ferio (fē'ri-ō), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the first figure of syllogism of which the major premise is negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No birds are viviparous; but some marine animals are birds; hence, some marine animals are not viviparous. The word is one of the names invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *i*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *barbara*.

ferison (fe-rī'son), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has one of the premises particular and the other negative. The following is an example: No placental mammal lays eggs; some placental mammals are finned; therefore, some finned animals do not lay eggs. The word is one of the names of moods invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *i*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, the *s* that the minor premise is simply converted in the reduction.

ferity (fer'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ferite*, *fierte*, violence, boldness, audacity, F. *fierté*, pride, = It. *ferità*, < L. *ferita*(*t*-)*s*, wildness, < *ferus*, wild, savage: see *feral*[1], *fierce*.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

The *ferity* of such minds holds no rule in retaliations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

The evil of his heart is but like the *ferity* and wildness of lions' whelps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 804.

Forgetting the *ferity* of their nature, become civilized to all his employments. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

Even in rugged Scotland, nature is scarcely wilder than a mountain sheep, certainly a good way short of the *ferity* of the moose and caribou. *The Century*, XXVII. 111.

ferk†, *v.* See *firk*[1].

ferlicht, *a.* and *adv.* See *ferly*.

ferling†, *n.* [Also written *farling* (cf. *farl*[2], *fardel*[2], *farthel*); ult. < AS. *fēorthling*, a fourth part, a farthing: see *farthing*.] 1. In *old law*, a fourth; a fourth part; a quarter; a farthing. Specifically—2. A quarter of a ward or borough.

In King Edward the Confessor's time . . . there were in this Borough foure *Ferlings*, that is, Quarters or Wards.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 597.

ferling-noble† (fėr'ling-nō'bl), *n.* The quarter-noble, an English gold coin. See *quarter-noble*.

ferly, farly (fėr'li, fär'li), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *ferlie*, *farlic*; < ME. *ferly*, *ferli*, *ferlich*, *ferlyke*, fearful, terrible, unexpected, sudden, strange, wonderful (as a noun, a wonder, a strange event or object), < AS. *fǣrlīc*, sudden, unexpected, quick (= D. *gevaarlijk* = MHG. *værlich*, G. *gefährlich*, dangerous, = Icel. *fārligr*, disastrous, = Dan. Sw. *farlig*, dangerous), < *fǣr*, danger, fear: see *fear*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Fearful; terrible.

A *ferly* strife fel them betwene,
As they went bi the way.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

2. Unexpected; sudden.—3. Singular; wonderful; extraordinary.

Tho seide Petyr, "a *ferli* thinge
I was fer hens atte my prechinge."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Wha herkned ever awilk a *ferly* thing?
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 253.

All the folk that with him ware
War ful faine of this *ferly* fare.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

II. *n.* 1. A wonder; a strange deed, event, or object.

And ere I cam to the court . . .
Many *ferlys* me by-fel in a fewe ȝeris.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 58.

Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crawlin' *ferlie*?
Burns, To a Louse.

Ferly is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any sight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus, two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the town and see the *ferlies*."
Destruction of Troy, p. 466, notes.

2. Wonder; astonishment.

Bot I haf grete *ferly*, that I fynd no man
That has writen in story how Hauelok thys lond wan.
Robert of Brunne, p. 25.

Florence of that fare thanne gret *ferli* hadde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4531.

When Achilles the choise maidon with chere can behold,
He hade *ferly* of hir fairhede, & fell into thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9144.

3. A fault. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

ferlyt, farlyt, *adv.* [< ME. *ferly*, *ferli*, < AS. *fǣrlīce*, suddenly, < *fǣrlīc*, sudden: see *ferly*, *a.*] 1. Fearfully; singularly; wonderfully.

He come to speke with oure ladi
Ferli him thonȝt that ache waa sory.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. Suddenly; hastily; quickly.

Feerly he aperide not. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. ix. 40 (Oxf.).

The rain . . . *ferly* flayed that folk.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

Josue felle on hem *feerlich*. *Wyclif*, Josh. x. 9 (Oxf.).

ferly (fėr'li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ferlied*, ppr. *ferlying*. [< *ferly*, *a.*] To wonder. [Scotch.]

Tell what new taxation's comin',
An' *ferlie* at the folk in Lon'on.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

ferm[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *firm*.

ferm[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farm*[1].

fermacy†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *farmacie*: see *pharmacy*.] A medicine; healing drink.

Fermacyes of herbes. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1855.

fermail (fėr-māl'), *n.* [OF., also *fermeil*, *fermat* (ML. reflex *firmalius*, *firmalus*, etc.); < ML. *firmaculum*, a clasp, < *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, *v.*] A clasp or catch for mail or costume: same as *agraffe*, I.

fermaryt, *n.* See *fermery*.

fermata (fer-mä'tä), *n.* [It., a pause, stop, rest, < *fermare*, stop, fix, prevent, confirm, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In *music*: (*a*) A pause or break; especially, in a concerto, a pause in the accompaniment to give room for an extended cadenza by the soloist. (*b*) A hold or pause upon a tone or chord, the length being discretionary with the performer or conductor. (*c*) The sign 𝄐 or 𝄑 placed over or under a note or even a bar to indicate such a hold or pause. See *hold*[1].

Fermatian (fėr-mā'shian), *a.* Pertaining to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601–65).—**Fermatian reasoning**, reasoning in the following form: "A certain character, P, if possessed by any one of a linear series of subjects, is necessarily possessed by the next following subject: now, the character P is possessed by the first subject of the series: ergo, it is possessed by all the subjects." The discovery of this form of reasoning by Fermat opened the theory of numbers to the researches of mathematicians. It holds good even if the series is infinite, so long as it contains no member which cannot be reached by proceeding by successive steps from the first member, as is the case, for example, with the entire class of finite positive integer numbers. In this particular Fermatian reasoning is contrasted, for example, with the syllogism of transposed quantity, which holds only for finite classes. On the other hand, the Fermatian inference fails in such a case as the following: If Achilles, pursuing a tortoise, is behind it at any instant, then he will still be behind it when he reaches the point where the tortoise now is; but he is behind it at first; therefore, he will always be behind it. The following is equally absurd: If any whole number is finite, the next greater whole number is finite; but 1 is finite; hence, all whole numbers are finite.

fermet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *farm*[1].

ferment (fėr'ment), *n.* [= F. *ferment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fermento*, < L. *fermentum*, leaven, yeast, a drink made of fermented barley, fig. anger, passion, contr. of **fervimentum*, < *fervēre*, boil, be agitated: see *fervent*, *fervid*.] 1†. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [Rare.]—2. That which is capable of causing fermentation. Ferments are of two kinds, organized and unorganized. Organized ferments belong to the lowest order of microscopic fungi. (See *fermentation*.) Unorganized or chemical ferments are substances capable of causing chemical changes in certain other substances without themselves being permanently changed in the process: as diastase, maltin, and ptyalin,

which convert starch into a soluble modification or into sugar; pepsin, which dissolves proteids, forming peptones; emulsin, which resolves amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, and dextrose.

Use this *ferment*
For musty brede, whom this wol condyment.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

3. Figuratively, commotion; heat; tumult; agitation: as, to put the passions in a *ferment*.

The nation is in too high a *ferment* for me to expect either fair war, or even so much as fair quarter, from a reader of the opposite party.
Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.

There was a *ferment* in the minds of men, a vague craving for something new. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The lowest population of the great cities, from Baltimore to Chicago, rose in *ferment* and mischief.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 426.

Acetic ferment. See *acetic*.—**Fibrin ferment.** See *fibrin*.—**Universal ferment,** in *alchemy*, a supposed chemical substance of such a nature that, applied to any animal, vegetable, or mineral, it improves the latter, so as to make it the most perfect thing of its kind.

ferment (fėr-ment′), *v.* [= F. *fermenter* = Sp. Pg. *fermentar* = It. *fermentare*, < L. *fermentare*, cause to rise or ferment, pass. rise or ferment, < *fermentum*, a ferment, yeast: see *ferment*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to boil gently; cause ebullition in.—**2.** To cause fermentation in.

One, whose spirit was *fermented* with the leaven of the Pharisees. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Figuratively, to set in agitation; excite; arouse.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 93.

Fermenting-vat, in *brewing*, a tun or tank which holds the wort during the fermentation caused by the addition of the yeast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To undergo fermentation.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder than if it had *fermented* but once.
Neile, Cider, quoted in Evelyn's Pomona.

2. Figuratively, to be in agitation; be excited, as by violent emotions or passions, or great problems.

There is a War, questionless a *fermenting* against the Protestants. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 24.

My griefs not only pain me
As a lingering disease,
But, finding no redress, *ferment* and rage.
Milton, S. A., l. 619.

fermentability (fėr-men-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fermentable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being fermented.

Newman, it would seem, was unwilling to admit of the *fermentability* of milk.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, i. 197.

fermentable (fėr-men′ta-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-able*.] Capable of fermentation: thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors are *fermentable*. Also *fermentible*.

fermental† (fėr-men′tal), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-al*.] Having power to effect fermentation.

That, containing little salt or spirit, they [cucumbers] may also debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomack, we readily concede.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Fermentarian (fėr-men-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *ferment* + *-arian*.] A term of reproach applied in the ecclesiastical controversies of the eleventh century to one who used leavened or fermented bread in the eucharist. See *Azymite* and *Prozemite*.

fermentate† (fėr-men′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *fermentatus*, pp. of *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*, *v.*] To leaven; cause fermentation in.

The largest part of the Lords were *fermentated* with an anti-episcopal sourness.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 179.

fermentation (fėr-men-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fermentation* = Sp. *fermentacion* = Pg. *fermentação* = It. *fermentazione*, < L. as if **fermentatio*(*n*-), < *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*.] **1†.** A gentle boiling or ebullition.—**2.** A decomposition produced in an organic substance by the physiological action of a living organism or by certain unorganized agents. See *ferment*. Fungi (and especially species of *Saccharomyces*) and bacteria are the agents of fermentative processes or changes. Fermentation naturally ceases when the nutritive elements of the fermented substance are exhausted, or a sufficient proportion of a substance (as alcohol) deleterious to the ferment-organism is produced. It may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the organism, as by exclusion of the germs or spores, by subjection to a temperature too high or too low, by the presence of too large a proportion of sugar or of a substance (called an antiseptic) which acts as a poison to the organism. There are various kinds of fermentation, each of which is caused by special organisms. *Alcoholic fermentation* in saccharine solutions, or fermentation in its most restricted sense, may be produced by any of several organisms, including several species of *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Aspergillus*, and to a slight extent by certain other fungi; but the most important agent is *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, which produces the fermentation of beer. In fermenting wine, several species of *Saccharomyces* are found. *S. Mycoderma* forms a mold-like growth on the surface, the so-called *flowers of wine*. *Acetous fermentation* takes place in liquids which have undergone alcoholic fermentation, and is caused by *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, the vinegar-plant. The alcohol is oxidized, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the immersed or anaërobiotic form exists as a mucilaginous mass called the *mother of vinegar;* the other is the surface or aërobiotic form, the *flowers of vinegar*. According to Pasteur, the latter only is active in producing fermentation. *Lactic fermentation*, or souring of milk, is induced by certain bacteria which decompose the sugar of milk and produce lactic acid. *Viscous fermentation* is of two kinds: the one is caused by certain bacteria which convert the fermenting substance into a slimy mass and produce mannite; the other is caused by *Leuconostoc mesenteriöides*, which brings about the slimy condition, but does not produce mannite. The latter occurs in saccharine solutions, and is a source of serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent. The agent in *butyric fermentation* is *Bacillus amylobacter*, and butyric acid is the result. Certain fermentative changes are produced in wood by various fungi. *Putrefactive fermentation*, or putrefaction, occurs in animal substances and plant products containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter. The organism which is active in the putrefaction of beef is *Bacterium termo*. The ammoniacal fermentation of urine is caused by *Micrococcus ureæ*. See *putrefaction*, *bacterium*, and *germ theory*, under *germ*.

Fermentation is a very general phenomenon. It is life without air, or life without free oxygen, or, more generally still, it is the result of a chemical process accomplished on a fermentable substance.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 270.

3. Figuratively, the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, etc.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual *fermentation* and of constant action and reaction. *Macaulay*.

A man may be a better scholar than Erasmus, and know no more of the chief causes of the present intellectual *fermentation* than Erasmus did.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Amylic, butyric, etc., **fermentation.** See the adjectives.—**Benzoic fermentation,** the change by which hippuric acid, either in the body or in urine, takes on a molecule of water and is resolved into benzoic acid and glycocoll.—**Syn.** See *ebullition*.

fermentative (fėr-men′tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fermentatif* = Sp. Pg. *fermentativo;* as *ferment* + *-ative*.] **1.** Causing or having power to cause fermentation.

He [M. Schützenberger] thinks that this power, which he terms *fermentative* energy, may be estimated more correctly by the quantity of sugar decomposed by the unit-weight of yeast in unit-time.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 252.

2. Of the nature of, consisting in, or produced by fermentation.

It is not a *fermentative* process; for the solution begins at the surface, and proceeds towards the centre, contrary to the order in which fermentation acts and spreads.
Paley, Nat. Theol., x.

Also *fermentive*.

fermentativeness (fėr-men′tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being fermentative.

fermentible (fėr-men′ti-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ible;* better *fermentable*.] See *fermentable*.

fermentive (fėr-men′tiv), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ive*.] Same as *fermentative*.

The introduction into the blood of substances which shall prevent *fermentive*, defibrinizing, or destructive processes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 381.

ferment-oil (fėr′ment-oil), *n.* An odorous compound produced during the fermentation of bruised vegetables or of their extracted juice.

ferment-organism (fėr′ment-ôr′gan-izm), *n.* An organism which produces fermentation; a ferment.

ferment-secretion (fėr′ment-sē-krē′shon), *n.* The production of an unorganized ferment.

fermeresse†, *n.* [ME., < *fermery*, q. v.] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary.

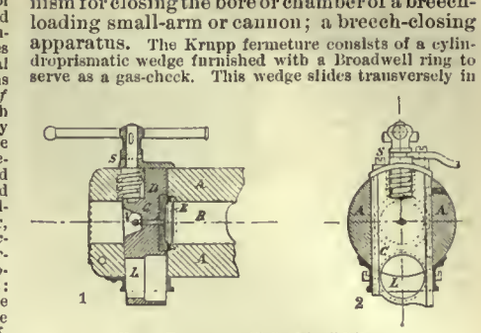
So did our sextein and our *fermerere*,
That han ben trewe freres fifty yere.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 151.

fermery†, fermary†, *n.* [Also *firmary;* ME. *fermery, fermerie, fermorie,* < OF. *fermerie*, abbr. of *enfermerie*, an infirmary: see *infirmary*.] An infirmary; a room or building set apart for the use of the sick.

Rewfulnes salle make the *fermorye;* Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernere.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 272. (*Halliwell.*)

If ze fare so in zowre *fermorie* ferly me thinketh,
But chest be there charite shulde be and zonge childern dorste pleyne! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 108.

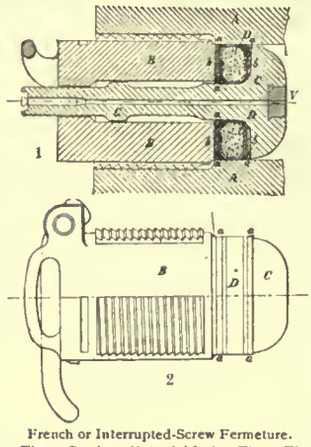
fermeture (fėr′me-tūr), *n.* [F. (= It. *fermatura*), a fastening, shutting, stop, < *fermer*, shut, fasten, < L. *firmare*, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A mechanism for closing the bore or chamber of a breech-loading small-arm or cannon; a breech-closing apparatus. The Krupp fermeture consists of a cylindroprismatic wedge furnished with a Broadwell ring to serve as a gas-check. This wedge slides transversely in



Krupp Fermeture with Broadwell Ring.

Fig. 1. Horizontal section of gun. Fig. 2. Transverse section of gun and rear elevation of wedge. *A*, *A*, body of gun; *B*, bore; *C*, cylindroprismatic wedge; *D*, bearing-plate; *E*, Broadwell ring; *L*, loading-hole; *V*, vent; *S*, locking-screw.

a mortise in the steel breech-piece, and in the large calibers it is moved in and out by a translating screw on one side. The block is locked in position by a second screw having a part of its thread cut away so that a partial turn causes it to engage or disengage in the breech of the gun. The French or interrupted-screw fermeture is a steel screw with its exterior divided into sextants or arcs of 60° each. The screw-threads are removed from the alternate arcs, which thus present a plain cylindrical surface. The interior surface of the breech of the gun is similarly formed with alternate blank and threaded sectors. In closing, the threaded sectors on the block are brought opposite the blanks in the breech, and the block is inserted by turning a translating screw; then one sixth of a turn of the block to the right engages the threads on the block with those in the breech and closes the chamber. The De Bange or Freire gas-check is generally used with this system of fermeture. The fermeture of the Hotchkiss mountain-gun consists of a simple prismatic wedge, with a locking screw engaging in a recess in the breech. A handle on one side serves to close and draw out the block, and to lock it. This form of block has merely to support the head of the cartridge-case, which acts as its own gas-check. The fermetures for small-arms present a great variety of combinations and movements. The most important are the rotating breech-block, as in the United States Springfield and Martini-Henry rifles; the sliding breech-block, as in the Sharps and Winchester rifles; and the sliding bolt, as in the Hotchkiss and Chaffee-Reece rifles. In all modern small-arms the metallic cartridge-case serves as a gas-check or obturator. See *gas-check*, *interrupted screw* (under *screw*), *obturator*, and cut under *cannon*.



French or Interrupted-Screw Fermeture.

Fig. 1. Section of breech-block. Fig. 2. Elevation of breech-block. *A*, *A*, body of gun; *B*, *B*, breech-screw; *C*, *C*, mushroom-head and spindle; *D*, *D*, "pad" or asbestos ring; *a*, *a*, brass or copper rings; *b*, *b*, tin or zinc plates; *V*, vent and upper-vent bushings.

fermillet† (fėr′mi-let), *n.* [< OF. *fermillet, fermoillet*, dim. of *fermeil, fermail, fermal*, etc., a clasp: see *fermail*.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *firmillets* of gold for more firmness.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 49.

fermison†, *n.* [ME., also *fermysoun, fermysone;* < AF. *fermeyson*, close-time, OF. *fermoison*, a prison, < ML. *firmatio*(*n*-), a strengthening, confirmation, grant, warrant, assurance, a stronghold, close-time, < L. *firmare*, make strong, confirm: see *firm*, *v.*] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, the time within which it was forbidden to kill male deer; close-time for deer.

The fre lorde hade defende in *fermysoun* tyme,
That ther schulde no mon mene to the male dere.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1156.

2. Deer; venison.

flesech fluriste of *fermysone* with frumentee noble
Ther-to wylde to wale, and wynlyche bryddes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 180.

3. A place where deer were kept or allowed to range.

Tyl on a day thay hom dyzt into the depe dellus,
Fellun to the femalus, in forest was fredde,
Fayre by *fermesones*, by frythys and felles
To the wudde thay weyndun. *Anturs of Arthur*, st. 1.

fermo (fer′mō), *a.* [It., < L. *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In *music*, firm; fast; unchanged. See *canto fermo*.

fermort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *farmer*.

fern[1] (fėrn), *n.* [< ME. *ferne*, < AS. *fearn* = D. *varen* = OHG. *farn, faran, faram, farm*, MHG. *varn, varm*, G. *farn* (in comp. *farn-kraut*), fern; perhaps akin to Serv. Bulg. Bohem. *paprat* = Pol. *paproc* = Russ. *paporoti* = Lith. *papartis*, fern. Some compare Skt. *parna*, wing, feather, leaf, tree (applied to various plants); the same connection of thought appearing in the Gr. *πτερίς*, a fern, *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the natural order *Filices*. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arborescent plants, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. But in many cases the rootstock or caudex is erect, when the species is called a *tree-fern*. The fructification, which is asexual, consists of spores produced in sporangia upon the backs or margins of the fronds. The sporangia in most genera are collected in definite clusters (sori), and these are usually covered by a special covering membrane, or one formed from the margin of the frond, called an *indusium*. Each sporangium is formed from a single epidermal cell. In the largest suborder, the *Polypodiaceæ*, the sporangia are stalked and provided with a vertical, many-jointed ring, which ruptures at maturity, allowing the escape of the spores. In the other suborders the ring is less perfectly developed, or wanting. The spores in germination produce a green prothallium upon the surface of the soil, and upon the under surface of the prothallium antheridia and archegonia are monœciously produced. After fertilization the germ-cell of the archegonium develops into a frond-bearing plant. About 2,500 species of ferns are known. They are found all over the world, but abound in humid temperate and tropical regions. Great Britain has about 50, temperate North America about 160, India about 600. Ferns are very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks, and their remains are very common in connection with coal of the Carboniferous period. Plants of the related group *Ophioglossaceæ* also are called ferns.—**Christmas fern.** See *Christmas*.—**Cloak-fern**, a species of *Notholæna*.—**Filmy fern**, a species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*, found on moist rocks and in copses.—**Flowering fern**, a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, especially *O. regalis*. The latter, which is common in Europe and America, growing in boggy places and wet woods, forms tufts of large bipinnate fronds. In the fertile fronds the upper pinnæ are transformed into a handsome panicle of sporangia.—**Hare's-foot fern**, *Davallia Canariensis*.—**Maidenhair fern**, species of *Adiantum*, especially *A. pedatum* and *A. Capillus-Veneris*.—**Royal fern**, *Osmunda regalis*.—**Scented fern**, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, from the citron odor of its fronds when gently rubbed.—**Sensitive fern**, *Onoclea sensibilis*.—**Sweet-** or **meadow-fern**, the *Myrica Comptonia* (or *Comptonia asplenifolia*), a myricaceous shrub of North America, with fragrant fern-like foliage. (For other ferns, see the compound names.)

Male-fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).

Fossil Ferns.
a, *Sphenopteris obtusiloba*; *b*, *S. latifolia*; *c*, *Pecopteris Miltoni*.

fern[2]†, *a.* [ME. *fern*, < AS. *fyrn*, ancient, former (chiefly in comp.), = OS. *ferni* = OHG. *firni*, MHG. *virne*, old, G. *firn*, former, of the last year (see *firn*), = Icel. *forn-* = Sw. *forn-* = Goth. *fairneis*, old, ancient; akin to *far*[1], q. v.] 1. Ancient; old; former; past; previous.

> *Ferne* haiwes couthe in sondry londes.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 14.

2. Distant; remote; far off.

> Renon . . . passynge to *ferne* poeples.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, li. meter 7.

fern[2]†, *adv.* [ME. *fern*; < *fern*[2], *a.*] Long ago; long before.

> But for they han iknowen it so *fern*.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 248.

fernery (fėr'nę-ri), *n.*; pl. *ferneries* (-riz). [< *fern*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where ferns are artificially grown; a plantation of ferns.

fernfreckled (fėrn-frek'ld), *a.* [Cf. *fernticle*.] Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferngale (fėrn'gāl), *n.* The sweet-fern, *Myrica Comptonia*.

ferniticle, fernitickle, *n.* See *fernticle*.

fernleaf (fėrn'lēf), *n.* A delicate rose-colored alga, *Callithamnion gracillimum*.

fern-owl (fėrn'oul), *n.* 1. Properly, a name of the common European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.—2. The short-eared owl or marsh-owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*. [Ireland.]

fern-seed (fėrn'sēd), *n.* The seed of a fern; collectively, the seed-like bodies constituting the spores of ferns: formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as the power of rendering a person carrying it invisible.

> We have the receipt of *fern-seed*; we walk invisible.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fernshaw (fėrn'shâ), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns.

> He bade me take the Gipsy mother,
> And set her telling some story or other
> Of hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw*.
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess.

fernsmund†, *n.* The flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

> *Fernsmund* is . . . an herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.
> *G. Markham*, Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

fernticle (fėrn'ti-kl), *n.* [Also *ferntickle, farnticle, farntickle, fantickle*; Sc. *ferniticle, fernitickle, fairntickle*, explained as 'a freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern.'] A freckle: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

fernticled (fėrn'ti-kld), *a.* Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferny (fėr'ni), *a.* [< *fern*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in or overgrown with ferns.

> See not ye that bonny road,
> That winds about the *fernie* brae?
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 111).
>
> The wild-buck bells from *ferny* brake.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 15.

2. Resembling or of the nature of a fern.

fernyere†, *n.* [ME., < *fern*[2] + *yere*, year.] A past year; particularly, the past year.

> Farewel al the snowgh of *ferne yere*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1176.
>
> Many tymes haue moeued the to thinke on thine ende,
> And how fele *ferngeres* are faren [gone] and so fewe to come. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 5.

ferocient†, *a.* [< L. *ferocien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ferocire*, be fierce, be ungovernable, < *ferox* (*feroc-*), fierce: see *ferocious*.] Fierce; savage; ferocious.

> Nothing so soon tames the madnesse of people as their own fierceness and extravagancy: which at length, as S. Cyprian observes, tires them by taking away their breath, and vainly exhausting their *ferocient* spirits.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 142.

ferocious (fę-rō'shus), *a.* [< L. *ferox* (*feroc-*), wild, bold, savage, fierce, < *ferus*, wild, savage, fierce (see *fierce*), + *-ous*.] 1. Of a fierce or cruel nature; savage; wild; rapacious: as, a *ferocious* disposition; *ferocious* savages; a *ferocious* lion.

> The room speedily became crammed to suffocation by Turcomans, whose curiosity was little short of *ferocious*.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity: as, a *ferocious* look.

> Slow rose a form, in majesty of mud;
> Shaking the horrors of his sable brows,
> And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 328.

=Syn. 1. Untamed, cruel, fell, ruthless, relentless, pitiless, merciless, brutal, inhuman, sanguinary, bloody, furious.

ferociously (fę-rō'shus-li), *adv.* In a fierce manner; fiercely; with ferocity or savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fę-rō'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ferocious; savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

> It [Christianity] has abated the *ferociousness* of war.
> *H. Blair*, Works, I. vi.

ferocity (fę-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *férocité* = Pr. *ferocitat* = Sp. *ferocidad* = Pg. *ferocidade* = It. *ferocità*, < L. *ferocita(t-)s*, fierceness, < *ferox* (*feroc-*), fierce: see *fierce*.] The quality of being ferocious; ferocious or fierce character or disposition; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty: as, the *ferocity* of barbarians.

> An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison*, Guardian.
>
> The atrocious opinions that were prevalent concerning the guilt of heresy produced in many minds an extreme and most active *ferocity*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

In pathetic contrast with the *ferocity* of vengeful Achilles is the tenderness with which Priam, Hecuba, and Andromache wail for their fallen one.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

The Turcomans display great fondness for dumb animals, and it was remarkable to see men of known *ferocity* exhibit the greatest tenderness to various pets.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiii.

=Syn. Savageness, barbarity, inhumanity, ruthlessness, mercilessness, brutality.

feroher (fe-rō'hėr), *n.* [Pahlavi (also written *frohar, feruer, ferver*), < Zend *fravashi*, of doubtful etymology.] 1. One of an order of beings, the life-principles or geniuses or tutelary spirits of living beings, believed in and reverenced by the ancient Persians, adherents of the Zoroastrian religion.—2. A name given, very questionably, to a symbol seen on monuments of ancient Persian origin, representing a winged circle, with or without a manlike figure in it, hovering over the head of a king or other person, and believed by some to represent his tutelary spirit.

Feroher.
(From Bonomi's "Nineveh and its Palaces.")

fer oligiste (fer ol-ē-zhēst'). [F.: *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron; *oligiste*, < Gr. *ὀλίγιστος*, superl. of *ὀλίγος*, few, little, small.] Anhydrous iron sesquioxid, otherwise called *hematite* or *specular iron ore*.

Feronia (fę-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [L., an old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patron of freedmen; a Sabine word.] 1. A genus of rutaceous plants allied to the orange, of a single species, *F. elephantum*, a native of tropical India and Java. It is a thorny tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers, and bears an acid fruit which is known as the *elephant-* or *wood-apple*. This is eaten, and used for jellies, and also as a medicine, in the same way as the nearly related bel, or Bengal quince. The tree exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, and the wood is used in house-building and for other purposes.
2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, or giving name to the *Feroniidæ*. It is synonymous in part with *Pœcilus* of Bonelli, in part with *Molops* of the same author. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects. *W. E. Leach*, 1817. [Obsolete.]

Feroniidæ† (fer-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feronia* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid beetles, taking name from the genus *Feronia*. Also *Feronidæ, Feronides*.

ferosh, *n.* See *ferash*.

ferour†, *n.* See *farrier*.

> A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is,
> Aueyner and *ferour* vndur hym I wys.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

ferous (fē'rus), *a.* [= F. *féroce* = Pr. *feroce* = Sp. Pg. *feroz* = It. *feroce*, < L. *ferus*, wild, savage: see *fierce*.] Wild; savage; feral. [Rare.]

> And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and, by domestical, to chace away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land. *Wilson*, James I.

-ferous. [< L. *-fer* + E. *-ous*: see *-fer*.] The terminal element, meaning 'bearing' or 'producing,' in some compound adjectives, with English nouns in *-fer* (and New Latin forms in *-fer* (also *-ferus*), m., *-fera*, f., *-ferum*, neut.): as, *coniferous*, cone-bearing; *bacciferous*, berry-producing; *auriferous*, gold-producing; *pestiferous*, pest-producing.

ferrage†, *n.* Same as *ferriage*.

> *Peage*. Monie paid for passage ouer sea, in a shippe, or ouer the water in a ferrie; *ferrage* pay. *Nomenclator*.

ferrandine†, **farrandine**† (fer'-, far'an-din), *n.* [Also *farrendine, farandain, farendone*, a stuff so called appar. on account of its color, < OF. *ferrandin*, iron-gray, < *ferrant, ferrand, ferant, ferand*, iron-gray (as a noun, an iron-gray horse, a horse in general), < *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous, farrier*.] A kind of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool or hair.

> I know a great Lady that cannot follow her Husband abroad to his Haunts, because her *Farrandine* is so ragged and greasy. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, v.
>
> With my taylor to buy a silk suit, . . . and, after long resolution of having nothing but black, I did buy a coloured silk *ferrandin*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 245.

The Lords . . . fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains;* which are part silk, part hair.
Fountainhall, Decisions, Supp., p. 2.

Ferrara, *n.* See *Andrea Ferrara.*

Ferrarese (fer-ä-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ferrara* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Ferrara in Italy, noted as the center of a school of Renaissance painting, or the former duchy of Ferrara.

Little known *Ferrarese* painters.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 119.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ferrara.

ferrary† (fer′a-ri), *n.* [< L. *ferraria*, an iron-mine, iron-works, fem. of *ferrarius*, of iron: see *farrier, farriery.*] The art of working in iron; iron-working.

And thus resolv'd to Lemnos she doth hie,
Where Vulcan workes in heavenly *ferrarie.*
Heywood, Troja Britannica, i. 1609.

ferrate (fer′āt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

ferray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray.*

ferre†, *adv.* and *a.* See *far*[1].

ferrean (fer′ē-an), *a.* [As *ferreous* + *-an.*] Same as *ferreous.*

ferrel (fer′el), *n.* See *ferrule*[2].

ferreous (fer′ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferreo*, < L. *ferreus*, made of iron, iron, < *ferrum*, iron.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of iron; made of iron.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, veyned here and there with a few magnetical and *ferreous* lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

2. In *entom.*, of a metallic-gray hue, like that of polished iron.

ferrer[1]†, *a.* and *adv. compar.* See *far*[1].

ferrer[2]†, *n.* See *farrier.*

ferrer[3]†, *n.* [ME., only in *barell ferrers*, pl. (prop. a compound), < *barell*, barrel, + *ferrer*, < OF. *ferriere*, a leathern bottle or bucket, < ML. **ferraria, ferreria* (also *ferrata, ferratum*), a bucket with iron hoops, fem. of L. *ferrarius*, of iron, < *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *farrier. Barell farraris* is translated in ML. as *cadi-ferreos*, i. e., in acc. *cados ferreos*, iron-bound casks.] A cask or barrel with iron hoops. [Prov. Eng.]

Barelle *ferrers* they broched and broghte theme the wyne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

ferrest†, *a.* and *adv. superl.* See *far*[1].

ferret[1] (fer′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ferrette;* < ME. *feret, ferette, fferet*, also *foret, forette, forytt*, later *furette* (the vowel *e* in first syllable is due to the lack of stress — the word being accented in ME. on the second syllable — or perhaps to simulation of L. *fera*, a wild animal) (= MD. *furet, foret, ferret, fret*, D. *fret* = G. *frett*, usually in dim. *frettchen*), < OF. *furet*, F. *furet* = It. *furetto*, < ML. *furetus*, also spelled *furectus* (also, after OF., *foretta*), a ferret, a dim. of the earlier ML. *furo(n-)*, a ferret (> OSp. *furon*, Sp. *huron* = Pg. *furão* = OF. *furon*, a ferret), these names, as well as ML. *furunculus, furuncus, furus*, being applied to the ferret and other animals of the weasel kind, in allusion to their slyness and craftiness, < L. *fur*, a thief, dim. *furunculus*, a petty thief. Cf. AS. *mearth*, a marten, glossed by ML. *furo(n-), furunculus*, and *furuncus.* The W. *ffured*, a ferret, which rests on *ffur*, wary, wily, crafty, wise, = Bret. *fur*, crafty, wise, may have been suggested (with its verb *ffuredu*, ferret out) by the E. and Rom. forms. Other alleged Celtic forms do not appear.] **1.** An artificial albinotic variety of the fitch or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris* or *fœtidus*, said to be of African origin, about 14 inches long, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, with red or pink eyes, bred in confinement in Europe and America to kill rats, rabbits, and other vermin or small game living in holes, into which its lithe, slender, and sinuous body readily enters. The ferret is also called *Putorius furo*, and is by some considered a species; it is now known only as a domesticated animal. It is a near relative of the stoat or ermine and the weasel, as well as of the polecat. See these words, and *Mustelidæ, Putorius.*

Ferret (*Putorius furo*).

As from the Berries in the Winter's night
The Keeper drawes his *Ferret* (flesht to bite).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. In *glass-manuf.*, the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

ferret[1] (fer′et), *v. t.* [< ME. **fereten, fyrretten*, < OF. *fureter*, F. *fureter*, hunt with a ferret, ferret, search, ransack, = It. *ferettare, furettare* (obs.), ferret or hunt in holes, grope, fumble; from the noun.] **1.** To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the rabbit.

With an ottyr spare ryuer none ne ponde,
With hem that *fyrrettyth* robbe conyngherthys [rabbit-burrows]. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

Having received sundry complaints against these invisible workmen, I ordered the proper officer of my court to *ferret* them out of their respective caves, and bring them before me. *Addison*, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Hence — **2.** Figuratively, to search out by perseverance and cunning: commonly followed by *out:* as, to *ferret out* a secret.

The Inquisition *ferreted out* and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race [the Moorish]. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xx.

If they *ferret* the mystery *out* of one hole they run it to cover in another. *The Century*, XXVII. 926.

3. To search (a place). [Rare.]

Sound round the Cels of th' Ocean dradly-deep;
Measure the Mountains snowie tops and steep;
Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

4†. To worry, as a ferret does his prey.

I'll fer him, and firk him, and *ferret* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

5. To hunt with ferrets: as, to *ferret* rats with trained ferrets.

ferret[2] (fer′et), *n.* [< It. *fioretto*, a little flower, flower-work upon lace or embroidery, coarse ferret-silk, = F. *fleuret*, floret-silk, dim. of It. *fiore* = F. *fleur*, a flower: see *floret, flower.*] Originally, a silk tape or narrow ribbon used for fastening or lacing; now, a narrow worsted or cotton ribbon used for binding, for shoe-strings, etc., and also, when dyed in bright colors, for cockades, rosettes, etc.

"We have a small account against you at the store, some pins and *ferret*, I believe," said Deacon Penrose; "hope you will call and settle before you leave."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

ferreter (fer′et-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a ferret in catching or killing rats, rabbits, and other vermin. — **2.** One who pries into the private affairs of others for the purpose of unearthing secrets, or of bringing anything to light. *Johnson.*

ferreting (fer′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ferret*[1], *v.*] The sport of hunting with ferrets.

ferretto (fe-ret′ō), *n.* [It. *ferretto* (*di Spagna*, of Spain), dim. of *ferro*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous.*] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in coloring glass. — **Spanish ferretto**, a rich reddish brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Weale.*

ferriage (fer′i-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feriage, ferrage;* < ME. *feriage, feryage;* < *ferry* + *-age.*] **1.** Conveyance over a stream or other water by a ferry-boat or other similar means of transport; the act or business of ferrying.

"In feith," seide Merlin, "ther-in is no pereile, but other to aske a lustinge or elles the *feriage.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

2. Provision for ferrying; means of crossing a stream or other water by ferrying: as, inadequate *ferriage;* the *ferriage* of the river is neglected. — **3.** The price charged for ferrying: as, the *ferriage* has been reduced.

But first he placed the needful obolus,
The *ferriage* of the dead, beneath her tongue;
Her spirit else had wandered by the Styx
An hundred years among the wretched ghosts.
R. H. Stoddard, The Fisher and Charon.

ferric (fer′ik), *a.* [= F. *ferrique*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous.*] Pertaining to or extracted from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the quadrivalent condition. A *ferric compound* is one in which the iron enters as a sexivalent radical (consisting of two quadrivalent atoms). These compounds are often called sesqui-compounds: as, iron *sesquichlorid* (Fe_2Cl_6), and iron *sesquioxid* (Fe_2O_3). — **Ferric acid**, an acid of iron (H_2FeO_4), never obtained in the free state. A few salts of this acid are known, and are called ferrates. — **Ferric salts**, salts in which iron is considered as quadrivalent, and two atoms of iron form a sexivalent radical, as Fe_2Cl_6.

ferricalcite (fer-i-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ite*[2].] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large proportion (from 7 to 14 per cent.) of iron.

ferricyanic (fer′i-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.* Cf. *ferrocyanic.*] Related to or containing ferricyanogen. — **Ferricyanic acid**, $H_3FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanide of lead with sulphuric acid, forming brown crystals which have an astringent taste.

ferricyanide (fer-i-sī′a-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferricyan-ic* + *-ide*[1]. Cf. *ferrocyanide.*] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferricyanogen.

ferricyanogen (fer′i-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyanogen*, q. v.] A hexad radical, $(FeC_6N_6)_2$.

ferrier[1]† (fer′i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *ferriour;* < *ferry* + *-er*[1].] A ferryman.

Also if any boteman or *ferriour* be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or ferisge then is ordained. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

ferrier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farrier.*

ferriery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farriery. Bp. Lowth.*

ferriferous (fe-rif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing iron or ores of iron. — **Ferriferous rocks**, rocks containing iron ore.

ferril†, (fer′il), *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*[2].

ferrilite (fer′i-līt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] Ragstone.

ferrite (fer′īt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A term proposed by Vogelsang to include indeterminable mineral substances of a reddish color, frequently observed in certain igneous rocks when they are examined in thin sections under the microscope. They probably consist in most cases of hydrous oxid of iron.

ferrivorous (fe-riv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *vorare*, devour.] Iron-eating. [Rare.]

The idiot at Ostend . . . died at last in consequence of his appetite for iron. . . . This poor creature was really *ferrivorous.* *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxviii.

ferro-. An element in some compounds, representing the Latin *ferrum*, iron: used in chemistry to denote derivation from iron.

ferrocyanic (fer′ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the tetrad radical FeC_6N_6. Also *ferroprussic.* — **Ferrocyanic acid**, $H_4FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferrocyanides with sulphuric acid.

ferrocyanide (fer-ō-sī′a-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferrocyan-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferrocyanogen. *Potassium ferrocyanide*, or *yellow prussiate of potash*, is commercially the most important ferrocyanide, being the starting-point for the production of all the cyanogen compounds. It is prepared by fusing in iron pots potassium carbonate, various sorts of animal refuse, as bone, hair, blood, etc., and iron-filings. The fused mass is digested with water, and the yellow prussiate of potash separated by crystallization. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and is used in the arts.

ferrocyanogen (fer′ō-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyanogen*, q. v.] A tetravalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, consisting of six cyanogen radicals united with one atom of iron. Ferrocyanides may be regarded as compounds of this radical with a base.

ferrom†, *adv.* [ME., also *ferrum*, a var. (as if dat.) of *ferren, feorren*, far; in phr. *a ferrom, o ferrom*, prop. comp. *a-ferrom*, var. of *aferren, aferre, afer, afar:* see *afar.*] Far. — **A ferrom**†, afar.

I my self have seen o *Ferrom* in that See, as thonghe it hadde ben a gret Yle fulle of Trees and Buscaylle, fulle of Thornes and Breres, gret plentee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 271.

ferromagnetic (fer′ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *magnetic.*] Paramagnetic; behaving like iron in a magnetic field. See *diamagnetic.*

Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either *ferromagnetic* or diamagnetic.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241.

ferromanganese (fer′ō-mang′ga-nēz), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *manganese.*] A variety of white pig-iron containing a relatively large amount of carbon, from 3½ to 6 per cent., and over 25 per cent. of manganese. It is largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

ferronière (fe-rō-niär′), *n.* [F.; cf. *feronnier*, an ironmonger, etc., < *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron.] A chain of gold, usually set with jewels, worn on the head by women.

Her [Lady Blessington's] hair is dressed close to her head, and parted on her forehead by a *feronière* of turquoises. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 96.

ferroprussiate (fer-ō-prus′iāt), *n.* [< *ferroprussic* + *-ate.*] A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.

ferroprussic (fer-ō-prus'ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *prussic*.] Same as *ferrocyanic*.

ferrosoferric (fe-rō-sō-fer'ik), *a.* [< L. as if **ferrosus* (< *ferrum*, iron) + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, a term applied to those iron compounds in which three iron atoms form a nucleus or radical which is octivalent, as magnetic oxid of iron, Fe_3O_4.

ferrotellurite (fer-ō-tel'ū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *tellurite*.] A little-known mineral from Colorado, occurring in delicate tufts of minute yellow crystals: it is supposed to be a tellurate of iron.

ferrotype (fer'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + Gr. *τυπος*, impression.] A kind of positive photograph, so called because the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enameled iron or tin; a tintype. The plate is exposed in the camera and then developed in the ordinary way.

ferrotyper (fer'ō-tī-pėr), *n.* One who makes ferrotypes; a photographer who makes a specialty of ferrotypes.

This is the camera, and the only one, for the *ferrotyper*.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 568.

ferrous (fer'us), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the bivalent condition: contrasted with *ferric* (which see).

It is necessary to ascertain whether the quantity of acetic acid present is sufficient to keep the *ferrous* acetate in solution. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 327.

Ferrous compounds, those compounds in which the basic radical is a single bivalent atom of iron, as ferrous oxid, FeO. Also called *iron protoxid*.

The *ferrous compounds* whose radical is a single bivalent atom of iron. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos.

ferruginated (fe-rö'ji-nā-ted), *a.* [See *ferruginous*.] Having the color or properties of iron-rust.

ferrugineous (fer-ö-jin'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferruginea*, < L. *ferrugineus*: see *ferruginous*.] Same as *ferruginous*.

Hence they are cold, hot, sweet, stinking, purgative, diuretick or *ferrugineous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

ferruginous (fe-rö'ji-nus), *a.* [= F. *ferrugineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferruginoso*, < L. as if **ferruginosus*, equiv. to *ferruginus*, commonly *ferrugineus*, of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, of an iron taste, < *ferrugo* (*ferrugin-*), iron-rust, the color of iron-rust: see *ferrugo*.] 1. Of the color of iron-rust; light reddish brown.—2. Of the nature of or containing iron.

By this means I found the German spa to retain a little acidity, even here at London; but more than one of our own *ferruginous* springs did not, even upon this trial, appear to have any. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 814.

ferrugo (fe-rö'gō), *n.* [L., iron-rust, the color of iron-rust, < *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *ærugo*, *albugo*.] In *bot.*, a disease of plants commonly called *rust* (which see). It is caused by fungi of the family *Uredineæ*, and especially of its largest genus, *Puccinia*. *Imp. Dict.* [Not used.]

ferrule[1]†, *n.* See *ferule*[1].

ferrule[2], **ferule**[2] (fer'il or -ōl), *n.* [Corrupt forms, simulating in the term. the word *ferule*[1], and in the first syllable the L. *ferrum*, iron; formerly *ferrel*, *ferril*, earlier *verril*, *verrel*, *verel*, *virole*, *vyrole* (see *virole*); < OF. *virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, etc., a ferrule, F. *virole* = Sp. *birola* = Pg. *virola*, a ferrule, < ML. *virola*, a ring, a bracelet, equiv. to L. *viriola*, a little bracelet, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet, armlet (> It. *viera*, a ferrule, iron ringbolt), < *viere*, twist, bind around, > *vitta*, a fillet, band, akin to E. *with*[2], *withy*, q. v.] 1. A ring or cap of metal put on a column, post, or staff, as on the lower end of a cane or an umbrella, to strengthen it or prevent it from wearing or splitting.

The *ferrel* of his stick
Trying the mortar's temper 'tween the chinks
Of some new shop a-building.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. A ring sliding on the shaft of a spear and holding firmly to it the long tangs of the head; also, a ring or socket protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft. The latter was also used as a weapon, or, when of a chisel form, as a tool. Compare *celt*[2].—3. In steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.—4. The frame of a slate.—5. Anything like a ferrule (in sense 1) in form or position.

A *ferule* of new bone formation, which is attached, above and below the breach, to the sound bone.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 123.

Split ferrule, a device for strengthening a fishing-rod at the weakest point, where the ferrule joins the wood.

ferruled (fer'öld or -ild), *a.* Fitted or furnished with a ferrule. *Carlyle*.

ferruminate (fe-rö'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ferruminated*, ppr. *ferruminating*. [< L. *ferruminatus*, pp. of *ferruminare*, cement, solder, < *ferrumen*, cement, solder, glue, < *ferrum*, iron.] To unite or solder, as metals. [Rare.]

ferrumination (fe-rö-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ferruminatio*(*n-*), < *ferruminare*: see *ferruminate*.] The soldering or uniting of metals. [Rare.]

ferrum jaculi (fer'um jak'ū-lī). In *her.*, same as *pheon*.

ferry (fer'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ferried*, ppr. *ferrying*. [< ME. *ferien*, carry, convey, convey in a boat, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, esp. convey in a boat, = OHG. *ferian*, MHG. *vern* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, convey in a boat, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by boat, row; orig. caus. of AS. *faran* (= Goth. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*[1].] I. *trans.* To carry or transport over a contracted body of water, as a river or strait, in a boat or other floating conveyance plying between opposite shores.

The lombe ther, with-outen apotteȝ blake,
Hatȝ *feryed* thyder hys fayre flote.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 945.

Over this river we were *ferried*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 133.

They themselves, once *ferried* o'er the wave
That parts us, are emancipate and loos'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 38.

II. *intrans.* To pass over water in a boat.

They *ferry* over this Lethean sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.
Milton, P. L., ii. 604.

ferry (fer'i), *n.*; pl. *ferries* (-iz). [< ME. *fery* = D. *veer* = MHG. *ver*, *vere*, G. *fähre* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, a ferry; cf. OHG. *ferjo*, *fero*, MHG. *verje*, *verge*, *vere*, G. *ferge*, a ferryman, boatman; from the verb.] 1. A boat or raft in which passengers and goods are conveyed over a river or other contracted body of water; a wherry.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*.
Addison.

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers and goods.

I . . . came to a little towne hard by the *ferry* where we were transported into the Ile of France.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 24.

And I'll give ye a silver pound
To row us o'er the *ferry*.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

3. A provision for the regular conveyance by boat or raft of passengers and goods across a river or other body of water between opposite shores: as, to establish a *ferry*; also, the legal right to maintain such a conveyance, and to charge reasonable toll for the service.

ferry-boat (fer'i-bōt), *n.* [< ME. *feryboot*, < *fery*, ferry, + *boot*, boat.] A vessel or boat moved by steam, sails, oars or sweeps, a towline, or the force of a current, used to convey passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., across a river, harbor, or other contracted waterway between opposite shores.

And there went over a *ferry boat* to carry over the king's household, and to do what he thought good.
2 Sam. xix. 18.

ferry-bridge (fer'i-brij), *n.* 1. A ferry-boat or scow used for transport over water.—2. The landing-stage or platform of a ferry, hinged at one end to the wharf, the other end being raised or lowered to the level of the incoming boat. [U. S.]

ferryman (fer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *ferrymen* (-men). [Formerly also *ferriman*; < *ferry* + *man*.] One who keeps or plies a ferry.

I pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that sour *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Their ceremonies performed, they laid the corps in a boat, to be wafted over Acherusia, a lake on the South of the city, by one only whom they call Charon; which gave to Orpheus the invention of his infernall *ferri-man*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 105.

ferry-master (fer'i-mȧs″tėr), *n.* 1. A superintendent of a ferry; a person in charge of a ferry-station.—2. A collector of ferriage-money.

The passage at the *ferry-master's* window was jammed . . . with women asking . . . when the soldiers would be over. *New York Tribune*, May 29, 1862.

fers[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fierce*. *Chaucer*.

fers[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fierce*, *fierche*, *fierge*, ML. *fercia*, *ferzia*, *farcia*, < Pers. *farzīn* (> Ar. *farzīn*, *farzān*), the name of the queen at chess (*shatranj*).] The queen at chess.

I shulde han pleyd the bet at ches,
And kept my *fers* the bet therby.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 669.

fersh†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fresh*.

ferter†, *n.* See *fereter*.

ferter†, *v. t.* [ME. *ferteren*; < *ferter*, *n.*] To inclose in a shrine.

And bar thir bannes [these bones] menshelye
And *fertered* thaim at a munrye.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 143.

ferth†, *a.* A variant of *fourth*. *Chaucer*.

ferther†, **ferthest**†, *adv.* and *a.* Obsolete spellings of *further*, *furthest*.

ferthing†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farthing*.

fertile (fėr'til), *a.* [Formerly also *fertil*; < OF. *fertile*, F. *fertile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fertil* = It. *fertile*, < L. *fertilis*, fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing or producing abundantly, as of vegetable growth, and sometimes of offspring; productive; fruitful: with *of* or *in* before the thing produced: as, *fertile* soil; a *fertile* breed of animals; a land *fertile of* wheat, or *fertile in* soldiers as well as supplies.

Their [martyrs'] . . . blood is like the morning deaw,
To make more *fertil* all the Churches field.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 24.

The earth obey'd, and straight
Opening her *fertile* womb, teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures.
Milton, P. L., vii. 454.

A reforming age is always *fertile of* impostors.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. Productive mentally; fruitful in intellectual activity; inventive; ingenious: as, a *fertile* brain or imagination; a mind *fertile* in resources.

A mind so *fertile* as his [Warren Hastings's], and so little restrained by conscientious scruples, speedily discovered several modes of relieving the financial embarrassments of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Fruiting, or capable of producing fruit; having a perfect pistil: as, a *fertile* flower.

The common pea is perfectly *fertile* when its flowers are protected from the visits of insects.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 160.

(*b*) Capable of fertilizing, as an anther with well-developed pollen.—4. Causing production; fertilizing; promoting fecundity: as, *fertile* showers; *fertile* thoughts; a *fertile* suggestion.

The cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath . . . tilled with . . . good store of *fertile* sherris, that he is become very hot and valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Adversity is far more *fertile* than Prosperity.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 57.

5. In *bee-keeping*, in a fertilized state; pregnant. See the extract.

Another word which has been changed somewhat in its meaning . . . is the word *fertile*. . . . It is now used by writers on bee-keeping to signify pregnant.
Phin, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

=**Syn. 1.** *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful*.

fertilely (fėr'til-li), *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

Who, being grown to man's age, as our own eyes may judge, could not but *fertily* requite his Father's Fatherly education. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 155.

fertileness (fėr'til-nes), *n.* Same as *fertility*.

According to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

fertilisable, **fertilisation**, etc. See *fertilizable*, etc.

fertilitate† (fėr-til'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *fertility* + *-ate*[2].] To make fertile; fertilize; impregnate.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded for many weeks after. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

fertility (fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fertilité* = Pr. *fertilitat* = Sp. *fertilidad* = Pg. *fertilidade* = It. *fertilità*, < L. *fertilita*(*t-*)*s*, fruitfulness, < *fertilis*, fruitful: see *fertile*.] 1. The state of being fertile or fruitful; the quality of producing in abundance; fecundity; productiveness: as, the *fertility* of land, or (more rarely) of a breed of animals, a race of men, or an individual.

The *fertility*, or, as it may perhaps better be called, the productiveness, of a plant depends on the number of capsules produced, and on the number of seeds which these contain. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 313.

2. Prolific invention; abundance of resources; mental affluence: as, the *fertility* of genius or imagination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

We cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and *fertility* of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

fertilizable (fėr′ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *fertilize* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being fertilized or made productive, as land.—2. Susceptible of fecundation or impregnation, as the ovules of plants, or as perfect female insects or their eggs.

The neuters of Polistes gallica are distinguished from the perfect *fertilizable* females. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 384.

Mr. Darwin's inquiries have shown how generally the fertilization of plants is due to the agency of insects; and how certain plants, being *fertilizable* only by insects of a certain structure, are limited to regions inhabited by insects of this structure. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 105.

Also spelled *fertilisable.*

fertilization (fėr″ti-li-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fertilisation* = Pg. *fertilização;* as *fertilize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act or process of rendering land fertile, fruitful, or productive.

The Egyptians depend entirely upon their river for the *fertilization* of the soil. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 2.

2. Fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants; specifically, in *bot.*, the process by which the pollen reaches and acts upon the ovules, and assures the production of fruit; also, the analogous process in cryptogams.

Fertilization, as ordinarily understood, only differs in the two conjugating bodies being unlike—that is, in their having undergone differentiation into antherozoid and oospore, the male and female bodies respectively. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 599.

Also spelled *fertilisation.*

Close fertilization. See *close*[2].

fertilization-tube (fėr″ti-li-zā′shon-tūb), *n.* In fungi of the family *Peronosporeæ*, the beak-like tube which is put out by the antheridium and penetrates into the oögoninm, conveying the protoplasm of the antheridium to the oösphere.

fertilize (fėr′ti-līz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *fertilized*, ppr. *fertilizing.* [= F. *fertiliser* = Sp. Pg. *fertilizar* = It. *fertilizzare;* as *fertile* + *-ize.*] 1. To make fertile; enrich, as soil; make fruitful or productive, in general; fecundate: as, to *fertilize* land, the imagination, etc.

A translator of rare competence, Mr. Hastie is also so indefatigable as apparently to have determined not to rest till he has turned the *fertilising* stream of German thought upon every field of philosophical inquiry which his countrymen have been cultivating with modest means—and but moderate success. *Mind*, XIII. 130.

2. In *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

Here and there great bunches of flowers hang down, breaking out abruptly from the stems of tall palms for the benefit of the *fertilising* visits of the large lustrous butterflies. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The word *fertilize* is employed as equivalent to impregnate [in bee-keeping]. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

Also spelled *fertilise.*

fertilizer (fėr′ti-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic: as, guano is a powerful *fertilizer.* Also spelled *fertiliser.*

fertily†, *adv.* Fertilely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ferula (fer′ö-lą), *n.;* pl. *ferulæ* (-lē). [L., a rod, staff, walking-stick, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel: see *ferule*[1].] 1†. A rod; a ferule. —2. A leading-staff, baton of command or authority, scepter, or the like, especially the scepter of some ancient and Eastern dominions, as that of the Byzantine empire, Hungary, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot.*, an umbelliferous genus of about 60 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and central Asia, and very nearly allied to *Peucedanum.* They are generally tall, coarse plants with dissected leaves, and many of the Asiatic species yield strongly scented gum resins, used in medicine. *F. Narthex*, *F. Scorodosma*, and *F. alliacea* yield the gum asafetida. Gum galbanum is the product of *F. galbaniflua*, *F. rubricaulis*, and *F. Schair.* *F. Sumbul* furnishes the sumbul or muskroot of commerce. *F. communis*, the giant fennel of Europe, and some other species, are occasionally cultivated as ornamental foliage-plants. There are four or five species in the United States, on the Pacific coast, which are referred to this genus. Most of them have large resinous roots.

ferulaceous (fer-ö-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *ferulaceus*, made of or resembling giant fennel (or to a cane), < *ferula*, a rod, cane, giant fennel, etc.: see *ferule*[1].] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed: as, *ferulaceous* plants.

ferulæ, *n.* Plural of *ferula.*

ferular† (fer′ö-lär), *n.* [As if < LL. *ferularis*, adj., of or belonging to giant fennel, but equiv. to and prob. intended for L. *ferula*, a rod, ferule: see *ferula.*] A ferule.

We have only scapt the *ferular* to come under the fescu of an Imprimatur. *Milton*, Areopagitica (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Fists and *ferulars*, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools. *Hartlib*, Reformation of Schools, p. 13.

ferule[1] (fer′öl or -il), *n.* [Formerly also *ferrule;* = F. *férule* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferula* = Dan. *ferle* = Sw. *ferla*, < L. *ferula*, a rod, whip, walking-stick, cane, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel, < *ferire*, strike.] 1†. A reed; a cane.

Yf we have the brere
Or *ferule*, after harveat whenne oon with
The nyght is day, lette cutte hem of right nere
The grounde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

2. A cane, rod, or flat piece of wood, as a ruler, used for the punishment of children in schools by striking some part of the body, particularly the palm of the hand.

As boys that slink
From *ferule* and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

ferule[1] (fer′öl or -il), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *feruled*, ppr. *feruling.* [< *ferule*[1], *n.*] To punish with a ferule.

I shoulde tel tales out of the schoole, and bee *ferruled* for my faults or hyssed at for a blab, yf I layde al the orders open before your eyes. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse, p. 24.

ferule[2], *n.* See *ferrule*[2].

fervence† (fėr′vens), *n.* [< OF. *fervence* = Pg. *fervença, fervencia:* see *fervency.*] Heat; fervency.

The sun himself, when he darts rayes lascivious,
Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence*.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

fervency (fėr′ven-si), *n.;* pl. *fervencies* (-siz). [= It. *fervenza*, < L. as if **ferventia*, < *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere:* see *fervent.*] 1. The state of being fervent or hot; burning or glowing warmth: as, the *fervency* of the sun's rays.—2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; fervor; animated zeal.

When they meet with such collusion, they cannot be blam'd though they hee transported with the zeale of truth to a well heated *fervencie*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The *fervencies* of a Hebrew prophet. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

fervent (fėr′vent), *a.* [< ME. *fervent*, < OF. *fervent, fervant*, F. *fervent* = Pr. *fervent, ferven* = Sp. *ferviente* = Pg. It. *fervente*, < L. *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere*, boil, ferment, glow, rage. Hence also (from L. *fervere*) E. *fervid, fervor, ferment.*] 1. Hot; burning; glowing: as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* rays.

Northwarde of *fervent* grounde, southward of colde,
And enter both of hilly laude thai wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 Pet. iii. 10.

2. Ardent; warmly earnest; animated; eager; vehement: as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

A union form'd, as mine with thee, . . .
May be as *fervent* in degree . . .
As that of true fraternal love.
Cowper, To the Rev. Mr. Unwin.

Mr. Moore confesses that his friend was no very *fervent* admirer of Shakspeare. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

=Syn. 2. Eager, zealous, fervid, impassioned.

fervently (fėr′vent-li), *adv.* 1. Burningly; fervidly.

It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 116.

2. With warmth of feeling; with earnest zeal; ardently; eagerly; vehemently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, always labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. Col. iv. 12.

He, praying to the goddess *fervently*,
Felt her good help. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 167.

ferventness (fėr′vent-nes), *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal; fervor. [Rare.]

Come vnto me with fayth and aske in the *feruentnesse* of aoule. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, i., sig. G, 3.

fervescent (fėr-ves′ent), *a.* [= Pg. *fervescente*, < L. *fervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervescere*, begin to boil or glow, grow hot, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.* Cf. *effervescent.*] Growing hot.

fervid (fėr′vid), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fervido*, < L. *fervidus*, glowing, hot, burning, fiery, vehement, < *fervere*, boil, glow: see *fervent.*] 1. Burning; glowing; hot: as, *fervid* heat; the *fervid* sands.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays.
Milton, P. L., v. 301.

A flower of the tropics, such as appeared to have sprung passionately out of the soil, the very weeds of which would be *fervid* and spicy. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vi.

I cannot sleep! My *fervid* brain
Calls up the vanished Past again.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i.

2. Vehement; eager; impassioned: as, *fervid* zeal; a *fervid* glance.

Ah me! the sweet infus'd desires,
The *fervid* wishes, holy fires,
Which thus a melted heart refine,
Such are his, and such be mine.
Parnell, Happy Man.

Every inch of ground was defended by the same *fervid* valor by which it had originally been won.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 7.

Miss Rossetti . . . is a poet of a profound and serious cast, whose lips part with the breathing of a *fervid* spirit within. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 281.

=Syn. Fiery, glowing.

fervidity (fėr-vid′i-ti), *n.* [< *fervid* + *-ity.*] Heat; fervency. *Johnson.*

fervidly (fėr′vid-li), *adv.* Hotly; with glowing warmth.

fervidness (fėr′vid-nes), *n.* Warmth of feeling; fervor; zeal.

For though the person [Malchus] was wholly unworthy of so gracious a cure, yet, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

fervor, fervour (fėr′vor), *n.* [< ME. *fervor, fervour*, < OF. *fervor, fervour*, F. *ferveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fervor* = It. *fervore*, < L. *fervor* (*fervōr-*), a boiling or raging heat, heat, vehemence, passion, < *fervere*, boil, be hot: see *fervent.*] 1. Heat or warmth.

When his brain once feels
The stirring *fervour* of the wine ascend.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The earth then burnt with the violent *fervour*, never refreshed with rain. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 75.

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day. *Waller.*

2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; impassioned earnestness: as, the *fervor* of enthusiasm.

This *fervour* of holy desire. *Cowper*, Simple Trust.

No artificial *fervors* of phrase can make the charm work backward, to kindle the mind of writer or reader.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

fesapo (fe-sā′pō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism originally called *fapesmo* (which see). The name was successively changed to *fempasmo*, *fesmapo*, and *fesapo.* See *mood*[2].

fesaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pheasant. Chaucer.*

Fescennine (fes′e-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Fescenninus*, pertaining to Fescennia (pl. *Fescennini, Fescennina*, sc. *versus, carmina*, Fescennine verses), < *Fescennia*, also *Fescennium*, a city in Etruria.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of ancient Fescennia in Italy: specifically applied to a class of verses. See phrase below.

A merry oration in the *Fescennine* manner, interspersed with secret history, raillery, and sarcasm.
Amhurst, Terræ Filius, 1721.

Satire, in its origin—I mean in the rude *fescennine* farce, from which the idea of this poem was taken—was a mere extemporaneous jumble of mirth and ill-nature.
Bp. Hurd, On Epistolary Writings.

At this hour [evening] the seat was as in a theatre, but the words of the actors were of a nature somewhat too *Fescennine* for the public. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 457.

Fescennine verses, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to amuse the audience: a style which originated at Fescennia, an Etruscan city, and became popular at Rome.

II. *n.* A song of licentious or scurrilous character, popular in ancient Italy.

fescue (fes′kū), *n.* [Formerly also *fescu, feskue;* a corruption of *festue*, q. v.] 1†. A straw, wire, pin, or slender stick used to point out the letters to children when learning to read. See first extract under *ferular.*

Ay, do but put
A *fescue* in her fist, and you shall see her
Take a new lesson out, and be a good wench.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

In the good old days of *fescues*, abisselfas, and ampersants, terms which used to be familiar in this country during the Revolutionary war, and which lingered in some of our country schools for a few years afterward.
Georgia Scenes, p. 73.

2†. A plectrum with which a lyre or dulcimer is played.

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon
Thy hollow harp. *Chapman*, Homeric Hymn to Apollo.

3†. The style or straight rod by which the shadow is cast in sun-dials of certain forms, as in those set upon upright walls. See *sun-dial.*

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.
Middleton (?), Puritan, iv. 2.

4. Fescue-grass. See *Festuca*.

> The father panting woke, and oft, as dawn
> Aroused the black republic on his elms,
> Sweeping the frothfly from the *fescue*, brush'd
> Thro' the dim meadow. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

fescue† (fes'kū), *v. t.* [< *fescue*, *n.*] To use a fescue in teaching pupils to read.

> A Minister that cannot be trusted to pray in his own words without being chew'd to, and *fescu'd* to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson, should as little be trusted to Preach. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

fescue-grass (fes'kū-gras), *n.* The species of *Festuca*, a genus of grasses. See *Festuca*.

feselt, *n.* Same as *fasel*[2].

fesiciant, fesisient, *n.* Obsolete forms of *physician*. *Chaucer*.

fess[1], *n.* See *fesse*.

fess[2] (fes), *n.* [< Turk. *fes:* see *fez*.] A cap of cloth or felt, often embroidered, made in Russia, near the Black Sea.

fesse, fess[1] (fes), *n.* [< OF. *fesse*, a fesse, F. *faisse* and *fasce*, < L. *fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] 1. A small fagot. [Prov. Eng., only in the form *fess*.]—2. In *her.*, a bearing always considered as one of the ordinaries, bounded by two horizontal lines drawn across the field which regularly contain between them one third of the escutcheon. This width, however, seems excessive unless when the fesse is charged with other bearing; therefore when plain it is often made narrower.

Argent, a Fesse Gules.

> I can't recollect the least morsel of a *fess* or chevron of the Boynets. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 476.

Fesse angled, the fesse modified by having its direction broken and one half or a large part lifted higher than the rest, while retaining its horizontal direction. See *fesse rectangled, acute-angled*, etc.—**Fesse archy, fesse bowed,** a bearing like the fesse, but slightly arched upward.—**Fesse arrondi,** a fesse whose edges are broken by large, shallow, convex curves. The blazon should specify how many concave curves there are, and whether they are on both sides or not. Also called *fesse gored*.—**Fesse bottony,** a fesse having in the middle a rounded projection at top and also at bottom, so that it resembles a fesse combined with a central disk. Also called *fesse pommetty* and *fesse nowy*.—**Fesse checky,** a fesse charged with checkers in not less than three rows and in two alternating tinctures.—**Fesse demi,** a bearing representing half a fesse. It must be mentioned in the blazon whether the dexter or sinister half is borne.—**Fesse double-beveled,** a fesse bent at each end, having usually one of the ends bent upward and the other bent downward.—**Fesse fimbriated,** a fesse having a narrow fimbriation which is continued all round, across the ends as well as along the top and bottom boundary, so that it resembles a fesse surmounted by a fesse couped.—**Fesse rectangled,** the break between the upper and the under part of the broken fesse if formed by right angles.—**In fesse,** lying in the direction of the fesse—that is, horizontally across the middle of the field: said of any bearing so placed.—**Per fesse,** or **party per fesse,** divided in the direction of the fesse—that is, by a horizontal line, or by a broken or varied line in a general horizontal direction.

fesse-point (fes'point), *n.* In *her.*, the central point of the escutcheon—that is, the middle of a horizontal line in fesse: same as *cœur*. See cut under *center*.

fessewise (fes'wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *per fesse* or *in fesse*.

fessitude† (fes'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **fessitudo*, < *fessus*, weary, tired, fatigued: see *fatigue*.] Weariness. *Coles*, 1717.

fest[1] (fest), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fast*[1].

fest[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fist*[1]. *Chaucer*.

festal (fes'tal), *a.* [= OF. *festal*, < L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; hence, joyous; gay; jubilant: as, a *festal* air or look.

> Life figures itself to me as a *festal* or funereal procession. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

> O for *festal* dainties spread,
> Like my bowl of milk and bread.
> *Whittier*, Barefoot Boy.

> At Sutri there is a very noble one [amphitheater] cut out of the tufa rock, which was no doubt used by that people for *festal* representations long before Rome attempted anything of the kind.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Festal use. See *ferial use*, under *ferial*.

festally (fes'tal-i), *adv.* In a festal manner; joyfully; merrily.

> The chapel bell on the engine sounded most *festally* on that sunny Sunday. *The Century*, XXVII. 27.

feste†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*. *Chaucer*.

fester[1] (fes'tèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster;* < ME. *fester, festyr*, < OF. *festre* (also in variously corrupted forms, *feste, feske, fesque, flestre, flette, fautre, flautre*), earlier *fistle*, = Sp. *fístola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola*, < L. *fistula*, a sort of ulcer, fistula: see *fistula*, of which *fester*[1] is simply another form derived through the OF. The same terminal change (L. *-tula*, > OF. F. *-tre*, > E. *-ter*) appears also in *chapter, chapiter*, and (in the French forms) *apostle, epistle*. In previous dictionaries the etymology of *fester* has been erroneously given, the most common explanation being based upon the verb, which is assumed to be a variant of *foster*[1]: a fester being regarded, in this view, as a 'nourished,' fed, and hence 'matured' boil or tumor.] 1. An ulcer; a rankling sore; a small purulent tumor; more particularly, a superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in vesicles of irregular figure and extent. *Quain*.

> Nade I bene [had I not been] baptyzed in water and salt,
> This ferdly *fester* wolde never me froo.
> *Nugæ Poeticæ* (ed. Halliwell), p. 85.

2. The act of festering or rankling.

> The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *Is. Taylor*.

fester[1] (fes'tèr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster;* < ME. *festren, feestren*, < OF. *festrir*, ulcerate, gangrene, fester, < *festre*, an ulcer, fester: see *fester*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become a fester; generate purulent matter, as a wound; suppurate; ulcerate.

> So *festered* aren hus wondes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 83.

> Though this wounde be closed above, yet it *feastreth* byneth, and is full of mater. *Palsgrave*.

> Wounds immedicable
> Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 621.

2. To become corrupt; generate rottenness; rot.

> Canal Street, the centre and pride of New Orleans, takes its name from the slimy old moat that once *festered* under the palisade wall of the Spanish town.
> *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

3. To become more and more virulent; rankle, as a feeling of resentment or hatred.

> 'Twixt him and me
> Long time has *fester'd* an old enmity.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 1.

> I must bear with infirmities until they *fester* into crimes.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to fester: as, exposure *festers* a wound.—2. To cause to rankle, as a feeling of resentment.

> And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston*.

fester[2]† (fes'tèr), *n.* [E. dial., also *rester*, a corruption, through *festure*, of *festue*, q. v.] Same as *festue*.

festerment (fes'tèr-ment), *n.* [< *fester*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of festering, or the state of being festered. *Chalmers*. [Rare.]

festeye†, *v.* [ME. *festeyen*, < OF. *festeier*, F. *fêtoyer*, feast, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête*, feast: see *feast*, *v.*] A Middle English form of *feast*.

> I lete in lust and jolitee
> This Cambyuskan his lordes *festeyinge*.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 345.

festinate† (fes'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *festinatus*, pp. of *festinare* (> It. *festinare*), hasten, make haste, be quick, < *festinus*, hastening, quick.] Hasty; hurried.

> Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

festinately† (fes'ti-nāt-li), *adv.* Hastily.

> Give enlargement to the swain, bring him *festinately* hither; I must employ him in a letter to my love.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

festination (fes-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *festination, festinacion* = Sp. *festinacion* = It. *festinazione*, < L. *festinatio(n-)*, a hastening, haste, hurry, < *festinare:* see *festinate*.] 1†. Haste.

> *Festination* may prove precipitation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in some nervous diseases.

festing-man†, *n.* Same as *fasting-man*.

festing-penny (fes'ting-pen'i), *n.* [< *festing*, for *fasting*, verbal n. of *fast*[1], *v.*, + *penny*.] Earnest-money given to servants when hired or retained in service. [Eng.]

festino (fes-tī'nō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism having the major premise negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No infallible utterance is false; some declaration of the Grand Lama is false; hence, some declaration of the Grand Lama is not infallible. The vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is reduced to *ferio*, and the *s* that in the reduction the major premise is simply converted. See *mood*[2]. Sometimes called *firesmo*.

festival (fes'ti-val), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *festival* (also accom. *festyful*, as if with E. suffix *-ful*), < OF. *festival, festivel*, F. *festival* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *festival*, < ML. *festivalis*, festival, festive, < L. *festivus*, festive: see *festive* and *feast*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast; attending or marking a joyous celebration; joyous; festal: as, a *festival* entertainment.

> The Comownes, upon *festyfulle* dayes, whan thei scholden gon to Chirche to serve God, than gon thei to Tavernes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

> In danger and trouble, natural religion teaches us to pray; in a *festival* fortune, our prudence and our needs enforce us equally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

> This being a *festival* day, the streets were crowded with people from town and country in their holiday attire.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

II. *n.* A festal day; a feast; a time of feasting; an anniversary or appointed day of festive celebration.

> So tedious is this day,
> As is the night before some *festival*
> To an impatient child. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

> The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1598.

=**Syn.** *Banquet*, etc. See *feast*.

festivally (fes'ti-val-i), *adv.* In a festive manner; like a feast. [Rare.]

> And ye shall *festivally* keep it a feast to Jehovah.
> *Ainsworth*, tr. of Ex. xii. 14.

festive (fes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *festif* = Sp. Pg. It. *festivo*, < L. *festivus*, festive, lively, gay, joyous, merry, < *festum*, a feast, festival: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; joyous; gay.

> The glad circle round them yield their souls
> To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall.
> *Thomson*.

> The ghastly nature of the subject [the Dance of Death], being brought into a very lively contrast with the *festive* tone of the verses, . . . frequently recalls some of the better parts of those flowing stories that now and then occur in the "Mirror for Magistrates."
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 81.

festively (fes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a festive manner.

festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *festivities* (-tiz). [= OF. *festivite* = Sp. *festividad* = Pg. *festividade* = It. *festività*, < L. *festivita(t-)s*, < *festivus*, festive: see *festive*.] 1. Feasting, or the condition of joy and gaiety becoming a feast; joyfulness; gaiety; social entertainment with merry-making.

> To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. A festival; a festive event or celebration.

> There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South*, Sermons.

feston (fes'ton), *n.* [< F. *feston:* see *festoon*.] A stitch in embroidery by which a scalloped edge is produced, as for a skirt.

festoon (fes-tön'), *n.* [= D. *festoen*, < F. *feston* (17th cent.) = Sp. *feston* = It. *festone*, < ML. *festo(n-)*, a garland, prob. orig. a festal garland, < L. *festum*, a festival, feast: see *festal, feast*.] 1. A string or chain of any material suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, ribbons, foliage, etc., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

> Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
> This way and that, in many a wild *festoon*
> Ran riot. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> The vines began to swing their low *festoons* like nets to trip up the fairies. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 250.

2. In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus. See cut under *encarpus*.

> Among these ruins, which were probably an antient temple, I saw a fine pedestal of grey marble three feet square; it had a *festoon* on each side, and against the middle of each *festoon* there was a relief of Pan standing.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 245.

3. A form of drooping cloud sometimes seen on the under surface of dense cirro-stratus clouds. Also called *pocky cloud*.—4. In *ornith.*, specifically, a lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak.—**Festoon-and-tassel border,** a band representing alternately a festoon and a hanging or drooping ornament, of frequent occurrence in the decoration of Roman and other pottery. This ornament passes by insensible gradations into the egg-and-dart or egg-and-anchor border.

festoon (fes-tön'), *v. t.* [< *festoon*, *n.*] To form in festoons; adorn with festoons; connect by festoons.

> Growths of jasmine turn'd
> Their humid arms, *festooning* tree to tree.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

> A golden galley . . . *festooned* with flowers.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 90.

Carpets were laid down, bed-hangings *festooned*, radiant white counterpanes spread.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

festoon-blind (fes-tön′blīnd), *n.* A window-blind of textile material, so hung that it is gathered in three or four rows of small festoons in its width. It is raised and lowered like a Venetian blind.

festooned (fes-tönd′), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, lobed, as a hawk's beak: correlated with *toothed* or *dentate*.

festoony (fes-tö′ni), *a.* [< *festoon* + *-y*[1].] Resembling festoons; decorated or coved with festoons. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

festraw†, *n.* [Also *feasestraw;* var. of *festue*, simulating *straw*.] Same as *festue*. *Davies.*

I had past out of Crosse-rowe, speld and put together, read without a *festraw*. *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 6.

Festuca (fes-tū′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw, a rod, a straw-like weed which grows among barley, a particle, mote. Hence *festue*, corruptly *fescue*, q. v.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed over the globe, but chiefly in temperate and colder regions. The number of species is variously estimated from 80 to 230, of which about 25 are found native in the United States. They are commonly known as *fescue-grass*, and are mostly low, slender grasses, valuable especially for pasturage. The meadow-fescue or tall fescue, *F. elatior*, and the sheep's fescue, *F. ovina*, are the most common in cultivation. *F. scabrella* is one of the more valuable bunch-grasses of the western territories of the United States. Blue fescue, *F. glauca*, with fine pale-blue leaves, is used for edgings.

festucine† (fes-tū′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw (see *Festuca*, *festue*), + *-ine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Straw-colored.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling in all parts a locust, or what we call a grasshopper.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

II. *n.* In *mineral.*, a splintery fracture. *Crabb.*

festucous† (fes-tū′kus), *a.* [< L. *festuca*, a straw, + *-ous*.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festucous* divisions lightly drawn over with oyl, and so that it causeth no adhesion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

festue† (fes′tū), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also, by corruption, *festure*, *fester*, *vester*, also *festraw*, *feasestraw* (in simulation of E. *straw*), also *fescue* (q. v.); < ME. *festue*, *festu*, a straw, mote, < OF. *festu*, F. *fétu*, m., = Pr. *festuc*, m., and *festuca*, *festuga*, f., = It. *festuco*, m., *festuca*, f., < ML. *festucus*, m., L. *festuca*, f., a stalk, stem, straw: see *Festuca*.] 1. A straw; a mote.

Lewed men may likne 3ow thus that the beem lithe in 3owre eyghen,
And the *festu* is fallen for 3owre defaute.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 278.

2. Same as *fescue*, 1.

festure†, *n.* A perverted form of *festue*.

fet[1]† (fet), *v. t.* [< ME. *fetten*, *feten* (pret. *fette*, rarely *fatte*, *fett*, *fot*, pp. *fet*, *fette*), < AS. *fetian*, *fetigan*, in comp. *ge-fetian*, *ge-fetigan* (pret. *fette*, pp. *fetod*), bring, fetch (prob. = Icel. *feta*, find one's way, = MHG. *fazzen*, refl. go), < **fæt*, a step, a going (only in comp. *fæt-hengest*, a road-horse, *sith-fæt*, a journey) (= Icel. *fet*, a step, pace), prob. nlt. akin to *fōt*, foot: see *foot*. Cf. *fit*[3]. Prob. a different word from OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *razzen*, G. *fassen*, take, seize, = D. *vatten* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, take, catch: see *fat*[2]. See *fetch*[1].] To fetch.

And thereupon the wyn was *fet* anon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 821.

A merueillouse meteles mette me thanne,
That I was rauisshed riȝt there and Fortune me *fette*,
And into the londe of Longynge allone she me brouȝte.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 7.

Then Beauty bade to blow retreat, . . .
And Mercy mild with speed to *fet*
Me, captive bound as prisoner.
Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 75).

Like wax this magic makes me waste,
Or like a lamb whose dam away is *fet*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The metall was of rare and passing price;
Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth *fet*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 77.

fet[2]† (fet), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat*[2].

fet[3], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fit*[2].

fet[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fetal (fē′tal), *a.* [Also written *fœtal;* < *fetus* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, a fetus.

Even if we admit that education is the only reason for this superiority [the right side being larger than the left in right-handed persons], we must believe that some circumstances in the *fœtal* development, or in the conditions governing the nervous centres, are favorable to it.
Science, IX. 185.

fetation (fē-tā′shon), *n.* [Also written *fœtation;* < *fetus* + *-ation*.] Gestation; pregnancy; the state of being with child.

fetch[1] (fech), *v.* [E. dial. also *fatch*, *fotch;* < ME. *fetchen*, *fecchen*, also *facchen*, *fochen* (pret. *fæhte*, *feight*, also *fetchde*), bring, fetch, < AS. *feccan*, *feccean*, in comp. *ge-feccan*, *ge-fecccan*, bring, fetch; origin uncertain. (1) In one view AS. *feccan* is a variant of *fetian*, E. *fet*, which has exactly the same sense: see *fet*[1]. A change such as that of *fetian* to *feccan*, *fecchen* (*ti* (ty), > *ci* (ki, ky), > *ch*, *tch* (ch)) is, however, otherwise unexampled in AS., though a common fact in later LL., Rom., ME., etc. (2) In another view, AS. *feccan* is allied to *facian* (rare), wish to get (= OFries. *faka*, prepare), < *fæc* (pl. *facu*), a space of time, a space of length, distance, = OFries. *fek*, *fak* = D. *vak*, an empty space, = OHG. *fah*, MHG. *vach*, a part, division of space, a wall, etc., G. *fach*, a compartment, department, province, = Sw. *fack*, a compartment, = Dan. *fag*, a department, office. The orig. sense of AS. *fæc* and its cognates appears to have been 'a division,' the correlative notion to 'a joining,' a junction, with reference to the adjacence of divisions or compartments; < Teut. √ **fak*, < **fah*, in Goth. *fagrs*, fitted, adapted, AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*[1], AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, E. *fay*[1], etc.: see *fair*[1], *fay*[1], *fang*[1], and *fadge*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring; usually, to go and bring; go, get, and bring or conduct to the person who gives the command or to the place where the command is given: as, *fetch* a chair from the other room.

Myn eorles ant my barouns, gentil ant fre:
Goth [go], *faccheth* me the traytours ybounde to my kne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

Go now to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two good kids of the goats. Gen. xxvii. 9.

Good morrow, worthy Cæsar:
I come to *fetch* you to the senate-house.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

This new Marquess, honourably accompanied, is sent into France to *fetch* the Lady Margaret, the proposed Bride. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 187.

Our children and others, that were sick, and lay groaning in the cabins, we *fetched* out.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. To derive; draw, as from a source. [Obsolescent.]

They will be kin to us, but they will *fetch* it from Japhet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Epiphanius also *feteheth* their name from Sedec, which signifieth Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

Noble patterns must be *fetched* here and there from single persons, rather than whole nations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 1.

And *fetch* their precepts from the Cynick tub.
Milton, Comus, l. 708.

The reasons of most of the evangelical commands must be *fetched* wholly from the other world, and a future judgment. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

3. To draw; heave: as, to *fetch* a groan.

At every step he *fetcht* a sigh.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

Thick and pantingly
The breath was *fetch'd*, and with huge labourings heard.
Armstrong, Art of Health, 1744.

He had long wished to *fetch* his last breath at . . . the place where he was born. *Goldsmith*, Bolinghroke.

4. To bring or draw into any desired relation or state; bring down, as game; bring to terms; cause to come or yield, or to meet one's wishes: as, money will *fetch* him if persuasion will not; a strong pull will *fetch* it. [Colloq.]

This will *fetch* 'em,
And make them haste towards their gulling more.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

When I say my prayers I'll ask to have her say yes. That'll *fetch* her. *Fitz-Hugh Ludlow*, Little Brother, ii.

5. To allure; attract; fascinate. [Slang.]

"She is awfully lovely," says Mr. Bellair. . . . "You seem *fetched*," says his friend.
Mrs. Argles ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

6†. To bring back; bring to; revive.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again when they swoon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

7. To cause to come; bring.

Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or *fetch* the aërial eagle to the ground.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 221.

8. To bring as an equivalent; procure in exchange, as a price: as, a commodity is worth what it will *fetch;* the last lot *fetched* only a small sum.

As money will *fetch* all other commodities, so this knowledge [of arts and sciences] is that which should purchase all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Perhaps his farm would be for sale, and perhaps Lady Lorna's estates . . . would *fetch* enough money to buy it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone.

In like manner, the barrel of forty gallons of crude petroleum, which in the days of monopoly sold at Baku for eight shillings, has latterly *fetched* fourpence, and by the latest accounts was further reduced to threepence halfpenny per ton on the spot. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 258.

9†. To go and take.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 2.

I made bold to see, to come and know if that how you were dispos'd to *fetch* a Walk this Evening.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 4.

10. To bring to accomplishment; effect; take, make, or perform: as, to *fetch* a leap or bound; to *fetch* a high note in singing.

Fetch a compass behind them, and come upon them over against the mulberry trees. 2 Sam. v. 23.

A . . . race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

11. To deliver; strike; reach in striking: as, to *fetch* one a blow on the head.

The conditions of weapons and their improvements are, first, the *fetching* afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

12. To reach; attain to; arrive at; make: as, to *fetch* the cape by noon; to *fetch* the Downs.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetcht*
The Syren's isle: a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

If they [ships] are bound to the Southward, they stand over, and many *fetch* Galleo, or betwixt it and Cape St. Francisco. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 4.

13†. To carry off.

Pruyde and pestilence shal muche puple *fecche*.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 350.

To fetch a compass. See *compass*.—**To fetch a pump,** to establish a connection with the water in a pump by pouring water into it, the water thus poured into the pump being conceived of as *fetching up* the water already there.—**To fetch headway** or **sternway** (*naut.*), to move ahead or astern: said of a ship.—**To fetch up.** (*a*) To cause to come up or forth; go for and bring up. (*b*) To rear, as a child; bring up. [Colloq.]

Here you were, the child of a missionary, and from your cradle had been *fetched up* for the work.
Putnam's Mag., Nov., 1870.

(*c*) To cause to stop suddenly in any course; bring to a standstill. In nautical use, same as *to bring up* (*g*). (*d*†) To come up with; overtake; catch up with.

The other vessel was then a league behind, which was marvelled at, for she was the better sailer, and could *fetch up* the other at pleasure.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

(*e*) To recover.

She, by her natural swiftness, soon *fetches up* her lost ground, and leaves him again behind.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

To fetch (or **bring**) **up all standing,** to stop suddenly and without warning or preparation, as a ship with all sails set.—**To fetch up with a round turn.** Same as *to bring up with a round turn*. See *bring*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or turn: as, to *fetch* about.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak somewhat they desire to say, and how far about they will *fetch*, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near it. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

The sons of Devon marched on . . . so as to *fetch* round the western side, and attack with their culverin from the cliffs. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, liv.

2. *Naut.*, to reach; attain; get.

We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack.
Falconer.

To fetch and carry, to perform menial services, as a dog trained to recover game when shot, and to carry baskets, etc.; hence, to be or become a servile drudge.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and whistle of earthly preferment, like those animals that *fetch and carry* for a morsell. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To fetch away, to get loose: said of any article on board ship which is thrown about or loosened by the motion of the vessel.

My hats, boots, mattress, and blankets had all *fetched away* and gone over to leeward, and were jammed and broken under the hoxes and coils of rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 6.

It is impossible to stand without holding on, it is difficult to sit, it is almost as difficult to lie. Everything not securely lashed *fetches away*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

To fetch up, to come to a stop suddenly or unexpectedly: come to a halt: as, the ship struck a shoal and *fetched up* all standing; the tippler started for home, but *fetched up* at the tavern.

fetch[1] (fech), *n.* [< *fetch*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of going and bringing; a reaching out after something; a drawing in as from a distance.

The observation of a complex of objects resolves itself into two factors of perception and explanation by means of appropriate *fetches* of the constructive imagination.
Science, VII. 289.

In other cases the *fetch* of imagination was not so much after ideas to construe with as after feelings to luxuriate in. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, IV. 342.

2. The course through or over which anything is fetched or carried; hence, the reach or stretch of space between two connecting or related points; a line of progress or relation from point to point.

In comparing an existing harbor with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum exposure—or, in other words, the line of greatest *fetch* or reach of open sea. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of *fetch* in which they are generated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 615.

3. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

Deny to speak with me? They are sick? they are weary? They have travell'd all the night? Mere *fetches*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

'Twas Justice Bramble's *fetch* to get the wench. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

For he [God] knows how to take the crafty in their own devices; and very often brings to nought the most politick *fetches* of self-designing men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

fetch[2] (fech), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *vetch*.

fetch[3] (fech), *n.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps an accom. of Dan. *vette* = Norw. *vette*, *vett* = Sw. *vätt* = Icel. *vættr*, a wight, a supernatural being, an elf, = E. *wight*[1], q. v. Cf. E. *fetch-candle*, *fetch-light*, with Dan. *vettelys* = Norw. *vette-ljos* = Sw. *vätteljus*, will-o'-the-wisp, jack-o'-lantern (Dan. *lys* = Norw. *ljos* = Sw. *ljus* = Icel. *ljos*, light, candle, taper); Dan. *vette-ild*, cairn-fire, a fire supposed to burn at night in the cairns of heroes (Dan. *ild*, fire).] The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothes shops. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

When the Earl of Cornwall met the *fetch* of his friend William Rufus carried black and naked on a black goat across the Bodmin moors, he saw that it was wounded through the midst of the breast; and afterwards he heard that at that very hour the king had been slain in the New Forest by the arrow of Walter Tirell. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 408.

fetch-candle (fech'kan″dl), *n.* [< *fetch*[3], q. v., + *candle*.] A light seen at night and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

fetcher (fech'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fetches or brings. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

fetching (fech'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Alluring; attractive; fascinating; taking; "killing": as, an awfully *fetching* bonnet. [Slang.]

A costume of black tulle worked in yellow straw embroidery is very *fetching* on tall slender blondes. *Mail and Express* (New York), Nov. 8, 1888.

2†. Crafty; tricky: as, "the *fetching* practice of prelates," *Foxe*, Martyrs (Cattley's ed.), III. 367.

fetch-light (fech'līt), *n.* [< *fetch*[3], q. v., + *light*[1].] Same as *fetch-candle*.

fetchwater† (fech'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *fetch*[1] + obj. *water*.] A drawer of water; a water-carrier.

But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their *fetch-water* be. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 495.

fete[1]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fete[2]**†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *feat*[2].

fête (fāt), *n.* [F., < OF. *feste*, > ME. *feste*, E. *feast*: see *feast*.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—**Fête champêtre**, a festival or an entertainment in the open air; an outdoor entertainment, such as a large garden-party.

The battue system developed into the sort of *fête champêtre*, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants, ridiculed to our amusement on the stage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 281.

Fête Dieu, the feast of Corpus Christi (which see, under *corpus*).

fête (fāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fêted*, ppr. *fêting*. [< F. *fêter*, keep as a festival, feast, entertain, < *fête*, *n.*: see *fête*, and cf. *feast*, *v.*] To entertain with a feast; honor with a festive entertainment: as, he was *fêted* everywhere.

The murder thus out, Hermann's *fêted* and thanked, While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

fête-day (fāt'dā), *n.* A festival day; a birthday; specifically, a name-day, as of a person named after a saint, celebrated on the anniversary of the saint.

A Councillor of the Parliament sent her on her *fête-day* a bouquet. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 227.

fetial (fē'shial), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fetialis*, improp. *fecialis*, pertaining to the fetiales, a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war; prob. < *fari*, pp. *fatus*, speak: see *fate*, *fable*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, pertaining to the college of fetials, or to the declaration of war by heralds: as, *fetial* law.

The *fecial* law in Rome's earlier days must have been the common property of all the Latin cities, a living law under the protection of the higher powers, introduced to prevent or to initiate a state of war. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

II. *n.* One of the fetiales. Also *feecial*.

fetiales (fē-shi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fetialis*: see *fetial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a college of priests who served as guardians of the public faith. They conducted the formal religious ceremonies attendant upon demanding redress from a foreign people in case of offense and upon the declaration of war and the ratification of peace. Their president was styled the pater patratus.

But its [the caduceus's] foreign origin is shown by the fact that, although it was a sign of peace, it was never borne by the *fetiales*, the old Italian heralds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 31.

fetich, fetichism, etc. See *fetish*, etc.

feticidal (fē'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *feticide* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in feticide. Also *fœticidal*.

He still insists that needles are used in the *fœticidal* art. *R. P. Harris*, Med. News, XLIX. 221.

feticide (fē'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fetus*, a fetus, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] In *med. jurisprudence*, the destruction of the life of a fetus. Also *fœticide*.

feticism (fē'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper and little-used form of *fetishism*.

fetid (fē'tid or fet'id), *a.* [< L. *fetidus*, less correctly *fœtidus*, *fœtidus*, stinking, fetid, < *fetere*, less correctly *fœtere*, *fœterc*, stink, allied to *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Fetid aloes. See *aloes*.

fetidness (fē'tid- or fet'id-nes), *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid or stinking quality.

fetiferous (fē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *fetus*, offspring, young, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*; cf. L. *fetifer*, causing fruitfulness (of the Nile).] Producing young, as animals. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fetiset, fetist, *a.* [ME., < OF. *faitis*, *faitice*, *fétis*, neat, well-made: see *feat*[2] and *featous*.] Neat; pretty; graceful: same as *feat*[2].

Ryght anon than comen tombesteres
Fetys and smale, and yonge fruytesteres.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

Faire fyngers unfolde *fetise* nailes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

Alle a-wondered thei were of the barn [child] him bi-hinde,
So faire & so *fetyse* it was & frelliche schapen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 393.

In me is no poynte that may payre,
I fete me *fetys* and fayre,
My powar es passande my peres.
York Plays, p. 3.

Faire falle the my faire sone, so *fettis* of face!
York Plays, p. 125.

fetisely†, *adv.* [ME., < *fetise* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *featly*, *featously*.] Neatly: same as *featly*.

Frensch sche spak ful faire and *fetysly*,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

fetish (fē'tish), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetich*; first in E. in the form *fetisso* (< Pg. *feitiço*); later after the F. (the word having come into general European use in consequence of the work of Charles de Brosses, "Du Culte des Dieux *fétiches*," 1760); = D. *fetiche* = Sw. Dan. *fetisch* = G. *fetisch*, < F. *fétiche*, < Pg. *feitiço*, artificial (cf. *feitiço*, n., sorcery, charm, allurement, *feiticeria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *feiticeiro*, sorcerer, wizard, etc.), = Sp. *hechizo*, artificial, imitated (cf. *hechizo*, bewitchment, fascination, *hechicería*, sorcery, witchcraft, *hechicero*, sorcerer, etc.), = It. *fattizio*, artificial, = OF. *faitise*, *faitice* (> ME. *fetise*), F. restored *factice*, artificial, < L. *facticius*, less correctly *factitius*, made by art, artificial, factitious, < *facere*, make: see *fact*, and cf. *factitious*, *fetise*, *feat*[2], *featous*, which are thus doublets of *fetish*. The word seems to have been applied by the Portuguese sailors and traders on the west coast of Africa to objects worshiped by the natives, which were regarded as charms or talismans.] **1.** Any material object regarded with awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity to which worship may be paid, and from which supernatural aid is to be expected. A fetish may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a bear, etc., or an inanimate object, as a tree, a river, a stone, a tooth, a shell, a shaving, etc. The worship of fetishes belongs to a low and brutish stage or form of religion.

Fetishes of Dahomey, Africa.

When the king [in Guinea] will sacrifice to *Fetisso*, hee commands the *Fetissero* [Pg. *feiticeiro*, sorcerer] to enquire of a Tree, whereto he ascribeth Diuinitie, what hee will demand. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 651.

To class an object as a *fetish* demands explicit statement that a spirit is considered as embodied in it or acting through it or communicating by it, or at least that the people it belongs to do habitually think this of such objects; or it must be shown that the object is treated as having personal consciousness and power, is talked with, worshipped, prayed to, sacrificed to, petted or ill-treated with reference to its past or future behaviour to its votaries. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 133.

Before experience had yet taught men to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, and while they were ready on the slightest suggestion to ascribe unknown powers to any object and make a *fetish* of it, their conceptions of humanity and its capacities were necessarily vague and without specific limits. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 66.

Hence—**2.** An object of blind devotion; an idol: as, gold has become his *fetish*.

No faith in the cross that makes a *fetich* of the cross is going to stand proof. *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 92.

His return at any hour or any moment was the *fetish* that she let no misgiving blaspheme. *Howells*, Modern Instance, xxxv.

A church without humanity!
Patron of pride, and prejudice, and wrong,—
The rich man's charm and *fetish* of the strong.
Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a *fetish*. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

Before the Civil War the Constitution was our national *fetich*. To doubt the wisdom of its founders was heresy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 454.

3. Same as *fetish-man*.

Anything which happens, even in the most ordinary course of nature, he may pronounce to be the work of a *fetish* or a wizard, and to need his assistance to ferret it out. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetishism (fē'tish-izm), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetichism*, and sometimes *feticism*; = F. *fétichisme*; as *fetish* + *-ism*.] **1.** The practice of worshiping a fetish; that form of religious belief and practice in which fetishes are the objects of worship. See the extracts.

The President de Brosses, a most original thinker of the last century, struck by the descriptions of the African worship of material and terrestrial objects, introduced the word *Fétichisme* as a general descriptive term; and since then it has obtained great currency by Comte's use of it to denote a general theory of primitive religion, in which external objects are regarded as animated by a life analogous to man's. . . . It seems to me . . . more convenient to use the word Animism for the doctrine of spirits in general, and to confine the word *Fetishism* to that subordinate department which it properly belongs to: namely, the doctrine of spirits embodied in, or attached to, or conveying influence through, certain material objects. *Fetishism* will be taken as including the worship of "stocks and stones," and thence it passes by an imperceptible gradation into Idolatry. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 132.

Fetichism is almost the opposite of Religion; it stands towards it in the same relation as Alchemy to Chemistry, or Astrology to Astronomy, and shows how fundamentally our idea of a deity differs from that which presents itself to the savage. The Negro does not hesitate to punish a refractory Fetish, and hides it in his waistcloth if he does not wish it to know what is going on. Aladdin's lamp is, in fact, a well-known illustration of a Fetish. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 349.

A latent *fetishism*, which is betrayed in that love of personification, or of applying epithets derived from sentient beings to inanimate nature, . . . is the root of a great part of our opinions. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 372.

Hence—**2.** Blind devotion to one object or idea; abject superstition.

fetishist (fē'tish-ist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *fetichist*; < *fetish* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A worshiper of fetishes.

The Voguls, though baptized, are in fact *fetichists*, as much as the unconverted Samoyedes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

II. *a.* Same as *fetishistic*.

They [the tribe of Wolof Serrare] . . . have not yet entirely renounced *fetichist* practices. *London Daily News*.

fetishistic (fē-ti-shis'tik), *a.* [Also *fetichistic;* < *fetish* + *-ist-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by fetishism; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread.
George Eliot, Romola (Proem).

Jacob Grimm was beginning those profound inductive researches which ended in demonstrating the *fetishistic* origin of myths. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

fetish-man (fē'tish-man), *n.* A man who is supposed to have the powers or character of a fetish.

The *fetish-man* is bound by no law; he recognizes no rules of evidence. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetish-snake (fē'tish-snāk), *n.* A book-name of an African rock-snake, *Python sebæ.*

Python sebæ is a form often met with in zoölogical gardens, where it is known as the *fetich-snake.*
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 359.

fetlock (fet'lok), *n.* [Also dial. *fetterlock, fewterlock;* < ME. *fitlokes, feetlakkes*, pl., = D. *vitlok, vitslok* (Halma, cited by Wedgwood) = MHG. *vizzeloch*, G. dial. *fissloch, fisloch, fislach*, fetlock, pastern. The second element is (appar.) ME. *lokk*, E. *lock*[2], a tuft of hair, but in sense 3 (and in *fetterlock*, 2) it is *lock*[1]. The first element is usually regarded as a form of *foot* (cf. *fetter, n.*, and G. *fessel*, a fetter, also a fetlock), though by some compared with G. *fitze*, MHG. *vitze*, OHG. *fizza*, a skein of thread or yarn, = Icel. *feti*, a strand, = Dan. *fid, fed*, a skein.] 1. A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern-joint of horses.

So, underneath the belly of their steeds,
That stain'd their *fetlocks* in his smoking blood,
The noble gentleman gave up the ghost.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

And smooth'd his *fetlocks* and his mane,
And slack'd his girth and stripp'd his rein.
Byron, Mazeppa, iii.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their *fetlocks.* *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

2. The joint on which the hair grows: same as *fetlock-joint.*—3. [Associated with *foot* or *fetter* and *lock*[1].] An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture, for the purpose of preventing him from running off. Also *fetterlock.*

The farm-horse drags his *fetlock* chain.
Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

fetlock-boot (fet'lok-bōt), *n.* A covering designed to protect the fetlock and pastern of a horse, as from injury by interference.

fetlocked (fet'lokt), *a.* 1. Having fetlocks.—2. Tied or hobbled by the fetlock.

Shakespeare, then, found a language already to a certain extent established, but not yet *fetlocked* by dictionary and grammar mongers.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

fetlock-joint (fet'lok-joint), *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot; anatomically, the metacarpo- or metatarsephalangeal articulation. In the fore limb it corresponds to the knuckle at the base of the middle finger. See cut under *fetter-bone.*

fetlow (fet'lō), *n.* [A dial. form of *whitlow.* D. *fijt*, a whitlow, is appar. not connected.] A whitlow or felon in cattle.

fetor (fē'tor), *n.* [L., less correctly *fætor, fœtor*, a stench, < *fetere*, stink: see *fetid.*] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Being volatile and of strong natural odor, it [carbolic acid] commingles mechanically with the offensive vapors, and, being in excess, disguises for a time the *fœtor* known to be present. *Disinfectants*, p. 19.

I have learned to prefer this fleah [seal] to the reindeer's — at least, that of the female seal, which has not the *fetor* of her mate's. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 235.

fettet, *v. t.* See *fet*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fetter (fet'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *feter*, < AS. *fetor, feter* = OS. *feterōs, fiteriōs*, pl., = OHG. *fezzera*, MHG. *vezzer*, G. dial. *fesser* = Icel. *fjöturr* = Sw. *fjetter*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, a wooden pin, a trunnel; akin to L. *pedica*, a fetter, *compes* (*comped-*), a fetter, Gr. *πέδη*, a fetter; from the orig. form of *foot*, AS. *fōt*, etc., = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = Skt. *pad:* see *foot.* Prob. not related to AS. *fetel*, a fetter, chain, belt, girdle, = OHG. *fezzil*, MHG. *vezzel*, G. *fessel*, a belt, sword-belt (G. *fessel* having now taken the place of *fesser*, in sense of *fetter*), = Norw. *futul*, a fetter, = Icel. *fetill*, a belt, strap. See *fettle.*] 1. A chain or bar by which a person or an animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made fast to an object or deprived of free motion by having one foot attached to the other; a shackle.

They toke his *feters* of incontenent
ffrom his leggis; and whan they had so do,
Thanne was he glad inow, and furth he went.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1807.

Who wonid wear *fetters*, though they were all of gold?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat.

2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint; a check.

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length,
Throws its last *fetters* off.
Bryant, The Ages, xxxiii.

Does he blame the capitals, which certainly do not follow the exact pattern of any Vitruvian order? Let us answer boldly, Why should art be put in *fetters?*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 246.

Human speech shook off the classic *fetters* . . . by which it was long cramped, and . . . luxuriated in its new-found liberty. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 123.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gyve, Manacle*, etc. See *shackle, n.*

fetter (fet'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *feteren*, < AS. *gefeterian* = OHG. *gifezzarōn* = Icel. *fjötra* = Sw. *fjettra*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, fix, hold fast, hold spellbound; from the noun. Cf. G. *fesseln* = Norw. *futla*, fetter: see *fetter, n.*] To put fetters upon; shackle or confine, as with fetters; hence, to bind; confine; restrain.

The kyng then comaund to eacche hir belyue,
And *fetur* hir fast in a fre prisoune—
A stithe house of stone—to still hir of noise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 3518.

You know I never *fettered* nor imprisoned the word religion. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

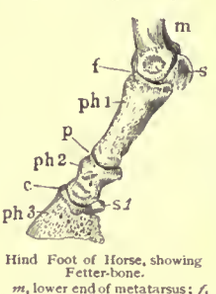
My heels are *fetter'd*, but my fist is free.
Milton, S. A., l. 1235.

If he call rogue and rascal from a garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot:
The words for friend and foe alike were made,
To *fetter* them in verse is all his trade.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 428.

And is a press that is purchased or pensioned more free than a press that is *fettered?*
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

In reading Thomas Aquinas . . . one is constantly provoked to say, What could not such a mind have done if it had not been *fettered* by such a method?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

fetter-bone (fet'ėr-bōn), *n.* [< *fetter* (cf. *fetterlock* and *fetlock*) + *bone.*] The great pastern or first phalangeal bone of a horse's foot, succeeded by the coronary and coffin-bone, and articulating with the cannon-bone at the fetlock-joint.



Hind Foot of Horse, showing Fetter-bone.

m, lower end of metatarsus; *f*, fetlock-joint; *s*, metatarsophalangeal sesamoid bone; *ph* 1, proximal phalanx, or fetter-bone (large pastern); *p*, pastern-joint; *ph* 2, median phalanx, or coronary bone (small pastern); *c*, coffin-joint; *ph* 3, distal phalanx, or coffin-bone, supporting the hoof; *s* 1, interphalangeal sesamoid bone (navicular).

fetter-bush (fet'ėr-bůsh), *n.* An ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Andromeda nitida*, of the pine-barrens of the southern United States. It bears numerous fragrant white flowers in axillary clusters.

fettered (fet'ėrd), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, having the feet stretched backward and apparently unfit for the purpose of walking, as in the seal, or concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

fetterless (fet'ėr-les), *a.* [< *fetter* + *-less.*] Free from fetters or restraint; unfettered.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as an Emperor's.
Marston, Malcontent, i. 4.

fetterlock (fet'ėr-lok), *n.* [E. dial., also *fewterlock;* a var. of *fetlock*, as if < *fetter* + *lock*[1]. See *fetlock.*] 1. Same as *fetlock*, 3.—2. In *her.*, a shackle or lock. The hoop of this instrument is sometimes represented as a band of steel, and sometimes as a chain. *Boutell.*

Long live the Black Knight of the *Fetterlock!*
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

fettle (fet'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fettled*, ppr. *fettling.* [< ME. (North.) *fettlen, fetlen*, bind, arrange, prepare. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. 'bind,' < AS. *fetel*, a belt, girdle: see *fetter, n.* Icel. *fitla* (little used), touch with the fingers, fidget, Sw. dial. *futtla*, fumble with the fingers, and a large number of similar forms, with similar senses, in LG., HG., etc., offer no explanation of the E. word. See *fit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bind; tie up.

In the tyxte, there thyse two [poverty and patience] arn in teme [team] layde,
Hit arn *fettled* in on [one] forme.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 38.

2. To arrange; prepare; put in order; repair; mend.

When hit [the ark] watz *fettled* and forged and to the fulle graythed. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 243.

I could *fettle* and clump owd booöts and shoes wi' the best on 'em all. *Tennyson*, The Northern Cobbler.

It [the world] needs *fettling*, and who's to *fettle* it?
Mrs. Gaskell.

3. To beat; thrash. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in the foregoing senses.]—4. To line (the hearth of a puddling-furnace). See *fettling.*

In *fettling* the furnace, . . . oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in and then baked in situ, and *fettled* in much the same way as Dank's furnace.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 324.

Fettled ale or **porter**, ale or porter sweetened with sugar and seasoned with a little ginger and nutmeg. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To potter; set about in a fussy, pottering way; do trifling business. [Prov. Eng.]

When you [the footman] know your master is most busy in company, come in, and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rang the bell.
Swift, Directions to Servants, iii.

fettle (fet'l), *n.* [< *fettle, v.* In sense 2, cf. AS. *fetel*, a belt: see *fettle, v.*] 1. The state of being prepared, or in good repair or condition: as, he is in splendid *fettle* to-day. [Prov. Eng.]

It's a fine thing . . . to have the chance of getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*, as they say, and putting men into the right way with their farming.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xl.

2. A handle in the side of a large basket. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fettle (fet'l), *a.* [< *fettle, v.*] Neat; tight; handy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

fettling (fet'ling), *n.* In *metal.*, the lining of the hearth forming the working-bed of the puddling-furnace. It was formerly made of sand, when dry puddling was the method employed; but, with the present system of pig-boiling or wet puddling, refractory substances rich in the oxids of iron are employed as fettling. See *puddle, bulldog*, and *blue-billy.* Different fettlings are used according to the class of iron to be produced.

He also saturates the purple ore used as *fettling* with the saline solution. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 493.

fettstein (fet'stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'fat stone,' < *fett*, = E. *fat*[1], + *stein* = E. *stone.*] The name given by Werner to the mineral nepheline or nephelite, in allusion to its greasy luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. [Rarely used by English authors.]

fetuous†, *a.* An improper form of *featous.*

feture†, *n.* [< L. *fetura*, less correctly *fœtura*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, < √ **fe*, pp. *fetus*, generate, produce: see *fetus.*] Progeny or offspring. *Davies.*

Some of them engendered one, some other such *fetures*, and every one in that he was delivered of was excellent politic, wise. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 50.

fetus (fē'tus), *n.* [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fœtus*, a bringing forth, a bearing, hence also offspring, progeny (rarely of human kind), < *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, newly delivered, pp. of √ **fe*, **fer*, generate, produce, appearing in *fecundus*, fecund, *femina*, woman, etc., and in perf. *fui*, I was, fut. part. *futurus*, future, = Gr. *φύειν*, generate, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow, = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, be, = AS. *bcón*, E. *be:* see *be*[1], *future, fecund, female, feminine, physical, phyton*, etc.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg; the embryo in the later stage of development. See *embryo.* Also spelled *fœtus.*—**Fetus papyraceus**, in *teratol.*, one of a pair of twin embryos which has been killed and reduced to a flattened remnant by the growth of the other embryo.—**Mammary fetus**, the undeveloped young of a marsupial animal while it remains in the pouch attached to the nipple.=**Syn.** See *embryo.*

fetwa (fet'wä), *n.* [Also written *fatva, fetva, fetvah, fetwah*, repr. Ar. (whence Hind.) *fatwā*, a judicial decision.] A declaration in writing, by a competent authority, of the requirements of the Muslim holy law in any given case.

There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different muftis. *Brougham.*

feu (fū), *n.* [One of the forms of *feud*[2], fee: see *feud*[2] and *fee*[2].] In *Scots law:* (*a*) A free and gratuitous right to lands granted to one for service to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects of perpetuity, in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from *ward-holding*, where the service rendered was purely military, and from *blanch-holding*, where it was merely nominal. (*b*) The land or piece of ground so held; a fief.

feu (fū), *v. t.* [< *feu, n.*] To make a feu of; vest in one who pays the annual feu-duty.

Frequently leased or *feued* out for a fixed duty.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

feuage (fū'āj), *n.* [< OF. *feuage, fouage, foage* (ML. reflex *foagium*), fire-wood, a tax on fireplaces, < ML. *focatieum*, a tax on fireplaces, < L. *focus*, a fireplace (> OF. *feu*, fireplace, fire): see *fuel, focus*.] A tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of *Feuage* or Chymney money, so discontented the people as they exclaime against the government of the English. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 214.

feuar (fū'ăr), *n.* [Sc., i. e., **feuer*, < *feu*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a feu or feus. Also *fuar*.

feu-contract (fū'kon'trakt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and vassal or feuar.

feud[1] (fūd), *n.* [In form and pronunciation now assimilated to *feud*[2], q. v.; < ME. *fede, feide*, prop. **feithe*, < AS. *fæhth*, nom. rarely *fæhthu, fæhtho* = OFries. *feithe* = D. *veete* = OHG. *fēhida*, MHG. *vēhede, vēde*, G. *fehde* = Icel. Sw. *fejd* = Dan. *feide*, enmity, hostility, feud, war (whence ML. *faida, feida*, OF. *faide, fede, feide, foide*); not in Goth. (where **faihitha* would be expected: Goth. *fijathwa*, hatred, is only remotely connected); an abstract noun in *-th*, < AS. *fāh*, hostile, outlawed, guilty, *fāhman*, a foeman, in ME. a noun, *fo, foo*, mod. E. *foe*: see *foe* and *fiend*. *Feud* is thus the abstract noun of *foe* (which was orig. an adj.).] 1. Enmity; animosity; active hostility; a vengeful quarrel between individuals or parties; especially, hostility between families or parties in a state; a state of civic contention.

The natural issue of this [unreasonable desire] must be perpetual *feuds* and bickerings, contentions and struggles. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The personal *feuds* and animosities that happen among so small a people might obstruct the course of justice. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 306.

It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at *feud* during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Ring out the *feud* of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. More specifically, an aggravated state of hostility, marked by frequent or occasional sanguinary conflicts, between one family or clan and another, to avenge insults, injuries, or murders inflicted by one party, or by any member of it, upon those of the other side; a vendetta.

The Crosiers haud thee at a *feud*.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 143).

Right of feud, in *early Eng. law*, the right to self-protection and redress by personal violence; the right to resist wrong and retaliate for one's self and one's kinsmen; or the corresponding liability to be attacked for vengeance. See *frith*[1].

A glance at the early history of our national justice shows that its original groundwork was the *right of feud*. *J. R. Green.*

feud[2] (fūd), *n.* [< ML. *feudum*, also written *feodum* (whence the less proper E. spelling *feod*, q. v.), a feud, fief, fee; < OHG. *fihu, fehu*, cattle (also prob., as in AS. *feoh*, etc., property in general): see *fee*[1]. Hence (from OHG.) OF. *fieu, fief, feu, fied* (whence ME. *fee*, E. *fee*[2], and, from *fief*, later E. *fief* and *feff, feoff*) = Pr. *feu* = It. *fio*, fee, fief: see *fee*[2], *fief, feoff*. The origin of the *d* in ML. *feudum* is uncertain; as the word was artificial, the *d* was perhaps a mere insertion to avoid the collocation *eeu;* the reg. ML. reflex of the OHG., etc., would be *feuum*, which actually occurs in the Doomsday Book. *Feud*[2] and its derivatives are less prop. spelled *feod*, etc.] 1. In *feudal law*, an estate in land granted on condition of services to be rendered to the grantor, in default of which the land was to revert to the grantor; a fief; a tenure of land under and by dependence on a superior. The grantor or lord was entitled to the homage or fealty of the grantee or vassal. The estate was so called in contradistinction to *allodium*, which is an estate subject to no superior but the general law of the land.

Palgrave considers that the origin of feudal tenure may be traced to the grants made by the Romans to the barbarian Laeti occupying the Limitanean or Ripuarian territories, upon the condition of performing military service. These dotations or *feuds* descended only to the male heir of the donee, and could not be alienated to a non-military tenant.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxiii.

2. Land held in feudal tenure by a vassal.

The essential and fundamental principle of a territorial *feud* was, that it was land held by a limited or conditional estate—the property being in the lord, the usufruct in the tenant.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxii.

Honorary feud, in *law*, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest.—**Military feuds**, in Great Britain, the original feuds, which were in the hands of men who performed military duty for their tenures.

feudal[1] (fū'dal), *a.* [< *feud*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of a feud or partizan conflict.

Few were the words and stern and high,
That marked the foeman's *feudal* hate.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 4.

feudal[2] (fū'dal), *a.* [Also written *feodal;* = F. *féodal* = Sp. Pg. *feudal* = It. *feudale* = G. *feudal*, etc., < ML. *feudalis*, feudal, a vassal, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; relating to or dependent upon the method of landholding called feud, fief, or fee: as, *feudal* tenure; *feudal* rights or services; a *feudal* lord or vassal.

The *feudal* tenure, which was certainly at first the tenure of servants who, but for the dignity of their master, might have been called slaves, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of noblemen. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

The old *feudal* spirit which prompted a man to treat his tenants and villeins as part of his stock . . . had been crushed before the reign of Edward III. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

2. Pertaining to the state of society under this system of tenure; characteristic of the relations of lord and vassal.

It is time . . . that we had a *feudal* map of England before the manorial boundaries are wiped away. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Feudal system, a system of political organization with reference to the tenure of land and to military service and allegiance prevalent in Europe in the middle ages. Its main peculiarity was that the bulk of the land was divided into feuds or fiefs, held by their owners on condition of the performance of certain duties, especially military services, to a superior lord, who, on default of such performance, could reclaim the land. This superior might be either the sovereign, or some subject who thus held of the sovereign, and in turn had created the fief by subinfeudation. According to the pure feudal system, the lord was entitled to the fealty of his tenants, but not to that of their subtenants, every man looking only to his immediate lord. On the continent of Europe, while the system was in full operation, this principle made the great lords practically independent of their nominal sovereigns, who could command their allegiance only through their self-interest or by superior force; and therefore kings were often powerless against their vassals. In England, however, the sovereign was always entitled to the fealty of all his subjects. Feudal tenures were abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1660, in Scotland in 1747, and in France at the revolution of 1789. In Germany, Austria, etc., they continued till after the revolutionary movements of 1848–50. In each case, however, they had long previously been much mitigated in their social and political effects. A feudal system prevailed in China from a very early period, but was brought to an end in 220 B. C., on the conquest of the whole country by Siang Wang of Tsin, known as Tsin-shi-Hwang-ti. The feudal system of Japan was abolished in 1871, when the daimios or barons surrendered their lands to the mikado. See *daimio*.

feudalism (fū'dal-izm), *n.* [= F. *féodalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudalismo;* as *feudal*[2] + *-ism*.] The feudal system and its incidents; the system of holding lands by military service.

On the seemingly trifling pomp and pretence of chivalry, the mischievous fabric of extinct *feudalism* was threatening gradually to reconstruct itself. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

Feudalism was really a co-operative association for the mutual defence of the members. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 52.

Though he was no chartist or radical, I consider Carlyle's by far the most indignant comment or protest anent the fruits of *feudalism* to-day in Great Britain. *W. Whitman*, Essays from "The Critic," p. 34.

feudalist (fū'dal-ist), *n.* [< *feudal*[2] + *-ist*. Cf. *feudist*.] 1. A supporter of the feudal system.

The Prussian *Feudalists* had risen up in arms against some of his [Bismarck's] liberal reforms. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 395.

2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

feudalistic (fū-da-lis'tik), *a.* Of the nature of feudalism.

While the main tenor of his life was *feudalistic*, the habitant of New France spurned certain duties that were regarded as essential prerogatives of his master in the Old World. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 152.

feudality (fū-dal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *féodalité* = Sp. *feudalidad* = Pg. *feudalidade* = It. *feudalità;* as *feudal*[2] + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form of constitution.

It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of *feudality* and chivalry. *Hallam.*

At the end of the last century, when revolutionary effervescence was beginning to ferment, the people of Arles swept all its *feudality* away, defacing the very arms upon the town gate, and trampling the palace towers to dust. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 327.

feudalization (fū'dal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *feudalize* + *-ation*.] The act of feudalizing or reducing to feudal tenure, or of conforming to feudalism.

The *feudalisation* of any one country in Europe must be conceived as a process including a long series of political, administrative, and judicial changes. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 133.

Down indeed to the first French Revolution, the exceptional tenure of land in franc-allen, which here and there survived amid the general *feudalisation*, was held by Frenchmen in high honour. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 340.

The *feudalization* of the Church by grants or purchase of its highest offices as fiefs of lord or king, and by their transmission, like lay estates, from father to son. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 496.

feudalize (fū'dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feudalized*, ppr. *feudalizing*. [< *feudal*[2] + *-ize*.] To reduce to a feudal tenure; conform to feudalism.

We must conceive of the whole territory of France as *feudalized*—that is, divided and subdivided into larger and smaller fiefs, nominally constituting a complete hierarchy. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 143.

The Church, too, never became *feudalized*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 293.

feudally (fū'dal-i), *adv.* In a feudal manner. *Hallam.*

feudary (fū'dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *feudarius*, n., one invested with a feud, prop. an adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or held by feudal tenure.

And what greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disalliege a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudaries* (-riz). 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

But before the releasement thereof, first he was miserablie compelled . . . to giue ouer both his crowne & scepter to that Antichrist of Rome for the space of fiue daies, & his client, vassale, *feudarie*, & tenant to receive againe of him at the hands of another Cardinal. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 230.

2. An ancient officer of the court of wards in England.

Also written *feodary*.

feudatary (fū'dā-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *feudataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudatario*, a. and n., < ML. *feudatarius*, n., the holder of a feud, prop. adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2]. Cf. *feudatory* and *feudary*.] Same as *feudatory*.

feudatory (fū'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [The more exact form (for the n.) is *feudatary*, < ML. *feudatarius*, n.: see *feudatary*. Cf. ML. *feudator*, the holder of a feud, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] I. *a.* Holding or held from another on feudal tenure. See *feudal*[2].

He hath claimed the kingdom of England, as *feudatory* to the see apostolic. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 104.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudatories* (-riz). 1. A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military or feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief. See *feudal*[2].

The Norman Conquest . . . introduced the feudal system, with its necessary appendages, a hereditary monarchy and nobility; the former in the line of the chief, who led the invading army, and the latter in that of his distinguished followers. They became his *feudatories*. The country—both land and people (the latter as serfs)—was divided between them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 99.

The great *feudatory* at Rouen seemed, in a way in which no other *feudatory* seemed, to shut up his over-lord in a kind of prison. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 132.

2. A fief.

A service paid by the King of Spaine for the kingdomes of Naples and Sicily, pretended *feudatorys* to the Pope. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

It must not be supposed that in the partition of France into *feudatories* the king was ignored. He, from the very nature of the system, was its head, from whom all authority theoretically descended. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 142.

feudbote† (fūd'bōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *fæhth-bōt*, < *fæhth*, a feud, quarrel, + *bōt*, amends, fine, boot: see *feud*[1] and *boot*[1].] A fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (fē dē zhwo). [F., a bonfire, lit. fire of joy: *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth, fireplace (see *focus*); *de*, of; *joie*, see *joy*. Hence E. dial. (Craven) *feudjor*, a bonfire.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token of joy.

About three o'clock the discharge of fifty pieces of cannon was answered by a *feu de joie* from all the regiments of the garrison, and the yeomanry corps drawn up for the purpose in Stephen's Green. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

feudist (fū'dist), *n.* [< F. *feudiste* = Sp. Pg. *feudista*, < L. *feudum*, feud: see *feud*[2].] 1. A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

I call it, as the *feudists* do, jus utendi prædio alieno; a right to use another man's land, not a property in it. *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, ii.

2. One living under the feudal system.

The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists*, divided the lands equally. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

feudum (fū'dum), *n.* [ML., also *feodum, feoudium:* see *feud*[2].] 1. Land granted to be held as a benefice, in distinction from land granted to be held allodially.—2. An estate of inheritance; an interest in land descendible to heirs. *K. E. Digby.*

feu-duty (fū′dū′ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior, according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillant (fē-lyoṅ′), *n.* [F.] 1. A member of a congregation of reformed Cistercian monks, instituted by Jean de la Barrière. The reform aimed at stricter monastic discipline, and was approved by the Pope in 1586. In 1630 the congregation was divided into two: the French, called *Notre Dame des Feuillants*, and the Italian, called *Reformed Bernardines*.

2. A club of constitutional royalists in the French revolution, taking its name from the convent of the Feuillants in Paris, where it met. It was broken up in August, 1792.

The old Jacobins became absolutely republican, and, in contempt, called the *Feuillants* the Club Monarchique.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 602.

Feuillantine (fē-lyoṅ-tēn′), *n.* [< *Feuillant* + *-ine*².] A member of a congregation of nuns organized in the last part of the sixteenth century, and corresponding to the Feuillants.

Feuillea (fū-il′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Louis *Feuillet*, a French traveler and naturalist (1660–1732).] A cucurbitaceous genus of half a dozen species, of tropical America. They are frutescent climbers, and the large, bitter, and very oily seeds are both purgative and emetic. *F. cordifolia* is the antidote cacoon of Jamaica, which is employed as a remedy for various diseases and as an antidote to certain poisons. Also *Fevillea*.

feuillemorte (fēly-môrt′), *a.* and *n.* [F. *feuille morte*, lit. 'dead leaf': see *filemot*.] **I.** *a.* Of the color of a dead or faded leaf; of a shade of brown. Also *foliomort*.

To make a countryman understand what *feuillemorte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him 'tis the colour of wither'd leaves falling in Autumn.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. § 14.

II. *n.* A color like that of a dead or faded leaf; filemot.

It was one of the shades of brown known by the name of *feuille-morte*, or dead-leaf colour.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 134.

feuillet (fē-lyā′), *n.* [F., a leaf, sheet, plate, gill, third stomach, dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹, *folio*.] 1. The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies.—2. In *diamond-cutting*, the projecting points of the triangular facets of a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid. *E. D.*

feuilleton (fē′lye-toṅ), *n.* [F., dim. of *feuillet*, a leaf, sheet: see *feuillet*.] 1. In French newspapers, a part of one or more pages (the bottom) devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a rule.—2. The matter given in the feuilleton, very commonly consisting of part of a serial story.

To most Parisians of any education, and to many provincials, their daily paper, with its brilliant "leader" and its exciting *feuilleton*, is as necessary as their daily breakfast. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 130.

feuilletonism (fē′lye-toṅ-izm), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ism*.] Such literary and scientific qualities as find expression in the feuilleton; an ephemeral, superficial, and showy quality in scholarship or literature.

Dignifying Schliemannism and spade-lore, *feuilletonism*, dillettantism, and sciolism with the name of scholarship.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 59.

feuilletonist (fē′lye-ton-ist), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ist*.] One who writes for the feuilleton of a French newspaper.

If a great university deliberately discourages high linguistic attainments, and reserves her honours and places for smart but shallow *feuilletonists*, rash and pretentious theorists — in a word, for utterers of literary false coin — and vendors of literary wares which were chiefly meant to sell, what place is England likely soon to hold in the world of letters and learning?
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 57.

feuilletonistic (fē′lye-ton-is′tik), *a.* [< *feuilletonist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic or suggestive of a feuilleton; ephemeral; superficial.

The Count returned to the charge, and worried his Chief with what the latter called *feuilletonistic* remarks about the difficulties of his social and diplomatic position in Paris. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 42.

feute¹†, *n.* [ME., also written *fewte*, *foute*, *fute*, and later (mod.) *fuse*, *fusee* (see *fusee*³); origin unknown; perhaps connected with *feuterer*, but this is doubtful.] 1. Odor; scent.

Fute, odowre, odor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 183.

When the hounde hadde *feute* of the hende beste.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2189.

2. The track or trail, as of a deer.

Fewte, vestigium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 159.

He fond the *feute* al fresh where forth the herde [cowherd] Hadde bore than barn [the child].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

feute²†, **feuteet**, *n.* [ME., also *fewtee*, < OF. *feaute*, etc., fealty: see *fealty*.] Same as *fealty*.

Homage non withsay
Ac alle deden him *feute*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 2910.

He lete make many newe knyghtes with his owne honde, whiche alle dide hym homage and *fewtee*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 121.

feuter¹†, **fewter**¹† (fū′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < ME. *feuter*, *fewtre*, *fewtire*, etc., OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *faultre*, *faltre*, *feltre*, a lance-rest, any such support; orig., according to the etym., a pad or padded socket, being a particular use of OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *feltre*, etc., F. *feutre*, felt, packing, padding, a cushion, carpet (whence *feutrer*, pack, pad), = Pr. *feutre* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pg. It. *feltro*, < ML. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a pad or socket for a lance, < OHG. *filz* = AS. *felt*, etc., felt: see *felt*¹, *felter*.] A rest for a lance, attached to the saddle of a man-at-arms; a lance-rest; a support for a spear.

These com in the first fronte with speres in *fewtre* for to fuste, for grete myster hadde thei of horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

To William he priked with spere festned in *feuter*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3436.

Streiget to him [he] rides,
With his spere on *feuter* festened that time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3593.

A faire floreschte spere in *fewtyre* he castes,
And folowes faste one owre folke, and freschelye ascryez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1366.

feuter¹†, **fewter**¹† (fū′tėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < *feuter*¹, *fewter*¹, *n.*] To place, as a lance or spear, in the feuter or rest.

His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

feuter²†, **fewter**²†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *feature*.

Fewters of his face. *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 57.

feuterer†, **fewterer**† (fū′tėr-ėr), *n.* [With additional suffix *-er*, as in *poulterer*, etc., for earlier **fewter*, *vewter*, a keeper of hounds, < OF. *vautrieur*, *vautreur*, a hunter, a poacher, < *vautrier*, *viautrier*, *viautrer*, hunt with hounds, < *viautre*, later spelled *vaultre* = Pr. *veltre* = It. *veltro* (ML. *veltrus*), a kind of hound, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff, prob. < L. *vertagus*, also spelled *vertaga*, *vertagra*, *vertraga*, a greyhound, a word said to be of Celtic origin.] A keeper of hounds.

Tho *vewter*, two cast of brede he tase,
Two lesshe of grehoundes yf that he hase;
To yche a bone, that is to telle,
If I to 3ou the sothe shalle spelle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

If you will be
An honest yeoman—*fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

feuth (fūth), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fulth*.

feutred†, *a.* [< F. *feutrer*, pad as with felt, < *feutre*, felt: see *felt*¹, *felter*, and cf. *feuter*¹.] Stuffed or bombasted, as a garment. *Fairholt.*

fever¹ (fē′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaver*; < ME. *fever*, *fevere*, *fevre* (partly from OF.), earlier *fefer*, < AS. *fefer*, *fefor* = OHG. *fiebar*, MHG. *vieber*, G. *fieber* = Sw. Dan. *feber* = OF. *fevre*, *fievre*, F. *fièvre* = Pr. *febre* = Sp. *fiebre* = Pg. *febre* = It. *febbre*, < L. *febris*, a fever; perhaps orig. **ferbris* or **ferbis*, < *fervere*, be hot, burn, boil; or perhaps lit. 'a trembling,' akin to Gr. *φέβεσθαι*, flee affrighted, *φόβος*, flight, panic fear, fear, terror.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A temperature of the body higher than the normal temperature, appearing as a symptom of disease; pyrexia. The temperature of the body in health is between 98° and 99° F., and is maintained at this point by the adjustment of the production of bodily heat to its dissipation, both of these processes being largely under nervous control. During the period of invasion of a fever, or at any time when the temperature is rising, the heat produced exceeds the heat lost. If the rise is very rapid, the withdrawal of the blood from the skin, which diminishes the loss of heat, may give rise to a cold sensation or chill, which may be combined with an attack of shivering. By the latter the production of heat is increased. During fever the production of heat, while it may be greater than in a healthy body at rest, does not exceed what a healthy body can dispose of without experiencing increase of temperature. The consumption of the tissues of the body in fever exceeds ordinarily the repair, and there is more or less emaciation; the excretion of urea is increased; the pulse is usually quickened as well as the respiration; the bowels are apt to be constipated; and thirst, loss of appetite, headache, and vague pains are commonly complained of. Fever is caused by zymotic poisons, by local inflammation, or by overheating as in sunstroke, and is sometimes of exclusively nervous origin. It is unquestionably injurious to the patient when it is excessive or too long continued; in some cases, where it does not exceed certain limits, it is very probably innocuous, or may even be advantageous. Fever would ordinarily be called slight up to 101° or 102° F., moderate up to 103° or 103.5°, and high above this. Temperatures above 105° F. would be called excessively high, and to such the name of *hyperpyrexia* is applied. The limits of the significations of these terms are not precisely marked; they vary somewhat in the usage of different individuals. The prognostic significance of pyrexia depends on the accompanying conditions. (*b*) The group of symptoms consisting of pyrexia and the symptoms usually associated with it. (*c*) A disease in which pyrexia is a prominent symptom: as, typhoid *fever*, scarlet *fever*, etc.

For the *feuere* agu hath comonnly alienacioun of witt, and schewynge of thingis of fantasy.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yesterday at the seventh hour the *fever* left him.
John iv. 52.

He had a *fever* when he was in Spain,
And, when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did shake. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Our first positive knowledge of the manner in which the organism is incited to the morbid action that results in *fever* dates from the observation by Naunyn, Billroth, and Weber that a febrile elevation of the temperature may be experimentally produced by the introduction of septic matter into the circulation.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 67.

Some low *fever*, ranging round to spy
The weakness of a people, . . . found the girl,
And flung her down upon a couch of fire.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: as, a *fever* of suspense; a *fever* of contention.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Superstition is a Hectick *Fever* to Religion; it by degrees consumes the vitals of it, but comes on insensibly, and is not easily discovered till it be hard to be cured.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

Abdominal fever, abdominal typhus fever. Same as *typhoid fever*.—**African fever.** Same as *yellow fever*.—**Aphthous fever,** the aphthous stomatitis of neat cattle. See *stomatitis*.—**Ardent continued fever,** a fever resembling simple continued fever, developing in the tropics, especially among persons not acclimated.—**Army fever.** Same as *typhus fever*.—**Articular fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Ataxic fever.** See *ataxic*.—**Biliary fever, biliary remittent fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Digestive disturbance with rise of temperature and vomiting of bile.—**Bilious typhoid fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Black fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Bladdery fever.** Same as *pemphigus*.—**Blanch fever**†. See *blanch*.—**Bone-fever,** acute cellulitis occurring in the fingers of workers in bone.—**Bouquet-fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Breakbone fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Cacatory fever.** See *cacatory*.—**Camp-fever,** a fever prevailing among soldiers in the field; specifically, typhus fever.—**Carbuncular fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Catarrhal fever.** (*a*) Bronchitis. (*b*) Catarrh of the upper air-passages with fever. (*c*) Typhoid fever of a mild form.—**Catheter-fever,** fever incident to the use of the catheter; urethral fever. Its causation is obscure.—**Cerebrospinal fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Chagres fever,** a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Childbed fever,** puerperal fever.—**Chills and fever.** See *chill*¹.—**Congestive fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis: applied in a loose use to typhoid, typhus, and malarial fevers, and to pneumonia.—**Continual or continued fever.** See *continual*.—**Continued bilious fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Country fever.** Same as *intermittent fever*.—**Cyprus fever,** relapsing fever.—**Dothienteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Double fever,** intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms in each cycle.—**Double quotidian fever,** intermittent fever in which two paroxysms occur within twenty-four hours.—**Double tertian fever,** intermittent fever with two paroxysms having features distinct from each other, such as severity or distance from the last paroxysm, in one cycle of forty-eight hours.—**Dynamic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Endemic fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Endemo-epidemic fever,** dengue.—**Enteric, enteromesenteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Ephemeral fever,** a short simple continued fever.—**Epidemic fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) The pest.—**Epidemic remittent fever,** relapsing fever.—**Eruptive articular fever,** dengue.—**Eruptive fever,** a term applied to the various exanthemata. See *exanthema*.—**Eruptive rheumatic fever,** dengue.—**Essential fever,** a fever of distinct zymotic origin and independent of a local inflammation.—**Exacerbating fever,** remittent fever.—**Exanthematic typhus fever,** typhus fever.—**Fainting fever of Persia,** an epidemic in Teheran in 1842: the attacks were characterized by fainting and choleraic symptoms.—**Fall fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Famine fever,** relapsing fever.—**Fermentation-fever,** fever produced by the introduction of fibrin ferment into the blood.—**Fever and ague,** intermittent fever. See *ague*, 2.—**Fever of the spirit,** typhus fever.—**Fifteen-day fever,** remittent fever with relapse on the fifteenth day.—**Gastric fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Acute gastritis.—**Gastrobilious, gastro-enteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Gastrohepatic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Gastroplenic fever,** typhoid fever.—**Gibraltar fever,** yellow fever.—**Hay fever.** See *hay-fever*.—**Hectic fever,** fever of the form which is typically exhibited in phthisis, with marked morning remissions and evening exacerbations.—**Hectic infantile fever,** typhoid fever in children.—**Hemogastric fever,** yellow fever.—**Hemorrhagic fever,** the fever incident to hemorrhage.—**Herpetic fever,** simple continued fever with herpes facialis.—**Hungary fever,** typhus fever.—**Icteric fever,** pernicious malarial fever accompanied with jaundice.—**Icteric remittent fever,** ardent fever.—**Idiopathic fever,** a fever independent of local inflammation, as the various fevers of zymotic origin.—**Ileotyphus fever,** typhoid fever.—**Infantile remittent fever,** typhoid fever in children.—**Inflammatory fever.** (*a*) Simple con-

tinued fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Fever incident to some local inflammation. (*d*) Anthrax.—**Intermittent fever**, a malarial fever in which feverish periods lasting a few hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal. The feverish periods may occur daily (quotidian fever), or every second day (tertian), or every third day (quartan), or the cycles may be still longer.—**Intestinal fever**, typhoid fever.—**Intestinal fever of cattle**, cattle-plague.—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera*. See *cholera*.—**Irritative fever.** (*a*) Fever from local lesion. (*b*) Simple continued fever.—**Levant fever**, relapsing fever.—**Little fever**, typhoid fever.—**Low fever**, a continued fever which does not reach a high temperature.—**Maculated fever**, typhus fever.—**Malarial fever**, a name applied to non-contagious fevers, the poison producing which may enter the system with the breath, which infest particular localities, especially marshy places and new countries, which may advance over a country, and is repressed externally by cold and dryness and in the body by quinine. Intermittent and remittent fevers are the forms usually distinguished.—**Malignant bilious typhus fever**, a contagious fever of Nubia, which does not intermit.—**Malignant continued fever, malignant fever, malignant fever of hospitals, malignant fever of ships**, typhus fever.—**Malignant fever of the tropics**, pernicious fever.—**Malignant pestilential fever.** (*a*) Yellow fever. (*b*) Cattle-plague.—**Malignant purpuric fever**, cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Marsh remittent fever, Mediterranean fever**, remittent fever.—**Melanuric fever**, hemorrhagic malarial fever.—**Mesenteric fever**, typhoid fever.—**Miasmatic fever**, malarial fever.—**Miliary fever**, typhoid fever.—**Military fever**, typhus fever.—**Mucous fever**, typhoid fever.—**Nervous fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Pyrexia of purely nervous origin.—**Neuropurpuric fever**, cerebrospinal fever.—**Nonan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the ninth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Nosocomial fever**, typhus fever as prevalent in hospitals.—**Ochlotic fever**, typhus fever.—**Octan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Paludal fever.** (*a*) Malarial fever. (*b*) Yellow fever.—**Panama fever**, a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Paroxysmal fever**, remittent fever.—**Periodic, periodical fever**, intermittent fever.—**Peritoneal fever**, puerperal fever.—**Pernicious fever**, a phrase applied to cases of malarial fever which prove dangerous or fatal at an early stage, the system being suddenly overpowered by the malarial poison. Also called *pernicious bilious fever, pernicious malarial fever*.—**Pestilential fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Yellow fever. (*c*) The plague.—**Pestilential fever of cattle**, cattle-plague.—**Petechial fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhus fever.—**Petechial typhus fever**, typhus fever.—**Pneumonic fever**, pneumonia.—**Puerperal fever**, a dangerous septic fever occurring after childbirth.—**Purple fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Putrid fever**, typhus fever.—**Pyogenic fever**, pyemia.—**Pythogenic fever**, typhoid fever.—**Quartan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fourth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quintan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fifth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quotidian fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every day.—**Recurrent fever**, relapsing fever.—**Red fever**, dengue.—**Relapsing bilious fever**, relapsing fever.—**Relapsing fever**, a contagious fever caused by the presence in the blood of the *Spirochæte Obermeyeri*, a spirillum consisting of a thin spiral thread $\frac{1}{12500}$ to $\frac{1}{5000}$ of an inch in length. Typical cases, after an incubation of from five to eight days, with only slight prodomata, suddenly develop a high fever which lasts from five to seven days, and as suddenly disappears. With the high fever are associated malaise, anorexia, pains in the head, back, and limbs, muscular hyperalgesia, constipation or slight diarrhea, marked enlargement of the spleen, very frequent pulse, and a dirty-yellow complexion. The attack may recur after a week, and several such recurrences may take place. The mortality is from 2 to 4 per cent. For synonyms, see phrases above and below.—**Remittent bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Ardent continued fever.—**Remittent fever**, a malarial fever in which periods of high temperature alternate with periods in which the temperature is less, but not as low as normal. It is produced by the same agent as intermittent fever.—**Remitting bilious fever.** (*a*) Dengue. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Remitting icteric fever**, relapsing fever.—**Rheumatic fever**, acute rheumatism.—**Roman fever**, malarial fever contracted in Rome: but the word is loosely used by travelers to designate typhoid and other often insignificant affections.—**Scarlet fever**, a contagious fever in which typical cases exhibit the following features: After a period of incubation of from three to seven days there is a sudden rise of temperature, accompanied with sore throat, vomiting, very frequent pulse, headache, and often, in small children, convulsions. After about one day the scarlet eruption appears, which lasts for three or four days in its original intensity, and then begins to fade out, when desquamation sets in. Among complications and consequences may be mentioned the formation of diphtheroid membranes in the throat, abscess of cervical lymphatic glands, inflammation of the ear, and acute inflammation of the kidneys. The contagion may preserve its vitality for months in clothes, bedding, carpets, etc. One attack usually protects against subsequent infection.—**Seasoning fever**, a mild form of (*a*) remittent fever; (*b*) yellow fever in new-comers.—**Septan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the seventh day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Septic fever**, the fever arising from ill-cared-for wounds, from the infection of the system with their morbid products or the bacterial germs flourishing in them.—**Seven-day fever.** (*a*) Same as *septan fever*. (*b*) Relapsing fever.—**Seventeen-day fever**, remittent fever with relapse on the seventeenth day.—**Sextan fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the sixth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Short fever**, relapsing fever.—**Siam fever**, yellow fever.—**Sierra Leone fever**, a form of remittent fever.—**Simple asthenic fever**, simple continued fever with debility.—**Simple continued fever**, a fever, usually mild, lasting from a few hours to a few days, independent of local inflammation, and neither in its features nor in the circumstances under which it arises disclosing its identity with other better-marked forms. Under the name are doubtless included in actual practice many mild and abortive cases of typhoid, malarial, and other fevers, some cases of purely neurotic origin, and possibly some dependent on a distinct unknown zymotic cause. Also called *synocha, synochus simplex, febricula, ephemera, ephemeral fever, sun-fever*.—**Slow nervous fever**, typhoid fever.—**Solar fever**, dengue.—**Spirillum fever**, relapsing fever.—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Spotted fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Spring fever**, a feeling of lassitude occurring in spring, supposed to be due to the change of season; also, humorously, mere laziness. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Strangers' fever.** Same as *yellow fever*.—**Sudatory fever**, sweating-sickness.—**Summer fever**, hay-fever.—**Surgical typhus fever**, pyemia.—**Synochal fever**, synocha.—**Synochoid fever**, simple continued fever.—**Tertian fever**, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every third day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Thermic fever**, pyrexia from overheating.—**Three-day fever**, dengue.—**Typhoid fever**, a fever the more typical cases of which, resulting in recovery, present the following features: (1) A period of incubation of two weeks, more or less, terminating in prodomata lasting for a few days, and consisting in a general tired feeling and indisposition to exertion of any kind, loss of appetite, usually some constipation, slight headache, and pains in the limbs. (2) A period of invasion of a week or less, characterized by a gradually increasing temperature, with morning remissions and evening exacerbations, want of appetite, thirst, dry and coated tongue, frequent pulse, headache, often nose-bleed, usually constipation, often slight diarrhea, slightly tympanitic abdomen, with perhaps some tenderness and gurgling in the right iliac region, some enlargement of the spleen, perhaps slight delirium at night, and some bronchitis. (3) A period of continued pyrexia (fever) in which the temperature ceases to rise, and in which its daily variations are less. This period (fastigium) lasts for a week or two. The want of appetite, thirst, dry tongue, frequent pulse, headache, and bronchitis continue or are increased. The tympanitis, splenic enlargement, and delirium become more pronounced. Three or four soft yellow stools are passed daily. About the beginning of this period an eruption of small, pink, slightly raised spots appears on the skin, especially of the back and abdomen. (4) A period of defervescence, in which the fever gradually disappears and all the symptoms improve. This may last about a week. Cases vary much from this typical progress, and may be marked in addition by intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the abdominal wall with collapse and peritonitis, thrombosis of the larger veins, especially the femoral, pneumonia, lobular and (rarely) lobar, or meningitis. Relapses (after a normal temperature has been reached) and recrudescences (before the fever has entirely disappeared) are not very uncommon. The mortality varies, but the average of recent reports is not far from 10 per cent. The main anatomical features are inflammation of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the small and sometimes of the large intestine, with inflammation of the mesenteric lymphatic glands. Persons between fifteen and thirty years of age seem to be most frequently attacked. A previous attack produces a certain but not complete protection. The contagium seems to be given off from the sick mainly by the stools. The contamination of food and drink seems to be the most important mode of ingress. Personal contact does not materially increase exposure. Typhoid fever is now believed to be caused by a microscopic parasitic organism or bacillus, in length about one third the diameter of a red blood-corpuscle, in thickness about one third of its length, with rounded ends, mobile, forming spores at a temperature between 30° and 42° C., but not at lower temperatures, and forming minute brownish-yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not soften. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Typhomalarial fever**, a febrile disease produced by the simultaneous action of the typhoid and malarial poisons. The term more often indicates a doubt whether the case is malarial or typhoid.—**Typhus fever**, a contagious fever which in typical cases presents the following features: A period of incubation of nine days or more, a sudden onset of fever, often with a chill, a period of continued fever with pains in the head, back, and limbs, dizziness, noise in the ears, frequent bronchitis, and enlarged spleen. An eruption appears on the third to the seventh day, in the form of small red spots, usually abundant over the trunk and limbs, which in two or three days more become hemorrhagic. In the second or third week the disease may terminate by a fall of temperature, which is usually quite rapid. Relapses are very rare. The mortality varies in different epidemics from 6 to 20 per cent. The most susceptible years are between the ages of twenty and forty. One attack affords considerable protection against a second. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Urethral fever**, fever ensuing on an operation on the urethra, such as passing a catheter.—**Yellow fever**, an infectious disease of warm climates, typical cases of which present the following features: After a period of incubation varying from a day to several weeks, the invasion begins suddenly with headache, pains in back and limbs, often distinct chill, nausea, often vomiting, inactive bowels, fever (pyrexia) usually high, a pulse-rate less than corresponds to the pyrexia, sometimes vertigo, convulsions, delirium, and albuminuria. Following upon these symptoms, often after a lull and apparent beginning of recovery, may come exhaustion of the heart and nervous centers, bleeding from mucous membranes (giving rise to black vomit), jaundice, scanty urine, and albuminuria. The mortality in the better class of private cases varies in the experience of different observers from 7 to 10 per cent. The autopsy reveals, in addition to the hemorrhages, congestion of the nervous centers, hypostatic congestion of the lungs, fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and parenchymatous nephritis. The infectious principle is not yet (March, 1889) identified. It is to be inferred from analogy that it is probably a ptomaine-producing bacillus. It infects localities. In its spread from place to place human intercourse seems to be the efficient factor. It may be carried in clothes and other goods. Its development is favored by filth and repressed by cold. Individuals are infected by being in an infected locality. Personal contact with the sick does not seem to greatly enhance the exposure. Disinfection of food and drink is unavailing as a preventive measure. Whites are more susceptible to the disease than blacks, new-comers than old inhabitants. A previous attack usually produces immunity. Geographically it occurs in the warmer parts of America (though it has been known as far north as Portland in Maine), and in some parts of the old world.—**Yellow remittent fever**, ardent continued fever. (See also *brain-fever, heat-fever, hill-fever, hospital-fever, jail-fever, jungle-fever, lake-fever, ship-fever*.)

fever[1] (fē′vėr), *v.* [Not in ME.; < AS. *feferian, feforian*, be feverish, < *fefer*, fever: see *fever*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put in a fever; infect with fever.

> The white hand of a lady *fever* thee.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 11.
>
> A great flood
> Of evil memories *fevered* all his blood.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 368.

The stir and speed of the journey . . . *fever* him, and stimulate his dull nerves into something of their old quickness and sensibility. *R. L. Stevenson*, Ordered South.

II. *intrans.* To contract or develop fever. [Rare.]

He broke his leg, was taken home, *fevered*, and died.
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 132.

fever[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fevre, fevere, favre, fabre*, < L. *faber*, a smith, an artisan: see *faber, fabric*.] A smith; an artisan.

fever-bark (fē′vėr-bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

fever-blister (fē′vėr-blis′tėr), *n.* A vesicular or pustular eruption which appears, commonly in or near the mouth, during or just after febrile disturbance.

fever-bush (fē′vėr-bůsh), *n.* **1.** The *Lindera* (*Laurus*) *Benzoin*, or *Benzoin odoriferum*, of the United States, a lauraceous shrub with an agreeable aromatic odor, employed as a remedy for intermittent fevers and other complaints. Also called *benjamin-bush, spice-bush, spicewood, wild allspice*, etc.—**2.** The winterberry, *Ilex verticillata*, the bark of which is used as a febrifuge, etc.

fevered (fē′vėrd), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Suffering from fever; feverish; hence, heated; perturbed; disordered: as, a *fevered* imagination.

There was work to do, and the cold sea-air was cooling the *fevered* brain. *W. Black*, Macleod of Dare, xiii.

feverefox†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feverfew*.

Feverel†, *n.* [ME., var. of *Feverer*, q. v.] Same as *Feverer*.

Feverer†, *n.* [ME., also *Feverere, Feveryere, Fevergere, Fevirger, Feoverrer*, etc., also *Feverel*, < OF. *fevrier*, < L. *Februarius*, February: see *February*.] February.

feveret† (fē′vėr-et), *n.* [< *fever*[1] + *-et*.] A slight fever.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Aylife*, Parergon.

feverfew (fē′vėr-fū), *n.* [Also written *feverfue*; also dial., in various corrupt forms, *featherfew, fetterfoe*, etc.; < ME. *fevyrfew, fewerfue*, < AS. *feferfuge, feferfugia*, < LL. *febrifugia*, a name of *Centaurea*, regarded as a febrifuge: see *febrifuge*.] **1.** The *Chrysanthemum* (*Matricaria*) *Parthenium*, a European species naturalized in the United States, formerly cultivated as a medicinal herb, and used as a bitter tonic in the cure of fevers. Some ornamental varieties are common in gardens. Also called *wild camomile*.—**2.** A common name among florists for *Chrysanthemum roseum*, a native of the Caucasus, of which there are many single and double garden varieties.—**3.** The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.—**Bastard feverfew**, of Jamaica, the *Parthenium Hysterophorus*.

fever-heat (fē′vėr-hēt′), *n.* **1.** The heat of fever; a degree of bodily heat characteristic or indicative of fever. On some Fahrenheit thermometers fever-heat is marked at 112°. Hence —**2.** A feverish degree of excitement or excitation: as, the enthusiasm rose to *fever-heat*.

But Ximenes, whose zeal had mounted up to *fever heat* in the excitement of success, was not to be cooled by any opposition, however formidable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

feverish (fē′vėr-ish), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Having fever, especially a slight degree of fever: as, the patient is *feverish*.

Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants,
Moistening the *feverish* lip and the aching brow.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of fever: as, *feverish* symptoms.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift*, To Pope.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever: as, *feverish* food. *Dunglison*.—**4.** Morbidly eager; unduly ardent: as, a *feverish* craving for notoriety or fame.

Feverish with hope and change.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 170.

Generally speaking, a *feverish* anxiety is manifested in every country to increase the naval strength.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 432.

5. Excited and fitful; in a state resembling fever; now hot, now cold; characterized by sudden change or rapid fluctuations: as, a *feverish* state of the money market.

The political atmosphere is less agitated through the absorption of attention by the *feverish* condition of the commercial world. *The American*, VIII. 99.

feverishly (fē′vėr-ish-li), *adv.* In a feverish manner; as in a fever.

These other apartments were densely crowded, and in them beat *feverishly* the heart of life. *Poe*, Tales, I. 342.

feverishness (fē′vėr-ish-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection. Hence—2. Heated or fitful agitation or excitement: as, the *feverishness* of popular feeling.

The *feverishness* of his apprehensions. *Scott.*

feverly† (fē′vėr-li), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of fever; feverish.

Feverly heat maketh no digestion.
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum (1562), p. 62.

fevernut (fē′vėr-nut), *n.* The seeds of *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, a climbing leguminous shrub of the tropics, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

feverous (fē′vėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *feverous*, < OF. *fievrous*, F. *fiévreux* = Pr. *febros* = It. *febbroso*; as *fever*[1] + *-ous*.] 1. Affected with fever or ague.

The earth was *feverous*, and did shake.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

The business of your last week's letter, concerning the widow, is not a subject for a *feverous* man's consideration.
Donne, Letters, xxii.

2. Having the nature of fever.

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony, all *feverous* kinds.
Milton, P. L., xi. 482.

A less *feverous* and exclusive pursuit of wealth.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 616.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever.

It hath been noted by the ancients that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

feverously† (fē′vėr-us-li), *adv.* In a feverous manner; feverishly.

A malady
Desperately hot or changing *feverously*.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

feverroot (fē′vėr-röt), *n.* A caprifoliaceous herb of the United States, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, said to have been used by the Indians as a remedy for fevers. The root is purgative and emetic. Also *feverwort* and *horse-gentian*.

fever-sore (fē′vėr-sōr), *n.* A vesicular sore produced by febrile conditions; fever-blister.

fever-tree (fē′vėr-trē), *n.* 1. The blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*): so called from its quality of preventing malaria. See *Eucalyptus*. —2. The *Pinckneya pubens*, a rubiaceous tree of the American coast, from South Carolina to Florida. The bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, under the name of *Georgia bark*.

fevertwig (fē′vėr-twig), *n.* The staff-vine, *Celastrus scandens*, the bark of which is used in domestic practice as an alterative, diuretic, etc. See cut under *bittersweet*.

feverweed (fē′vėr-wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum* of the West Indies.

feverwort (fē′vėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *feverroot*.

fevery† (fē′vėr-i), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-y*[1].] Affected with fever; feverish.

O Rome, in what a sickness art thou fallen!
How dangerous and deadly, when thy head
Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body *fevery!*
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 5.

Fevillea (fe-vil′ē-ä), *n.* Same as *Feuillea*.

few (fū), *a.* and *pron.* or *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewe*, < ME. *few*, *fewe*, *feue*, *fewwe*, *feu*, *feawe*, *feaue*, *fæwe*, *fawe*, *fowe*, *faa*, *fo*, prop. pl., the suffix *-e* being that of the nom. pl. (absorbed in the contracted form *fo*, to which was then sometimes attached another pl. suffix *-n*, giving the pl. *fon*, *fone*) (compar. *fewer*, *fewere*; also, from the pl. *fon*, sometimes *foner*); < AS. *feáwe*, contr. *feá*, pl., = OS. *fā*, *fō* (*fāh-*) = OFries. *fē* = OHG. *fao*, *fō* (*fao-*, *fō-*, *fōh-*, *fow-*) = Icel. *fár* = Sw. *få*, pl., = Norw. Dan. *faa*, pl., = Goth. **faws* or **faus*, only in pl. *fawai*, few; Teut. √ **fau* = L. and Gr. √ **pau*, in L. *paucus*, little, pl. *pauci*, few, *paulus*, *paullus* (= Gr. παῦρος), little, small, L. *pauper* (for **pauciper*), poor: see *paucity*, *pauper*, *poor*. The constructions of *few* partly conform to those of *little* and *many*.] I. *a.* Not many; a small number; only a small number.

That the *fewe* word [pl.] that we on ure bede [bead, prayer] seien be cuthe alle halegen [known to all saints].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

Ther is ladis [men] now in lond fulle *foe*
That wold haue serunt [served] hor [their] lord soe.
Sir Amadace, st. 70 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., [ed. Robson).

Fone men may now fourty yhere pas,
And *foner* fifty.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 764.

Few substances are found pure in nature.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *pron.* or *n.* 1. Not many; only a small number (of persons or things): in this use properly an adjective, used elliptically as a plural noun, and not preceded by the article.

On his side were but *fo*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 58.

Many be called, but *few* chosen. Mat. xx. 16.

But for the miracle,
I mean our preservation, *few* in millions
Can speak like us. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Few there are who have either had, or could have, such a loss; and yet *fewer* who carried their love and constancy beyond the grave. *Dryden*, Eleonora, Pref.

Few, few shall part, where many meet!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. A small number; a minority: in this sense preceded by the article *a* (originally in the plural) or *the*, with or without a noun following, the noun, if used, expressing the whole of which the few are taken, and being in the partitive genitive, with or without the preposition *of*: as, *a few*, or *a few members*, or *a few of the members*, dissented.

Her ȝe mowe yse [see] that *an vewe* thoru synne of lecherye
Mowe bynyme grace of God al a compaynye.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 405.

The Cane [khan] rood with *a fewe* meynee [*many*[2], attendants]. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 226.

We are left but *a few* of many, as thine eyes do behold us. Jer. xlii. 2.

A grateful *few* shall love thy modest lay . . .
Long as the thrush shall pipe on Grongar Hill!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 17.

3. A small quantity or portion; a little: followed by a noun (without *of*) in a construction similar to def. 2 and to that of *little*, *n.* [Obsolete or local.]

At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, whereas they be contente with a penye pyece of byefe amongest iiiii, hauyng *a fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same byefe, wyth salte and otemell, and nothynge els.
T. Lever, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 486.

Here's a rahm. . . . It's weel eneugh to ate *a few* porridge in. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

A few. (*a*) See II., 2. (*b*) See II., 3. (*c*) *Adv. phr.* Somewhat; to some slight extent: often used ironically for *a good deal*. [Colloq. or low.]

I trembled *a few*, for I thought ten to one but he'd say "He? Not he, I promise you."
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 28.

A good few, a good many; a considerable number: a cautious phrase expanded by use into a meaning nearly the opposite. Compare *quite a few*. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.] —**In few**†, in a few words; briefly; in brief.

No compliment, I pray; but to the case
I hang upon, which, *in few*, is my honour.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

The night grows on, and you are for your meeting;
I'll therefore end *in few*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Quite a few, a good many; a considerable number: same as *a good few*. [Prov., U. S. (New Jersey, etc.).]—**The few**, the minority; a small number of persons or things separated or discriminated from the multitude: as, a measure calculated to benefit *the few* at the expense of the many.

The India House was a lottery-office, which invited everybody to take a chance, and held out ducal fortunes as the prize destined for *the* lucky *few*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

fewelt, *n.* and *v.* See *fuel*.

fewellert, *n.* See *fueler*.

fewmet, *n.* See *fumet*.

fewmishingst, *n. pl.* Same as *fumets*.

fewness (fū′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fewness*, *fewenesse*, *fewnes*, *feunesse*, *fonenesse*, < AS. **feáwness*, contr. *feánes*, < *feáwe*, few: see *few*.] The state of being few; paucity.

Fewenesse [var. *fewnesse*] of my dagis schewe me.
Wyclif, Ps. ci. 24.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 50 b.

They on the Hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceaving the *fewness* of thir Enemies, came down amain.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

I was chiefly struck with the comparative *fewness* of the large houses, either built or building.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 235.

Fewness and truth†, in few words and truly: an affected phrase.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus:
Your brother and his lover have embraced.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

fewsty†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *fusty*.

fewteet, *n.* See *feute*[2].

fewter[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *feuter*[1].

fewter[2]†, *n.* See *feuter*[2].

fewterer†, *n.* See *feuterer*.

fewterlock (fū′tėr-lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fetterlock*, *fetlock*.

fewtrils (fū′trilz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; appar. an accom. form (simulating *few*) of *fattrels*, q. v.] Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifles, as the smaller articles of furniture, etc.

I ha' paid to keep her awa' fra' me; these five year I ha' paid her; I ha' gotten decent *fewtrils* about me agen.
Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

fey[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fay*[1].

fey[2], *v. t.* Same as *fay*[2].

fey[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fay*[3].

fey[4], *a.* See *fay*[5].

fey[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fee*.

feydom (fā′dum), *n.* See *faydom*.

Feylinia (fā-lin′i-ä), *n.* [NL.; a nonsense-name.] A genus of African skinks, or lizards, of the family *Feyliniidæ*, without limbs and with numerous preanal scales. *J. E. Gray*, 1845. Also called *Anelytrops*.

feyliniid (fā-lin′i-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Feyliniidæ*.

Feyliniidæ (fā-li-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feylinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, taking name from the genus *Feylinia*, generally called *Anelytropidæ*.

feynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *feign*.

feyre[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fair*[1].

feyre[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fair*[2].

feyt[1] (fāt), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *fight*.

feyt[2] (fāt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *feat*[1].

fez (fez), *n.*; pl. *fezzes* (fez′ez). [< F. *fez*, < Turk. *fes*, said to be named from the city of *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A cap of red felt of the shape of a truncated cone, having a black silk tassel inserted in the middle of the top and hanging down nearly to the lower edge. It was made part of Turkish official dress by the sultan Mahmud II. in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is considered as the special badge of a Turkish subject, who, even if not a Mussulman, is obliged to wear it.

fezzle (fez′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A litter of pigs. [Prov. Eng.]

F. F. V. An abbreviation of the phrase "first families of Virginia"; hence, as a substantive in the plural, those families; in general, the highest social class in the Southern States. [Humorous, U. S.]

Mason wuz *F. F. V.*, though a cheap card to win on,
But t'other was jes' New York trash to begin on.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

A high-toned gentleman bred and born, one of the true chivalry of the South and of the *F. F. V.'s*.
N. Sargent, Public Men, II. 322.

He [Patrick Henry] stood midway between the *F. F. V.'s* (First Families of Virginia) and the "mean whites."
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 100.

f-hole (ef′hōl), *n.* One of the openings in the upper plate of the body of the violin and similar instruments: so called from their resemblance to the Italic letter *f*. See cut under *violin*.

fi (fi), *interj.* See *fy*.

fiacre (fē-ä′kr), *n.* [F., from the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where the first station for the hire of these carriages is said to have been established about 1650.] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire; a hackney-coach.

Du Plessis . . . shows that the name *Fiacre* was first given to hackney coaches, because hired coaches were first made use of for the convenience of pilgrims who went from Paris to visit the shrine of the saint [Fiaker, Fiacre], and because the inn where these coaches were hired was known by the sign of St. Fiaker.
A. Butler, Lives of the Saints (1836), II. 379, note.

fiancet, *n.* [< ME. *fiaunce*, *fyawnce*, < OF. *fiance*, confidence, trust, promise, = Pr. *fiansa* = Sp. *fianza* = Pg. *fiança* = It. *fidanza*, < L. *fidentia*, confidence, < *fiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *fidere*, trust, confide: see *affiance*, *confidence*, and *faith*.] Trust; confidence.

She is Fortune verelye
In whom no man ahulde affye
Nor in her yeftis have *fiaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5482.

fiancet, *v. t.* [< OF. *fiancer*, *fiancier*, F. *fiancer* (= Pr. *fiansar* = It. *fidanzare*), betroth, < OF. *fiance*, promise: see *fiance*, *n.*] To betroth. See *affiance*.

And they had with theym theyr younge sonne, who hadde *fyaunced* the yere before Mary, doughter to the Duke of Berrey. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxiii.

fiancé, fiancée (fē-oṅ-sā′), *n.* [F., m. and f. pp. of *fiancer*, betroth: see *fiance, v.*] An affianced or betrothed person, male (*fiancé*) or female (*fiancée*).

fiant†, fiaunt†, *n.* [Perversions of *fiat*, prob. intended to reflect the L. *fiant*, the plur. corresponding to *fiat*, sing.: see *fiat.*] Commission; fiat.

> Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt,
> But through his hand must passe the *Fiaunt.*
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1144.

fiants† (fī′ants), *n.* [< OF. *fians, fiens, fient, fian, fien, fiem, fime*, dung, F. dial. *fian* = Pr. *fem* = Cat. *fems* = Sp. *fimo* = It. *fimo, fime*, < L. *fimus*, dung, dirt. A parallel form appears in OF. *ficnte*, F. *fiente* = Pr. *fenta*, mod. Pr. *fento, fiento* = Cat. *fempta*, < L. as if **fimita*, perhaps an alteration of L. *fimētum*, a dunghill: see *fime.*] In *hunting*, the dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger.

fiar (fē′ăr), *n.* [Sc., prob. another form of *feuar*, < *feu*, a fee or feud: see *feu, fee*[2], *feud*[2].] **1.** In *Scots law*, one to whom any property belongs in fee—that is, one who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent.—**2.** *pl.* In Scotland, the prices of the different kinds of grain for the current year, as fixed by the sheriff of each county and a jury, after the production of expert evidence, and the hearing of all parties interested. This proceeding, which takes place in February or March, is called *striking the fiars;* the prices thus struck are called *fiars' prices*, and rule in all grain contracts where no price had been specified, as well as in calculating the money value of such stipends, rents, etc., as are properly payable in grain.

fiaschetta (fyȧs-ket′tä), *n.*; pl. *fiaschette* (-te). [It., dim. of *fiaseo*, a flask: see *flask.*] **1.** A small thin glass bottle generally invested in a complete covering of wicker or plaited straw or maize-leaves as a protection.—**2.** A small earthenware vessel, generally fantastic in shape and decoration. [Rare.]

fiaschino (fyȧs-kē′nō), *n.*; pl. *fiaschini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *fiasco*, a flask.] An earthenware vessel of fantastic form.

> The old Italian *fiaschini* in the shape of fruit.
> *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XII. 100.

fiasco (fiȧs′kō), *n.* [It. *fiaseo*, a flask or bottle; *far fiasco*, make a fiasco, fail. "In Italy, when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'Olà, olà, *fiasco,*' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle."] **1.** A flask; a bottle. See *flask.*

> He [Mr. T. A. Trollope] lived in Florence in the days of the Grand Duke, . . . when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul. *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, 1887, p. 653.

2. A failure in a musical or dramatic performance; an ignominious failure of any kind; a complete breakdown.

> Owing to the disunion of the Fenians themselves, the vigor of the administration, and the treachery of informers, the rebellion was a *fiasco.*
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 169.

fiat (fī′at), *n.* and *a.* [L. *fiat*, let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *fieri*, be done, become, come into existence, used as pass. of *facere*, make, do: see *fact.* In the first sense there is often an allusion to Gen. i. 3 (Vulgate): "Dixitque Deus: *Fiat* lux. Et facta est lux." ("And God said, Let there be light. And there was light.")] **I.** *n.* **1.** A command that something be done; specifically, an absolute and efficient command proceeding from, or as if from, divine or creative power.

> So that we, except God say
> Another *fiat*, shall have no more day.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

> Why did the *fiat* of a God give birth
> To yon fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 35.

> The *fiat* "Let light be" was the commencement of developments, before the earth or other spheres had existence. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 588.

2. In *Eng. law*, a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, 'let it be done as is asked.' —**Fiat in bankruptcy**, the lord chancellor's allowance of a commission in bankruptcy.

II. *a.* Existing as if by absolute divine or creative command; having the character or power of such a command. [Colloq.]

> The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain *fiat* power in the Convention.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 176.

Fiat money. See *money.*

fiauncet, *n.* See *fiance.*

flaunt†, *n.* See *fiant.*

fib[1] (fib), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. an abbr. form of **fibble* or *fible*, a weakened form of *fable*, appearing in E. dial. *fible-fable*, nonsense: see *fable, n.*] A lie; specifically, a white lie; a venial falsehood, told to save one's self or another from embarrassment.

> Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fibs.*
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

> Destroy his *fib* or sophistry — in vain;
> The creature's at his dirty work again.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

> She was for the *fib*, but not the lie; at a word, she could be disdainful of subterfuges.
> *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxix.

fib[1] (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing.* [< *fib*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To say what is not true; lie, especially in a mild or comparatively innocent way.

> *Cynthia.* I don't blush, Sir, for I vow I don't understand.
> *Sir Plyant.* Pshaw, Pshaw, you *fib*, you Baggage, you do understand, and you shall understand.
> *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

> If you have any mark whereby one may know when you *fib* and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.
> *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* To tell a fib to; lie to. [Rare.]

> To *fib* a man. *De Quincey.*

fib[2] (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing.* [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

> I have been taking part in the controversy about "Bell and the Dragon," as you will see in the Quarterly, where I have *fibbed* the Edinburgh (as the fancy say) most completely. *Southey*, Letters (1811), II. 236.

II. *intrans.* To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

fibber (fib′ėr), *n.* One who tells fibs or lies.

> Your royal grandsire (trust me, I'm no *fibber*)
> Was vastly fond of Colley Cibber.
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar), p. 137.

fibbery (fib′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fib*[1] + *-ery.*] The act or practice of fibbing. [Rare.]

> "Time has not thinned my flowing locks." Now do not suspect me of *fibbery*, or rub your memory till it smarts again. The thing is sure enough — and the "perché" is — they never flowed at all.
> *Landor*, The Century, XXXV. 520.

fiber[1], **fibre** (fī′bėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fiber*, < F. *fibre* = Pr. *fibra* = Sp. *hebra, fibra* = Pg. It. *fibra*, < L. *fibra*, a fiber, filament (of plant or animal), akin to *fimbriæ*, fibers, threads, fringe (> ult. E. *fringe*), and perhaps to *filum*, a thread, > ult. E. *file*[3] and *filament.*] **1.** A thread or filament; any fine thread-like part of a substance, as a single natural filament of wool, cotton, silk, or asbestos, one of the slender terminal roots of a plant, a drawn-out thread of glass, etc.

> Invet'rate habits choke th' unfruitful heart,
> Their *fibres* penetrate its tenderest part.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 42.

> Old Yew which graspest at the stones
> That name the under-lying dead,
> Thy *fibres* net the dreamless head,
> Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ii.

2. In a collective sense, a filamentous substance; a conglomeration of thread-like tissue, such as exists in animals and plants generally; more generally, any animal, vegetable, or even mineral substance the constituent parts of which may be separated into or used to form threads for textile fabrics or the like: as, muscular or vegetable *fiber;* the *fiber* of wool; silk, cotton, or jute *fiber;* asbestos *fiber.*—**3.** Figuratively, sinew; strength: as, a man of *fiber.*

> Yet had no *fibres* in him, nor no force. *Chapman.*

4. Material; stuff; quality; character.

> Our friend Mr. Tulliver had a good-natured *fibre* in him.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 8.

> The stuff of which poets are made, whether finer or not, is of very different *fiber* from that which is used in the tough fabric of martyrs. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

> But how are ordinary men, of no specially elevated moral *fibre*, to be carried up to the turning-point where Law is superseded by Love?
> *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 62.

Specifically—**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A filament; a slender thread-like element, as of muscular or nervous tissue. Most tissues and structures of the body are composed of bundles of fibers. See cut under *muscular.* (*b*) Fibrous tissue in general.—**Arciform fibers, arcuate fibers, collateral fibers, elastic fibers,** etc. See the adjectives. —**Fibers of Corti,** minute rod-like bodies specialized from the epithelial lining of the canalis cochleæ, resting upon the basilar membrane which separates the canalis cochleæ from the scala tympani, and forming an essential part of the organ of hearing. Also called *Cortian fibers.*—**Glandular woody fiber.** See *glandular.*—**Kittul fiber.** See *Caryota.*—**Non-striated fiber,** in *anat.*, a muscular fiber without transverse striations, in distinction from *striated fibers*, which compose the voluntary muscles and the heart.—**Sharpey's fibers,** or *perforating rods of Sharpey*, very fine processes passing through and seeming to rivet together several concentric laminæ of bone-tissue with transverse striations.—**Smooth fiber,** the non-striated fiber of muscles.—**Striated fiber,** in *anat.*, a muscular fiber. See *non-striated fiber.*—**Vegetable fibers,** the narrow elongated cells which characterize the woody and bast tissues of plants, giving them strength, toughness, and elasticity. Bast or liber fibers, which are found chiefly in the bark, are distinguished from wood fibers by being usually longer, thicker-walled, and tougher. The cells are spindle-shaped with pointed ends, and cohere firmly to each other by the extremities, forming most of the textile fibers in common use. The length of the individual cells varies greatly, from less than a millimeter in many plants to an inch or two in hemp or flax, and from 3 to 6 or 8 inches or more in ramie or china-grass fiber. (See cut under *bast.*) The so-called fibers of cotton and similar material which are found investing seeds are in reality hairs, and not proper fiber.—**Vulcanized fiber,** paper, paper-pulp, or other preparation of vegetable fiber saturated and coated with a metallic chlorid, as tin, calcium, magnesium, or aluminium chlorid, with the effect of giving to the material toughness and strength. *E. H. Knight.*

fiber[2] (fī′bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fiber*, a beaver, = E. *beaver*[1], q. v.] **1.** The specific name of the beaver, *Castor fiber.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, of which the type is the muskrat, musquash, or ondatra of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*, having a long scaly tail, vertically flattened, and large webbed hind feet. See *muskrat.*

fiber-cross (fī′bėr-krôs), *n.* Same as *cross-hair.*

fibered, fibred (fī′bėrd), *a.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with fibers; having fibers; fibrous.

> Monstrous ivy-stems
> Claspt the gray walls with hairy-*fibred* arms.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

fiber-gun (fī′bėr-gun), *n.* A device for disintegrating vegetable fiber. It consists of a cylinder into which flax, hemp, or similar fibers are put, and which is then charged with steam, gas, or air under great pressure. The cover of the cylinder is suddenly taken off and the mass is thrown into a chamber, where the fiber is disintegrated by the sudden expansion of the fluid. *E. H. Knight.*

fiberless, fibreless (fī′bėr-les), *a.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-less.*] Without fiber, in any sense of that word.

> What he [one of the "Limp People"] wants is a place where he is not obliged to depend on himself, where he has to do a fixed amount of work for a fixed amount of salary, and where his *fiberless* plasticity may find a mould ready formed, into which it may run without the necessity of forging shapes for itself.
> *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 91.

fiberose (fī′bėr-ōs), *n.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-ose.*] A name given at one time by Fremy to a certain supposed modification of cellulose.

fiber-stitch (fī′bėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in pillow-lace.

fibra (fī′brȧ), *n.*; pl. *fibræ* (-brē). [L.: see *fiber*[1].] In *anat.*, a fiber, in general: used in a few Latin anatomical phrases: as, *fibræ arciformes*, the arciform fibers (which see, under *arciform*); *fibra primitiva*, the primitive fiber or axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibration (fī-brā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ation.*] The formation of fibers, or fibrous construction of a part or organ; fibrillation: as, the *fibration* of the white tissue of the brain; the *fibration* of minerals.

fibre, fibred, etc. See *fiber*[1], etc.

fibriform (fī′bri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *forma*, form.] Fibrous in form or structure; composed of fibers; like a fiber or set of fibers.

fibril (fī′bril), *n.* [= F. *fibrille* = Pg. *fibrilha* = It. *fibrilla*, < NL. *fibrilla*, q. v.] **1.** A small fiber; a fibrilla; a filament. Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the delicate cottony hairs or thread-like growths found upon the young rootlets of some plants. (*b*) A rootlet of a lichen. (*c*) One of the filaments which line the utricles of *Sphagnum.* (*d*) The stipe of some fungi: in this sense disused.—**Muscular fibril,** in *anat.*, one of the fine longitudinal threads into which a muscular fiber is separable. See cut under *muscular.*—**Nerve-fibrils,** in *anat.*, those fibrils which constitute the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibrilla (fī-bril′ȧ), *n.*; pl. *fibrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fibra*, a fiber: see *fiber*[1].] A little fiber; a fibril; a filament. Specifically—(*a*) A delicate thread-like structure developed in the cortical layer of many infusorians, as also in the footstalk of *Vorticella*, having a rudimentary muscular function. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *fibril.*

fibrillar (fī′bri-lăr), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ar.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrillæ or fibrils; filamentous. Also *fibrillous.*

> He [Dr. Klein] reports that the two [specimens of fibro-cartilage] which had been subjected to artificial gastric juice were "in that state of digestion in which we find connective tissue when treated with an acid, . . . the *fibrillar*

bundles having become homogeneous, and lost their *fibrillar* structure." *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

fibrillary (fī'bri-lā-ri), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ary*[2].] Fibrillar.

Upon examination by Drs. Brower and Lyman he had pupillary inequality, nyatagmus, *fibrillary* twitchings of muscles of face. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 463.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fibrillated*, ppr. *fibrillating*. [< *fibrilla* + *-ate*[2].] To form into fibrils or fibers.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *a.* Same as *fibrillated*.

In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear *fibrillate* even to the naked eye. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 57.

fibrillated (fī'bri-lā-ted), *a.* Having fibrils; consisting of fibrillæ; finely fibrous in structure.

The trichite sheaf may be regarded as a *fibrillated* spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

fibrillation (fī-bri-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrillate* + *-ion*.] The state of being fibrillar or fibrillated.

In the specimens [of fibrocartilage] which had been left on the leaves of Drosera, until they re-expanded, parts were altered; . . . they had become more transparent, almost hyaline, with the *fibrillation* of the bundles indistinct. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

Muscular fibrillation, a localized quivering or flickering of muscular fibers. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

fibrilliferous (fī-bri-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Fibril-bearing; provided with fibrils.

fibrilliform (fī-bril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling fibrillæ or small fibers.—**Fibrilliform tissue**, a phrase sometimes applied to the entangled fiber-like mycelium of many fungi and lichens: same as *fibrous mycelium*.

In some of the lower orders of plants there is a kind of tissue present [to] which . . . the names of tela contexta and interlacing *fibrilliform tissue* have been given. *R. Bentley*, Botany, p. 37.

fibrillose (fī'bri-lōs), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ose*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished or clothed with fibrils. (*b*) Composed of small fibers.—**2.** Marked with fine lines, as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate.—**Fibrillose mycelium.** See *mycelium*.

fibrillous (fī'bri-lus), *a.* Same as *fibrillar*.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrillous* spasms, &c., that hypochondriacks usually complain of. *Kinneir*, The Nerves, p. 14.

fibrin (fī'brin), *n.* [= F. *fibrine* = Sp. Pg. It. *fibrina*; < L. *fibra*, a fiber, + *-in*[2].] A complex nitrogenous substance belonging to the class of proteids. Its chemical composition is not certainly known. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It is also found in the chyle. It is an elastic solid body, generally having a filamentous structure, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. It dissolves in solutions of many neutral salts, but is precipitated from them by heat or by acids; it is also soluble in alkali hydrates, and is not precipitated from such solutions by heat. A proteid somewhat resembling animal fibrin in its properties is extracted from wheat, corn, and other grains, and called *vegetable fibrin*.—**Fibrin ferment**, a substance which may be obtained by mixing blood with alcohol, allowing it to stand, collecting the coagulated matters, and drying and extracting with water. It causes rapid coagulation of the blood.

fibrination (fī-bri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-ation*.] The acquisition of the capacity of forming in coagulation an amount of fibrin greater than is normal: as, the *fibrination* of the blood in pleurisy.

fibrine (fī'brin), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ine*[1].] Presenting a fibrous appearance; finely divided or fringed. [Rare.]

Against the scarlet and gold in the west the *fibrine* summits of the tree-clad Mount Edgecumbe trembled. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, iii.

fibrinogen (fī'bri-nọ-jen), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-gen*: see *-gen*.] A proteid substance belonging to the group of globulins, found in the blood and concerned in the process of coagulation.

It [fluid fibrin] is first generated in the blood and other liquids by the chemical combination of two nearly related compounds, which have been named by the author "*fibrinogen*" and "fibrinoplastin." *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinogenic (fī'bri-nọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fibrinogen: as, *fibrinogenic* substance.

fibrinogenous (fī-bri-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrinogen; forming fibrin: as, a *fibrinogenous* substance.

fibrinoplastic (fī'bri-nọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *plastic*.] Having the character of fibrinoplastin.

The serum of the blood, synovia, humours of the eye, and saliva, are all *fibrinoplastic*. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinoplastin (fī'bri-nọ-plas'tin), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *plastin*.] A proteid substance found in the blood, belonging to the group of globulins, and concerned in the process of coagulation: same as *paraglobulin*.

fibrinous (fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrin; resembling fibrin.

fibro-areolar (fī'brō-a-rē'ọ-lär), *a.* Consisting of tissue made up of fibrous and areolar varieties of connective tissue.—**Fibro-areolar fascia.** See *fascia*.

fibroblast (fī'brọ-blast), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the cells which give rise to connective tissue.

fibroblastic (fī-brọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< *fibroblast* + *-ic*.] Giving rise to fibrous or connective tissue, as a cell; of the nature of or pertaining to fibroblasts.

fibrocalcareous (fī'brō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *calcarius*, of lime: see *calcareous*.] Consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies, as the skin of a holothurian.

fibrocartilage (fī-brō-kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *cartilago*, cartilage.] **1.** A tissue resembling cartilage, but differing from it in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated. In the immediate vicinity of the cells, however, the intercellular substance is as in ordinary cartilage, and forms the hyaline capsules of the cells.

2. A part of fibrocartilaginous tissue; any individual plate, disk, or other piece of fibrocartilage lying in or about a joint.—**Acromioclavicular fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage interposed between the acromial end of the clavicle and the acromial process of the scapula.—**Circumferential fibrocartilage**, a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a raised rim or border around an articular cavity, which is thus deepened, as about the glenoid fossa of the scapula or the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone.—**Connecting fibrocartilage**, fibrocartilaginous tissue connecting apposed surfaces of bones in articulations of slight or no mobility, as between bodies of vertebræ and at the pubic symphysis or sacroiliac synchondrosis.—**Interarticular fibrocartilage**, any fibrocartilage which is situated in the cavity of an articulation.—**Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between any two vertebræ of the coccyx.—**Interpubic fibrocartilage**, the interarticular fibrocartilage of the pubic symphysis.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage**, the special kind of interarticular fibrocartilage between the bodies of vertebræ, forming disks separating any two bodies, closely adherent to both, tough and fibrous at the periphery, softer, pulpy, and more cartilaginous in the center, and constituting elastic cushions or buffers between the vertebral bodies, increasing the mobility and elasticity of the spinal column, and diminishing the shock of concussion.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage**, a triangular piece of fibrocartilage between the distal ends of the radius and ulna: also called *triangular fibrocartilage*.—**Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between the last sacral and the first coccygeal vertebra.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage* (which see, under *cartilage*).—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage found between the sternal end of the clavicle and the manubrium of the sternum.—**Stratiform fibrocartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a bed or groove in which the tendon of a muscle lies and glides.—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage which lies in the articulation between the lower jaw-bone and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.—**Triangular fibrocartilage.** Same as *radio-ulnar fibrocartilage*.

fibrocartilaginous (fī-brō-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* Having the character of fibrocartilage; consisting of fibrocartilage: as, *fibrocartilaginous* tissue; a *fibrocartilaginous* disk.

fibrocellular (fī-brō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *cellular*.] **1.** Having fibers and cells; composed of mixed fibrous and cellular tissue; fibro-areolar. All ordinary cellular or areolar connective tissue is strictly fibrocellular.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Composed of cells the walls of which are marked by thickened bands, ridges, reticulations, etc. [Not in use.] (*b*) In *algology*, composed of firm elongated cells which adhere together so as to form a filament-like mass of tissue. *Harvey*.

fibrochondrosteal (fī'brō-kon-dros'tē-al), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *χόνδρος*, gristle, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Consisting of fibrous tissue, gristle, and bone.

The whole skeleton then, may be denoted by the term *fibrochondrosteal* apparatus. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 22.

fibrocystic (fī-brō-sis'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (E. *cyst*), + *-ic*.] Fibroid and cystic: applied to fibroid tumors containing cysts.

fibroferrite (fī-brō-fer'īt), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in delicately fibrous forms of a pale-yellow color.

fibroid (fī'broid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling, containing, or taking the form of fiber; fibrous: as, a *fibroid* tumor.—**Fibroid degeneration, phthisis**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) A fibroma. (*b*) A leiomyoma.

fibroin (fī'brọ-in), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber (taken in the mod. combining form *fibro-*), + *-in*[2].] The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, insoluble in water, ether, acetic acid, etc., but dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and also in concentrated acids and alkalis.

fibrolite (fī'brọ-līt), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral of a white or gray color and fibrous to columnar structure. It is a subsilicate of aluminium ($AlSiO_5$), and has the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. Also called *sillimanite* and *bucholzite*.

fibroma (fī-brō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting of connective tissue.

fibromatous (fī-brom'a-tus), *a.* [< *fibroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma.

fibromucous (fī-brō-mū'kus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *mucosus*, mucous.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and mucous membrane; combining fibrous and mucous tissues: applied to mucous membranes backed by firm fibrous tissue.

fibromuscular (fī-brō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *musculus*, muscle.] Characterized by the presence of both connective and muscular tissue: applied to tumors.

fibromyoma (fī'brō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibromyomata* (-ma-tä). [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A leiomyoma. (*b*) A tumor consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue.

fibromyomatous (fī'brō-mī-om'a-tus), *a.* [< *fibromyoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibromyoma; fibromuscular.

fibroplastic (fī-brọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] Fiber-making: an epithet sometimes applied to tumors usually designated as *small spindle-celled sarcomata*.

Fibrosa (fī-brō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fibrosus*: see *fibrous*.] The fibrous sponges. See *Fibrospongiæ*.

fibrosarcoma (fī'brō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibrosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *sarcoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a tumor intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma.

fibrose (fī'brōs), *a.* Same as *fibrous*.

fibroserous (fī-brō-sē'rus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *serous*.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and serous membrane; uniting fibrous and serous tissues in one structure. All serous membranes are in fact fibrous in structure, with a serous surface on one side.

fibrosis (fī-brō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the development in an organ of a substance of fibrous texture.

Changes were found in the inferior cervical ganglia, indicating atrophy and *fibrosis*. *Medical News*, LII. 495.

Arteriocapillary fibrosis. See *arteriocapillary*.

Fibrospongiæ (fī-brọ-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *spongia*, sponge.] One of the principal divisions of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*; the fibrous sponges. They present the utmost diversity of form, but agree in the possession of a fibrous skeleton or ceratode, which may be highly developed and devoid of silicious spicules, as in the commercial sponges, or inconspicuous in comparison with the richly elaborated and complicated silicious frames of such genera as *Hyalonema* and *Euplectella*, the glass-sponges. See cut under *Euplectella*.

fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* [= F. *fibreux* = Sp. *hebroso*, *fibroso* = Pg. It. *fibroso*, < NL. *fibrosus*, < L. *fibra*, fiber: see *fiber*[1].] Containing or consisting of fibers; having the character of fibers. Also *fibrose*.

> The plentious Pastures, and the purling Springs,
> Whose *fibrous* silver thousand Tributes brings
> To wealthy Iordan.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

The space between these [muscle-cells] and the outer face of the intestine is occupied by a spongy or *fibrous* substance, which must probably be regarded as a kind of connective tissue. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

Fibrous coal. See *coal*.—**Fibrous cone.** Same as *corona radiata* (which see, under *corona*).—**Fibrous mycelium.** See *mycelium*.—**Fibrous structure**, in *mineral.*, a structure characterized by fine or slender threads, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated. Asbestos has, for example, a *fibrous structure*.—**Fibrous tissue**, the general common connective tissue of the body, composed or largely consisting of white inelastic or yellow elastic fibers, such as the periosteum of bones, the perichondrium of cartilage, the capsules of glands, the meninges of the brain, the ligaments of joints, and the fasciæ and tendons of muscles. The phrase is sometimes extended to other and special tissues, as the nervous and muscular, which contain or consist of fibers or filaments.

fibrousness (fī'brus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fibrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

fibrovascular (fī-brō-vas'kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *vascular*.] In *bot.*, consisting of woody fibers and ducts.—**Fibrovascular bundle.** See *bundle*, 3.—**Fibrovascular system**, the aggregation of fibrovascular tissue in a plant, forming its framework. Also called the *fascicular system*.

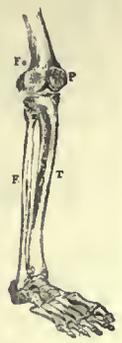
fibster (fib'stėr), *n.* [< *fib*[1] + *-ster*.] One who tells fibs; a fibber. [Rare.]

You silly little *fibster*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, II. 352.

fibula (fib'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *fibulæ* (-lē). [< L. *fibula*, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, a surgeons' instrument for drawing together the edges of a wound, a stitching-needle, contr. of **figibula*, < *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*.] 1. In *archæol.*, a clasp or brooch, usually more or less ornamented. Objects of this kind are found among the earliest metallic remains of antiquity.

Rings and *fibulæ*, which are frequently adorned with symbolical devices, meant to serve as amulets or charms. *Knight*, Ancient Art and Myth., p. 65.

2. In *surg.*, a needle for sewing up wounds.—3. In *anat.*, the outer one of two bones which in most vertebrates (above fishes) extend from the knee to the ankle: so called because in man the bone is very slender, like a clasp or splint applied alongside the tibia. When a fibula is complete, as it usually is, it extends the whole length of the tibia, its foot entering into the composition of the ankle-joint. When reduced, it is usually shortened from below, so that it does not reach the ankle, lying along a part of the tibia, and very frequently ankylosed with it; or it may be of full length and ankylosed above and below with the tibia, as in many rodents. The human fibula is a slender straight bone, as long as and separate from the tibia, and clubbed at both ends; the upper end is articulated with the tuberosity of the tibia, and excluded from the knee-joint; the lower end is connected with the tibia, and also articulated with the astragalus, thus entering into the ankle-joint, and forming the outer malleolus, or bony protuberance on the outer side of the ankle. Nine muscles are attached to this bone in man. See also cuts under *Dromæus*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *tibiotarsus*.



Right Human Leg, seen obliquely from the front.

F, fibula; *T*, tibia; *P*, patella; *Fe*, femur.

4. In *masonry*, an iron crank used to fasten stones together.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of echinoderms. (*b*) A genus of mollusks.

fibular (fib'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *fibula* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to the fibula; peroneal: as, a *fibular* artery; a *fibular* nerve.

fibulare (fib-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *fibularia* (-ri-ă). [NL., < *fibula*, q. v.] The outermost bone of the proximal row of tarsal bones, articulating or in morphological relation with the fibula: generally called the *os calcis*, *calcaneum*, or *heelbone*. In man and mammals generally the fibulare is the largest tarsal bone, but its size and shape are very variable. See cut under *foot*.

fibulocalcaneal (fib″ū-lō-kal-kā'nē-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the fibula and to the calcaneum: as, "a *fibulocalcaneal* articulation or ligament," *Coues*.

-fic. [L. *-ficus*, in compound adjectives, < *facere*, make: see *fact* and *-fy*.] A terminal element in adjectives of Latin origin, meaning 'making': as, *petrific*, making into stone; *terrific*, making affrighted; *horrific*, making to shudder, etc. Such adjectives are usually accompanied by derived verbs in *-fy*, and often by nouns thence derived in *-fication*. See *-fy*.

-fication. See *-fy*.

ficchet, *v. t.* See *fitch*[3]. *Chaucer*.

fice (fīs), *n.* See extract, and *fise*[2].

Fice (*fyce* or *phyce*) is the name used everywhere in the South, and in some parts of the West, for a small worthless cur. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fice-dog (fīs'dog), *n.* See *fise-dog*.

Ficedula (fī-sed'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *ficedula* (also *ficetula*, *ficecula*), a small bird, the fig-eater, appar. orig. < *ficus*, a fig, + *ederc* = E. *eat*: see *fig*[2] and *edible*, and cf. *beccafico*, *fig-eater*.] An old book-name of sundry small birds, as a warbler, sylvia, beccafico, or fig-eater: so called from the supposition that they eat figs. It was made by Brisson in 1760 a generic name, comprehending a great number of such birds.

ficellier (fi-sel'i-ėr), *n.* [F., < *ficelle*, packthread, prob. < L. **filicella*, pl. of **filicellum*, an assumed dim. of *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] A reel or winder for thread of any sort.

fichet, *v. t.* See *fitch*[3].

fiché (fē-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fiched (fisht), *a.* Same as *fitché*.

fichet, **fichewt**, *n.* See *fitchet*, *fitchew*.

fichtelite (fich'tel-īt), *n.* [< *Fichtel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin occurring in white shining crystals or crystalline scales, embedded in the wood of a kind of pine found in peat-beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fichu (fē-shū'), *n.* [F., < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, *fiche*, a hook, pin, peg: see *fitched*.] A small triangular piece of stuff; hence, any covering for the neck and shoulders forming part of a woman's dress, sometimes a small light covering, as of lace or muslin.

Touching the *fichu*, which seems to have been a favourite article of attire with Marie Antoinette. . . . Its form was that of a combination of a pointed cape between the shoulders and a scarf crossing the bosom, the long ends of which were tied in a bow at the back of the waist. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 286.

fick (fik), *v. i.* [E. dial., var. of *fike*[2], q. v.] To kick; struggle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

fickle (fik'l), *a.* [< ME. *fikel*, *fikil*, *fykel*, < AS. *ficol*, deceitful, crafty (cf. *gefic*, deceit), < **fician*, *befician*, ME. *fiken*, deceive: see *fike*[1].] 1†. Disposed or acting so as to deceive; deceitful; treacherous; false in intent.

In this fals *fikel* world.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 93.

This eortheli toie, this worldli blis,
Is but a *fykel* fantasy.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

This worlde is *fikel* and desayvable.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1088.

Fikele and swikele reades [counsels].
Ancren Riwle, p. 268.

2. Inconstant; unstable; likely to change from caprice, irresolution, or instability: rarely applied to things except in poetry or by personification.

O see how *fickle* is their state
That doe on fates depend!
Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 54).

I fear thou art grown too *fickle*; for I hear
A lady mourns for thee; men say, to death.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

A *fickle* world, not worth the least desire,
Where ev'ry chance proclaims a change of state.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,
Fantastic, *fickle*, fierce, and vain?
Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
And *fickle* as a changeful dream.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 30.

3. Perilous; ticklish. [Prov. Eng.]

But it's a *fickle* corner in the dark, . . . a wrong step, a bit swing out on the open, and there would be no help. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Ladies Lindores, p. 39.

=Syn. 2. Variable, mutable, changeable, unsteady, unsettled, vacillating, fitful, volatile.

fickle (fik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fickled*, ppr. *fickling*. [< ME. *fikelen* (= LG. *fikkelen* = G. *ficklen*, *ficheln*), deceive, flatter; from the adj.] 1†. To deceive; flatter.

Heo nolde *fikelen*, as hire austren hadde ydo.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 31.

2. To puzzle; perplex; nonplus. [Scotch.]

Howsomever, she'a a weel-educate woman, and an' she win to her English, . . . she may come to *fickle* us a'.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

fickleness (fik'l-nes), *n.* The character of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness.

I am a soldier; and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Oh, the lovely *fickleness* of an April day.
W. H. Gibson, Spring.

fickly (fik'l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fikely*, < *fikel*, fickle, + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Deceitfully.

With thar tunges *fikely* thai dide.
Ps. v. 11 (ME. version).

2. In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness. [Rare.]

Away goes Alce, our cook-maid, . . . of her own accord, after having given her mistress warning *fickly*.
Pepys, Diary, II. 366.

fico (fē'kō), *n.* [It., a fig, < L. *ficus*: see *fig*[2].] Same as *fig*[2], 7: a motion of contempt made by placing the thumb between two of the fingers. Formerly also *figo*.

Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving mee the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth.
Wits Miserie, 1596. (*Halliwell*.)

Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

The lie, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

For wealth he is of my addiction, and bid's a *fico* for 't. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

ficoid (fī'koid), *a.* [< L. *ficus*, a fig, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a fig; ficoidal.

ficoidal (fī-koi'dal), *a.* [< *ficoid* + *-al*.] 1. Resembling the fig; ficoid.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the *Ficoideæ*.

Ficoideæ (fī-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ficus*, a fig-tree, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form (see *-oid*), + *-eæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, nearly related to the *Cactaceæ*. It includes 22 genera and about 450 species, mostly of tropical or subtropical regions, and especially abundant in South Africa. They are mostly low herbs, with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. The principal genus is *Mesembrianthemum*.

fict† (fikt), *a.* [< L. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] Feigned; fictitious.

Prophets of things to come the truth predict:
But poets of things past write false and *fict*.
T. Harvey, tr. of Owen's Epigrams.

ficta musica (fik'tă mū'zi-kă). See *musica ficta*.

fictile (fik'til), *a.* [< L. *fictilis*, made of clay, earthen, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (as in clay, wax, stone, etc.): see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Molded into form by art.—2. Capable of being molded; plastic: as, *fictile* clay.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

3. Having to do with pottery; composed of or consisting in pottery.

The Myth was not only embodied in the sculpture of Pheidias on the Parthenon, or portrayed in the paintings of Polygnotos in the Stoa Poikile; it was repeated in a more compendious and abbreviated form on the *fictile* vase of the Athenian household; on the coin which circulated in the market-place; on the mirror in which the Aspasia of the day beheld her charms.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 23.

Fictile mosaic, a variety of ancient Roman mosaic in which the tesseræ are composed of an artificial compound of vitreous nature.

fictileness (fik'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictile.

fictilia (fik-til'i-ă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *fictilis*, made of clay: see *fictile*.] Objects made of fictile material, as pottery; especially, decorative objects of this nature, in general.

fictility (fik-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *fictile* + *-ity*.] Fictileness.

fiction (fik'shon), *n.* [= F. *fiction* = Pr. *ficxio*, *fiction* = Sp. *ficcion* = Pg. *ficção* = It. *fizione*, *finzione*, < L. *fictio*(*n*-), a making, fashioning, a feigning, a rhetorical or legal fiction, < *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, form, mold, shape, devise, feign: see *feign*.] 1. The act of making or fashioning. [Rare.]

We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; a false deduction or conclusion: as, to be misled by a mere *fiction* of the brain.

They see thoroughly into the fallacies and *fictions* of the delusions of this kind.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Sad and discensolate persons use to create comforts to themselves by *fiction* of fancy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

3. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; an account which is a product of mere imagination; a false statement.

Renowned Abraham, Thy noble Acts
Excell the *Fictions* of Heroik Facts.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a *fiction*, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

This is a very ancient cittie, if the tradition of Antenor's being the founder be not a *fiction*.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

Nor do I perceive that any one shrinks from telling *fictions* to children, on matters upon which it is thought well that they should not know the truth.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

4. In *literature*: (*a*) A prose work (not dramatic) of the imagination in narrative form; a story; a novel.

One important rule belongs to the composition of a *fiction*, which I suppose the writers of fiction seldom think of, viz., never to fabricate or introduce a character to whom greater talents or wisdom is attributed than the author himself possesses; if he does, how shall this character be sustained? *J. Foster*, in Everta, p. 241.

(*b*) Collectively, literature consisting of imaginative narration; story-telling.

No kind of literature is so attractive as *fiction*.
Quarterly Rev.

The only work of *fiction*, in all probability, with which he [Bunyan] could compare his pilgrim, was his old favourite, the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. . . . He saw that, in employing *fiction* to make truth clear and goodness attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself. *Macaulay*, Bunyan.

(*c*) In a wide sense, not now current, any literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form, or such works collectively.—**5.** In *law*, the intentional assuming as a fact of what is not such (the truth of the matter not being considered), for the purpose of administering justice without contravening settled rules or making apparent exceptions; a legal device for reforming or extending the application of the law without appearing to alter the law itself.

Inasmuch as the courts cannot alter the law, but only declare it and apply it to facts ascertained by them, it was early discovered that the only way in which they could adapt the law to hard cases, or stretch it to new cases, was by pretending a state of facts to fit the rule of law it was thought just to apply. Thus it was a rule of law that a deed takes effect from delivery, and the courts had no power to alter this rule; but if a grantor fraudulently or negligently delayed delivering his deed at the time it bore date, and afterward sought to claim some unjust advantage, as having continued to be owner meanwhile, the courts, not being able to change the rule of law, would by a fiction treat the delivery as relating back to the date. So, when legislation forbade transfers of land unless made publicly by record, the courts allowed an intending grantee to sue, alleging that the land belonged to him, and the intending grantor to suffer judgment to pass; thus by a fiction creating a mode of conveyance which, for all practical purposes, preserved the privacy of titles. Direct methods of improving the rules and forms of law have in recent times superseded the invention, and for the most part the use, of fictions.

I employ the expression "Legal *Fiction*" to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration, its letter remaining unchanged, its operations being modified.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 26.

=**Syn. 3.** Fabrication, figment, fable, untruth, falsehood.

fictional (fik'shon-al), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fiction; fictitiously created; imaginary.

Elements which are *fictional* rather than historical.
Latham.

What other cases are there of *fictional* personages having done the same? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 467.

They [American theater-managers] have not watched the tendencies of the sister arts, painting and *fictional* literature, towards a closer truth to nature.
The Century, XXXI. 155.

fictionist (fik'shon-ist), *n.* [< *fiction* + *-ist.*] A maker or writer of fiction.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

There still seems room for wonder that in this world of facts the *fictionist* should be entitled to take so high and important a place. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 58.

fictious† (fik'shus), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-ous.*] Fictitious.

With fancy'd Rules and arbitrary Laws
Matter and Motion he [man] restrains;
And study'd Lines and *fictious* Circles draws.
Prior, On Exodus iii. 14., st. 6.

fictitious (fik-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ficticio*, < L. *ficticius*, improp. *fictitius*, artificial, counterfeit, fictitious, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction*.] **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination: as, a *fictitious* hero; *fictitious* literature.

Miss Burney was decidedly the most popular writer of *fictitious* narrative then living.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

A hundred little touches are employed to make the *fictitious* world appear like the actual world.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

2. Existing only in imagination; feigned; not true or real: as, a *fictitious* claim.

In faithful mem'ry she records the crimes,
Or real or *fictitious*, of the times.
Cowper, Truth, l. 164.

He began his married life upon his *fictitious*, and not his actual income. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

3. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

The poets began to substitute *fictitious* names, under which they exhibited particular characters.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red: the former real, the latter *fictitious*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

The woodcock, stiffening to *fictitious* mud,
Cheats the young sportsman thirsting for his blood.
O. W. Holmes, The Mind's Dict.

4. Assumed as real; taking the place of something real; regarded as genuine.

I cannot doubt that the growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a *fictitious* son, was due to moral dislike of the other modes of affiliation which was steadily rising among the Brahman teachers in the law-schools.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 101.

Fictitious ens. See *ens.* =**Syn.** Artificial, unreal, invented, spurious, supposititious. See *factitious*.

fictitiously (fik-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

Beside these pieces *fictitiously* set down, and having no copy in nature, they had many unquestionably drawn, of inconsequent signification, nor naturally verifying their intention. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., *v.* 20.

fictitiousness (fik-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictitious; feigned representation.

Thus, some make Comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 125.

fictive (fik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *fictif*, < L. as if **fictivus*, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction*.] **1.** Formed by the imagination; not really existing; supposititious; fictitious. [Rare.]

And therefore to those things whose grounds were very true,
Though naked yet and bare (not having to content
The wayward curious ear), gave *fictive* ornament.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 286.

The action of a magnet on an external point is equivalent to that of a *fictive* layer of a total mass equal to zero, distributed along the surface according to a certain law.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 300.

2. Resulting from imagination; belonging to or consisting of fiction; imaginative. [Rare.]

Those
Who, dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears,
And nursed by mealy-mouth'd philanthropies,
Divorce the Feeling from her mate the Deed.
Tennyson, The Brook.

The remaining five-sixths of the book ["The Merry Men"] deserve to stand by "Henry Esmond" as a *fictive* autobiography in archaic form.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 878.

fictively (fik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a fictive manner.

fictor (fik'tor), *n.* [< L. *fictor*, one who makes images of clay, wax, stone, etc., a baker of offering-cakes, a maker, a feigner, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, fashion, feign: see *fiction*.] An artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

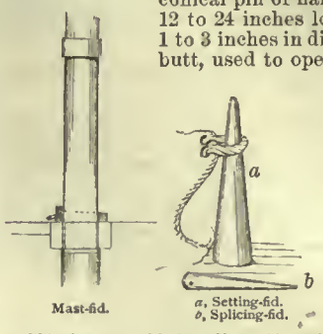
Ficula (fik'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig*2.] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Pyrulidæ*; the fig-shells or pear-shells: so named from their shape. The genus includes tropical and subtropical active carnivorous species. Also called *Pyrula*. See cut under *fig-shell*.

Ficulidæ (fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ficula* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ficula*: same as *Pyrulidæ*.

Ficus (fī'kus), *n.* [L., a fig-tree, a fig: see *fig*2.] **1.** In *bot.*, a very large genus of tropical and subtropical trees or shrubs, of the urticaceous tribe *Artocarpeæ*, characterized by bearing their minute unisexual flowers within a nearly closed globose or pear-shaped receptacle. The genus is remarkable for the peculiar arrangement by which cross-fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. There are always three forms of flowers, the staminate, the pistillate, and a third, the gall-flower, which resembles the pistillate but is incapable of fertilization, and is usually occupied by the pupa of a species of *Blastophaga* or other hymenopterous insect. In a large group of species the three forms are found within the same receptacle; but in much the larger number, as in the common fig, the female flowers are in one receptacle and the male and gall flowers together in another. The perfect insect is formed synchronously with the maturity of the pollen of the male flowers, through which it makes its way and escapes by a perforation made at the apex of the receptacle. In what way it conveys the pollen to the pistillate flowers in the closed female receptacle is not understood, but it is believed that it is done, and that by this means only the female flowers are fertilized. Generally the barren and fertile receptacles are upon the same tree and are similar in appearance, but in the common fig they are upon separate trees, and differ so much in form that the sterile, known as the wild fig or caprifig, has been considered by many botanists as a species distinct from the other. There are about 600 species, the greater number belonging to the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, though there are many in tropical America. Three or four species are found in Florida. The genus includes the common fig (*F. Carica*), the banian (*F. Bengalensis*), the india-rubber tree (*F. elastica*), etc. The wood is generally soft and valueless. See *fig*2, and cut under *banian*.

2. In *zoöl.*, an old genus of mollusks: same as *Pyrula*. *Klein*, 1753.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *surg.*, a fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard, hanging by a pedunele or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs. Also called *fig-wart*.—**Ficus unguium** (ficus of the nails), a chronic paronychia in which the posterior wall of the nail becomes thickened and everted.

fid (fid), *n.* [Also written *fidd;* origin obscure. D. *fid*, *fed*, a skein, appears to be a different word. See *fetlock*.] **1.** A small thick lump. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A piece or plug of tobacco. [Colloq.]—**3.** A bar of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.—**4.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support a topmast or topgallantmast when swayed up into place. The fid passes through a square hole in the heel of its mast, and its ends rest on the trestletrees. (*b*) A conical pin of hard wood, from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 1 to 3 inches in diameter at the butt, used to open the strands of rope in splicing.—**Blubber-fid**, a large wooden pin to which a rope-lashing is made fast at one end, formerly extensively employed, and still used by many whaling-craft, for toggling on to a blanket-piece when the old rope-strapped blocks are used in boarding. Also called *toggle*. When the iron-strapped cutting-blocks are used, the fid is discarded, the tail of the chain-strap being moused in the sister-hooks.—**Setting-fid**, a large cone of hard wood or iron, used by riggers and sailmakers to stretch eyes of rigging, cringles, etc.—**Splicing-fid.** See def. 4 (*b*).



Mast-fid. *a*, Setting-fid. *b*, Splicing-fid.

fid (fid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fidded*, ppr. *fidding*. [< *fid*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to sway into place and secure (a topmast or topgallantmast) by its fid. Also *fidd*.

Various plans have been devised for *fidding* and unfidding topmasts without going aloft.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 203.

fiddle (fid'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fidle;* < ME. *fidel*, *fydyll*, *fedele*, usually and prop. with *th*, *fithel*, *fithele*, < AS. **fithele* (not found, but the derivatives *fithela*, a fiddler, *fithelere*, a fiddler, *fithelcstre*, a female fiddler, occur) = D. *vedel*, *veel* = OHG. *fidula*, MHG. *videle*, *videl*, G. *fiedel* = Icel. *fidhla* = OSw. *fidhla* = Dan. *fiddel*, a fiddle; appar. connected with ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, a fiddle, whence also the Rom. forms, OF. *viole*, *viele*, *vielle*, F. *viole* (> E. *viol*, and the modified Sw. Dan. *fiol*) = Pr. *viula*, *viola* = Sp. Pg. *viola* = It. *viola* (whence E. *viola*), dim. *violino* (whence E. *violin*, etc.). The ML. *vitula*, which was sometimes called *vitula jocosa*, the merry viol, is referred by Diez to L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday (orig. perhaps 'sacrifice a calf,' < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*). It is possible that the ML. *vitula* is an accom. form of the Teut. word; cf. LL. *harpa*, It. *arpa*, F. *harpe*, etc., harp, of Teut. origin. Another derivation, < L. *fidicula*, commonly pl. *fidiculæ*, a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithern (dim. of *fides*, a stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern), hardly agrees with the Teut. and not at all with the Rom. forms.] **1.** A musical stringed instrument of the viol class; a violin. See *viol*, *violin*, *crowd*2. This is the proper English name, but among musicians it has been superseded by *violin*, the name *fiddle*, except in popular language, being used humorously or in slight contempt.

Harpe and *fethill* bothe thay fande,
Getterne, and ala so the sawtrye.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

For hym was levere have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes, clad in black or reed,
Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
Than robes riche or *fithele* or gay sautrie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 296.

A French song, and a *fiddle*, has no fellow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 3.

The ballad singers, who frequently accompany their ditties with instrumental music, especially the *fiddle*, vulgarly called a crowd, and the guitar.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 268.

2. *Naut.*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. It is made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut. Same as *rack*.—**3.** In *wool-carding*, an implement used in Yorkshire, England, for smoothing the points of card-clothing and dislodging dirt from among the teeth. It consists of a piece of emery-covered cloth stretched between two end-pieces of wood connected by a curved handle.—**Fine as a fiddle.** See *fine*2.—**Scotch fiddle**, the itch: so called from the action of the arm in scratching, and the prevalence of the disease in Scotland. [Humorous.]—**To play first** (or **second**) **fiddle.** (*a*) In an orchestra, to take the part of the first (or second) violin-player. Hence—(*b*) To take a leading (or subordinate) part in any project or undertaking. [Colloq.]

To say that Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or thereabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xli.

It was evident that since John Marston's arrival he had been *playing*, with regard to Mary, *second fiddle*, if you can possibly be induced to pardon the extreme coarseness of the expression. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lviii.

fiddle (fid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiddled*, ppr. *fiddling*. [Early mod. E. also *fidle;* < *fiddle*, *n.*]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To play upon the fiddle or violin or some similar instrument.

Themistocles . . . said "he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city."
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

This man could not *fidle*, could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire.

Hence — **2.** To scrape, as one stretched string upon another.

One of the most essential points in a good micrometer is that all the webs shall be so nearly in the same plane as to be well in focus together under the highest powers used, and at the same time absolutely free from *fiddling*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 244.

3. To play (upon), in a figurative sense. [Rare.]

What dost [thou] think I am, that thou shouldst *fiddle* So much upon my patience?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

4. To move the hands or other objects over one another or about in an idle or ineffective way.

The ladies walked, talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys*, Diary.

5. To be busy with trifles; trifle; do something requiring considerable pains and patience without any adequate result.

II. *trans.* **1.** To play on, in a figurative sense.

The devil *fiddle* them! I am glad they are going.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

2. To play (a tune) on a fiddle.

fiddle-block (fid'l-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a long block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not, as in the usual form, side by side, but one above the other.

Fiddle-block.

fiddle-bow (fid'l-bō), *n.* A bow strung with horse-hair with which the strings of the violin or a similar instrument are set in vibration. Also *fiddlestick*. See cut under *violin*.

fiddlecum†, **fiddlecome**† (fid'l-kum), *a.* [Cf. *fiddle-cum-faddle*, *fiddle-de-dee*.] Nonsensical.

Do you think such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a *fiddlecome* tale of a draggle-tailed girl?
Vanbrugh, Relapse, iv. 1.

fiddle-cum-faddle, fiddle-come-faddle (fid'l-kum-fad'l), *n.* Same as *fiddle-faddle*.

Boys must not be their own choosers; . . . they have their sympathies and *fiddle-come-faddles* in their brain, and know not what they would ha' themselves.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-dē-dē'), *interj.* [Loosely connected with *fiddle-faddle* and *fiddlestick!* used in the same way in allusion to *fiddle*, which in popular use carries with it a suggestion of contempt and ridicule; hardly, as has been suggested, a corruption of the It. exclamation *fediddio*, lit. God's faith.] Nonsense! an exclamation used in dismissing a remark as silly or trifling.

All the return he ever had . . . was a word, too common, I regret to say, in female lips, viz., *fiddle-de-dee*.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *fiddle*, expressing contempt: see *fiddle-de-dee*. Cf. *fidfad*, a shorter form.] To trifle; busy one's self with nothing; talk trifling nonsense; dawdle; dally.

Ye may as easily
Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
As *fiddle-faddle* so. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 3.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *n.* and *a.* [See *fiddle-faddle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* Trifling talk; trifles. Also *fiddle-cum-faddle* and *fidfad*.

Th' alarums of soft vows and sighs, and *fiddle-faddles*, Spoils all our trade.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

II. *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddle-faddle* old woman.
Arbuthnot.

fiddle-faddler (fid'l-fad'lėr), *n.* One who busies himself with fiddle-faddles.

fiddle-fish (fid'l-fish), *n.* The monkfish or angel-fish: so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.]

fiddle-head (fid'l-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cutwater, consisting of carved work in the form of a volute or scroll, resembling somewhat that at the head of a violin.

Fiddle-head.

fiddler (fid'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *fideler*, *fydeler*, *fitheler*, < AS. *fithelere* = D. *vedelaar* = MHG. *videlære*, G. *fiedler* = Icel. *fidhlari* = Dan. *fidler*, a fiddler (cf. ML. *vitulator*, *vidulator*); from the verb (which is not recorded in AS.): see *fiddle*.] **1.** One who plays a fiddle, violin, or some similar instrument; a violinist.

Nought to fare as a *fitheler* or a frere, for to seke festes.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 92.

I'm the king of the *fiddlers*.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 351).

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not, . . . unless the *fiddler* Apollo gets his sinews to make catlings on.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

2. A sixpence. [Eng. slang.] — **3.** In the United States, a fiddler-crab.

Fiddlers, which the inexperienced visitor might at first mistake for so many peculiar beetles, as they run about side-ways, each with his huge single claw folded upon his body like a wing-case. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 735.

4. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*, so called from its habit of balancing the body as if on a pivot. The corresponding species in the United States, *T. macularius*, is for the same reason called *teetertail* or *tip-up*. — **Fiddler's fare**, meat, drink, and money.

Miss. Did your ladyship play?
Lady Sm. Yes, and won; so I came off with *fiddler's fare*, meat, drink, and money.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

Fiddler's green, a name given by sailors to their dance-houses and other places of frolic on shore; sailors' paradise. — **Fiddler's money**, a lot of small silver coins, such small coin being the remuneration paid to fiddlers in old times by each of the company. — **Fiddler's muscle.** See *fidicinalis*.

fiddler-crab (fid'lėr-krab), *n.* A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, as *G. vocans* or *G. pugilator*; a calling-crab: so called from the waving or brandishing of the odd large claw, as if fiddling. They are useful for bait, and injurious by burrowing into and weakening levees and dams. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

fiddle-shaped (fid'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a fiddle or violin; pandurate or panduriform: applied in botany to an obovate leaf which is contracted above the base.

Fiddle-shaped Leaf.

fiddlestick (fid'l-stik), *n.* [ME. *fydylstyk*; < *fiddle* + *stiek*, *n.*] **1.** Same as *fiddle-bow*.

Here's my *fiddlestick*; here's that shall make you dance. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

2. A mere nothing; chiefly as an exclamation, nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! often in the plural, *fiddlesticks!*

You are strangely frighted;
Shot with a *fiddlestick!* who's here to shoot you?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed: A *fiddlestick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxix.

She wanted to marry her cousin, Tom Poyntz, when they were both very young, and proposed to die of a broken heart when I arranged her match with Mr. Newcome. A broken *fiddlestick!* she would have ruined Tom Poyntz in a year. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See *devil*.

fiddle-string (fid'l-string), *n.* A string for a fiddle or violin.

fiddle-treet, *n.* Same as *fiddlewood*.

fiddlewood (fid'l-wůd), *n.* [Formerly also *fiddle-tree*; < *fiddle* + *wood* (or *tree*). The E. name (as the NL. generic name *Citharexylum*, which is a translation of *fiddlewood*) existed before 1692, and appar. originated in Barbados or Jamaica. The wood was said at that time to be used in making fiddles. The notion that the name is a half-translation, half-perversion of F. *bois fidèle*, 'stanch or faithful wood,' in allusion to its durability, finds record in Miller's "Gardener's Dict." (1759) (where the "French" name is given as "*fidelle wood*"), but lacks evidence. The F. *fidèle* does not mean 'stanch' except as a synonym of 'faithful,' and is prop., like E. *faithful*, a subjective term, not applicable to inert objects. Its orig. L. *fidelis*, faithful, etc., has, however, the objective sense stanch, strong, durable, etc.] A common name for West Indian species of *Citharexylum*, and trees of allied genera, as *C. quadrangulare*, *C. villosum* (which is also found in southern Florida), *Vitex umbrosa*, *Petitia Domingensis*, etc. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, and is used in building.

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fiddle*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of playing on the fiddle.

We see Nero's *fiddling*, and Commodus's skill in fencing, on several of their medals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Trifling; useless or unimportant doings; fidgeting with the fingers or hands.

Those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their masters and estimation with the vulgar, deserve no better name than *fiddling*, being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the State.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

fiddling (fid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fiddle*, *v.*] Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.
Swift, Directions to Servants, ii.

Fidei Defensor (fid'ē-ī dē-fen'sôr). [L.: *fidei*, gen. of *fides*, faith; *defensor*, defender.] Defender of the Faith. See *defender*.

fidejussion (fī-dē-jush'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *fidejussio(n-)*, < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*, or separately *fide jubere*, be surety or bail, lit. confirm by a promise, < *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith, promise, + *jubere*, order, bid, ratify, approve.] In *law*, suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of *fidejussion* and suretiship, he must. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 15.

fidejussor (fī-dē-jus'ọr), *n.* [LL., < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*: see *fidejussion*.] A surety; one bound for another.

God might . . . have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be *fidejussors* for them. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

fidelet, *a.* [< OF. *fidele*, F. *fidèle*, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, that may be trusted, trusty, true, < *fides*, faith, trust: see *faith*. Cf. *feal*[1], a doublet of *fidele*.] Faithful; loyal.

We not only made his [Pole's] whole family of nought, but enhanced them to so high nobility and honour as they have been so long as they were true and *fidele* unto us.
Hen. VIII. to Sir T. Wyatt, March 10, 1539.

fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fidélité* = Pr. *fedeltat* = Sp. *fidelidad* = Pg. *fidelidade* = It. *fedeltà*, *fedelità*, *fidelità*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, firm adherence, trustiness, < *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidele*. Cf. *fealty*, a doublet of *fidelity*.] **1.** Good faith; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations: as, conjugal or official *fidelity*.

I experienced in this brave Arab such an extraordinary instance of *fidelity*, as is rarely to be met with.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

Constancy, *fidelity*, bounty, and generous honesty, are the gems of noble minds.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 36.

2. Faithful devotion or submission; unswerving adherence; close or exact conformity; fealty; allegiance: as, *fidelity* to a husband or wife, or to a trust; *fidelity* to one's principles or to instructions; the dog is the type of *fidelity*.

The *fidelity* of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannæ. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xliv.

Verbal translations are always inelegant, because always destitute of beauty of idiom and language, for by their *fidelity* to an author's words they become treacherous to his reputation.
Grainger, Advertisement to Elegies of Tibullus.

3. Faithful adherence to truth or reality; strict conformity to fact; truthfulness; exactness; accuracy: as, the *fidelity* of a witness, of a narrative, or of a picture. — **Order of Fidelity.** (*a*) An order of the duchy of Baden, founded by the margrave Charles William in 1715. It is still in existence, and consists of two classes only, that of grand cross and that of commander. The badge is a cross of eight points in red enamel, having between each two arms the cipher CC; the same cipher occupies the middle of the cross, with the motto *Fidelitas*. The ribbon is orange-colored and edged with blue. (*b*) An order of Portugal, founded by John VI. in 1823 for the supporters of the monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country. = **Syn.** Faith, integrity, trustiness, trustworthiness, conscientiousness; *Constancy*, *Faithfulness*, etc. (see *firmness*).

fides (fī'dēz), *n.* [L., faith, personified Faith: see *faith*.] **1.** Faith. — **2.** [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of faith or fidelity, commonly represented as a matron wearing a wreath of olive- or laurel-leaves, and having in her hand ears of corn or a basket of fruit. — **Bona fides**, good faith. — **Mala fides**, bad faith.

fidfad (fid'fad), *n.* [E. dial., a trifle, a trifler: see *fiddle-faddle* and *fad*[1].] A contraction of *fiddle-faddle*.

fidge (fij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fidged*, ppr. *fidging*. [Assibilated form of *fig*[1], this being another form of *fick*, *fike*[2]: see *fig*[1], *fick*, and *fike*[2]. Hence freq. *fidget*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fidget. [Now only Scotch.]

Nay, never *fidge* up and down, . . . and vex himself.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The *fidging* of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries. *Middleton*, Black Book.

Even Satan glower'd and *fidg'd* fu' fain.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

II. *trans.* To cause to fidget. [Scotch.]

Ne'er claw your lug, and *fidge* your back.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

fidget (fij'et), *v.* [< *fidge* + dim. *-et*, which has here a freq. force: see *fidge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move uneasily one way and the other; move irregularly, or in fits and starts; be restless or uneasy; show impatience or uneasiness by restless movements.

II. *trans.* To make restless, nervous, or fidgety.

"I think you would *fidget* me," she remarked.
Scribner's Mag., III. 677.

fidget (fij'et), *n.* [< *fidget*, *v.*] The expression of uneasiness, restlessness, impatience, etc., by irregular spasmodic movements and changes of physical expression; the condition of feeling thus expressed: commonly in the plural: as, to be in a *fidget* or the *fidgets*; to have the *fidgets*.

But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the *fidgets*, and my patience fails.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 208.

fidgetily (fij'et-i-li), *adv.* In a fidgety or restless manner.

Gillian *fidgetily* watches her.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, ii. 3.

fidgetiness (fij'et-i-nes), *n.* [< *fidgety* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fidgety.

His manner was a strange mixture of *fidgetiness*, imperiousness, and tenderness. *G. H. Lewes.*

Fidgetiness of fingers shows a great amount of separate action of small nerve-centres, or the centres for small parts.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 262.

fidgety (fij'et-i), *a.* [< *fidget* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or expressive of a fidget; being in a fidget; moving about uneasily; restless; nervously impatient.

There she sat, frightened and *fidgety*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

We have our periodical fits of *fidgety* doubts and fears, and society is alarmed by ideas of ruin and disruption, as agitators come out with threats or prophecies of evil.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 101.

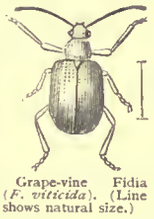
fidging-fain (fij'ing-fān), *a.* [Sc., also *fidgin-fain*; < *fidging*, ppr. of *fidge*, *v.*, + *fain*, glad.] Restless with delight.

Maggy, quoth he, and by my bags,
I'm *fidging-fain* to see you.
Maggy Lauder (Ritson's Scottish Songs).

Wha will crack [chat] to me my lane?
Wha will mak' me *fidgin' fain?*
Burns, The Rantin' Dog, the Daddie o't.

fid-hole (fid'hōl), *n.* The square hole in the heel of a topmast or topgallantmast into which the fid is inserted.

Fidia (fid'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863). A nonsense-name.] **1.** A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles. The prothorax is cylindrical, not margined at the sides; there are distinct postocular lobes; the prosternal sutures are obsolete; and the femora are not toothed. A few species inhabit North America. *F. viticida* (Walsh) is about 6 millimeters long, chestnut-brown, and densely covered with short whitish hair; it is very injurious to grape-vines, upon the foliage of which it feeds.



Grape-vine Fidia (*F. viticida*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

fidicen†, *n.* [L., < *fides*, a lute, lyre, cithern, + *canere*, sing, play.] In *old music*, a performer on the lute, lyre, or harp.

Fidicina (fi-dis'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville), < L. *fidicen*, a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen*.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, containing such species as the tropical American *F. mannifera*, famous for the loudness of its shrilling, whence the name.

fidicinal (fi-dis'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *fidicinus*, of or for playing on stringed instruments (< *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to stringed instruments of either the harp or the viol class.

fidicinalis (fi-dis-i-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidicinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute: see *fidicinal*.] The fiddler's muscle, one of the four little lumbrical muscles in the palm of the hand, the action of which facilitates quick motion of the fingers. See *lumbricalis*.

fidicinius (fid-i-sin'i-us), *n.*; pl. *fidicinii* (-ī). [NL.: see *fidicinalis*.] Same as *fidicinalis*.

fidicula (fi-dik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *fidiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fides*, a lute, lyre, etc.] A small musical instrument having the shape of a lyre.

fidispinalis (fid'i-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidispinales* (-lēz). The deep-seated multifid muscle of the back; the multifidus spinæ. *Coues.*

Fidonia (fī-dō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *φειδός*, sparing, thrifty, < *φείδεσθαι*, be sparing, spare; cf. *φειδώνιος*, with a narrow neck, *φείδων*, an oil-can with a narrow neck.] A genus of geometrid moths. *F. piniaria*, the bordered white moth, is a beautiful insect, having its wings on the upper side of a

Male and Female of *Fidonia faxoni*, natural size.

dusky-brown color, and adorned with numerous pale-yellow spots. The caterpillar feeds on the Scotch fir. *F. faxoni* is a common New England species, extending west to Missouri, having ochery-brown fore wings and lighter hind wings.

fiducial (fi-dū'shal), *a.* [= Pg. *fiducial* = It. *fiduciale*, < ML. *fiducialis*, < L. *fiducia*, trust, confidence, a thing held in trust, reliance, a pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage, < *fidere*, trust: see *faith*.] **1**†. Trusting; confident; undoubting; firm.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 268.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commandments. *Hammond.*

2. Same as *fiduciary*, 2.—**3.** In *physics*, having a fixed position or character, and hence used as a basis of reference or comparison.

It [the knee-piece in an electrometer] also carries a *fiducial* mark running opposite a graduation on one edge of the groove, by means of which whole turns of the screw are read off, fractions being estimated by means of a drum head. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 120.

In half an hour there was an evident commencement of whitening from the *fiducial* yellow ray to the mean red.
Ure, Dict., III. 110.

Fiducial edge of a ruler, the thin or feather edge. *Gillespie.*

fiducially (fi-dū'shal-i), *adv.* With confidence.

Faith causes the soul *fiducially* and strongly to rely and cast itself upon God in prayer. *South*, Works, IX. x.

fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fiduciaire* = Pg. It. *fiduciario*, < L. *fiduciarius*, of or relating to a thing held in trust (ML. also as a noun), < *fiducia*, trust, a thing held in trust: see *fiducial*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

That faith which is required of us is then perfect when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed. *Abp. Wake*, Prep. for Death.

2. Having the nature of a trust, especially a financial trust; pertaining to a pecuniary trust or trustee: as, a *fiduciary* power. Also *fiducial*.

Augustus, for particular reasons, first began to authorize the *fiduciary* bequest, which in the Roman law was called fidei commissum.
Montesquieu, Spirit of Laws (trans.), xxvii. 1, note.

Commercial credit . . . is to-day the most important wheel in the whole *fiduciary* mechanism.
Cyc. Pol. Econ., I. 695.

Fiduciary capacity, a relation of trust and confidence: a phrase much used in the law of imprisonment for debt and of insolvency and bankruptcy, to indicate the position of the trusted party in relations such as attorney and client, guardian and ward, etc.; the general rule being that, notwithstanding the abolition of imprisonment for debt, a liability incurred in a fiduciary capacity may be enforced by arrest and imprisonment, and is not terminated by a discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency.—**Fiduciary debt.** See *debt*.

II. *n.*; pl. *fiduciaries* (-riz). **1.** One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

Prescription transfers the possession, and disobliges the *fiduciary* from restitution.
Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium.

2†. One who depends for salvation on faith without works; an Antinomian.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing anything towards it.
Hammond.

fie[1] (fī), *interj.* [Also written *fy*; < ME. *fi*, *fy*, cf. Icel. *fy*, *fei* = Sw. Dan. *fy*, fie (Sw. *fy skam*, Dan. *fy skam dig*, fie for shame!), = D. *fij* = LG. *fi* = MHG. *fi*, *phī*, G. *pfui* = OF. *fi*, *fy*, F. *fi*, fie; cf. L. *phu*, *fu*, also *phy*, and E. *foh*, *faugh*, *phew*, etc.: natural expressions of disgust.] An interjection expressing contempt, dislike, disapprobation, or impatience, and sometimes surprise.

He that seith to his brother, *fy!* schal be gilti to the counseil. *Wyclif*, Mat. v. 22 (Purv.).

Fye on the, traytoure attaynte, at this tyde;
Of treasoune thou tyxste hym, that triste the for trewe.
York Plays, p. 316.

Fie upon thee! Art thou a judge, and wilt be afraid to give right judgment?
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Fye on this storm!
I will go seek the king. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Acres. I—I—I— don't feel quite so bold, somehow, as I did.
Sir Luc. O *fie!*—consider your honour.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

fie[2] (fī), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fee*[1].

fiedlerite (fēd'lèr-īt), *n.* [After Baron von *Fiedler*.] A hydrous lead chlorid found in tabular monoclinic crystals in the ancient slags of Laurium, Greece, having been produced by the action of sea-water upon them.

fief (fēf), *n.* [< F. *fief*, OF. *fief*, *fieu*, *fied*, etc.: see *fee*[2], *feud*[2], *feoff*.] **1.** A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service. See *feud*[2].

He cautioned him against forming any designs on Naples, since that kingdom was a *fief* of the church.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

In France a revolution has passed over the *fief*, and it has become a mere administrative subdivision, the Commune. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 320.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, immovable property held under a feudal tenure, to which is attached a privilege of nobility, subject to fealty and homage and to certain services to the seignior.

Also *feoff*.

fiel (fēl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feil*, *feele*; cf. Icel. *felldr*, fit, ppr. of *fella*, join, fit.] Comfortable; cozy.

O leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
O leeze me on my rock an' reel;
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
An' haps me *fiel* an' warm at e'en!
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

field (fēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feeld*, *feelde*; < ME. *feeld*, *feld*, *fild*, < AS. *feld*, a field, pasture, plain, open country, = OS. *feld* = OFries. *feld*, *field* = D. *veld* = MLG. LG. *feld* = OHG. *feld*, MHG. *velt*, G. *feld* (> Sw. *fält* = Dan. *felt*), a field; Goth. **filth* (?) not found. Perhaps akin to AS. *folde*, the earth, dry land, a land, country, region, the ground, soil, earth, clay: see *fold*[3]. Cf. Finn. *pelto*, a field; OBulg. *polje* = Russ. *pole*, a field; OBulg. *polu*, open. Connection with *fell*[4], a hill, is doubtful; with *fold*[2], an inclosure, out of the question.] **1.** A piece of cleared or cultivated ground, or of land suitable for pasture or tillage; specifically, any part of a farm inclosed or set apart from the rest, as for a special use, except a garden, a wood-lot, or an orchard, and the appurtenances of the buildings: as, a wheat-*field*, or a *field* of potatoes.

An even *feelde* thou chese, and in the mene . . .
Or hille or dale in mesure thou demene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *field* give I thee, and the cave that is therein.
Gen. xxiii. 11.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer *fields* and fruitful vines.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

On either side the river lie
Long *fields* of barley and of rye.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. Any piece of open ground set apart or used for a special purpose: as, a bleaching-*field*. Specifically—**3.** In *base-ball*, *cricket*, and similar games: (*a*) The ground on which the game is played; more specifically, in *base-ball*, that part of the ground on which the fielders play, and known as *in-field*, *out-field*, *right-*, *center-*, and *left-field*, according to the station of the corresponding players. See (*b*).

The effect of the slow stroke would be to send the hit ball to the right *field*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 168.

(*b*) The fielders collectively: as, the work of the *field* was excellent. In base-ball the field includes all the players but the pitcher and catcher (who are also included when their work is similar to that of the other players, as distinct from their specific work as pitcher and catcher), and is divided into the *in-field*, the three basemen and the short-stop, and the *out-field*, the right-, center-, and left-fielders. See *fielder*.

4. Any continuous extent of surface considered as analogous to a level expanse of ground: as, a *field* of ice or snow. See *ice-field*.

A *field* consists of pieces of closely aggregated ice covering an extensive area. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, Int.

A *field* [of ice] in motion coming against another *field* results in the instant upheaval and destruction of the edges of the conflicting floes.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 45.

Specifically—**5.** The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn: as, the *field* or ground of a picture.—**6.** In *numis.*, that part of the surface of a coin or medal which is left unoccupied by the main device ('type'). The field is either left

plain, or is filled with symbols or letters, which (except when they appear in the exergue) are described as being *in the field*, or *in field*.

7. In *her.*, the escutcheon, considered as a plane of a given tincture upon which the different bearings appear to be laid; also, when the escutcheon is divided by impalement or quartering, each division, as a quarter or the half divided palewise, it being considered as the whole escutcheon with reference to that coat of arms. (See cut under *shield*.) In a flag the field is the ground of each division.

Bright flag at yonder tapering mast,
Fling out your *field* of azure blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point as Freedom's eagle flew!
N. P. Willis.

The American yacht flag . . . displays a white foul anchor in a circle of 13 stars in the blue *field* [of the union].
Amer. Cyc., VII. 252.

8. In *entom.*, a place, space, or area, as a division of the surface of a wing: as, the posterior of the discoidal *field*.—**9.** Any space or region; specifically, any region, open or covered with forests, considered with reference to its particular products or features; an extent of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production: as, diamond-, gold-, coal-, or oil-(petroleum-) *fields*.—**10.** A scene of operations; open space of any extent considered as a theater of action: as, researches in the *field;* the *field* of military operations; a hunting-*field;* the general's headquarters were in the *field*.

The Confederate government did not hesitate to enter the *field* and take a share in the business.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 155.

Specifically—**11.** A battle-ground; the space on which a battle is or has been fought; hence, a battle; an action: as, the *field* of Waterloo; the *field* was held against all odds; to show how *fields* are lost and won.

This yere [1453] was a *felde* at St. Albons, bytuene the Kynge and ye Duke of York. . . . This yere [1457] was a *felde* at Ludlow, and at Bloreheth, and a fray bytuene men of the Kingis hous and men of lawe.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. xxxiv.

I goe lyke one that, having lost the *field*,
Is prisoner led away with heavy hart.
Spenser, Sonnets, lii.

A Persian prince
That won three *fields* of Sultan Solyman.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

What though the *field* be lost?
All is not lost. *Milton*, P. L., i. 105.

With his back to the *field*, and his feet to the foe.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

12. The sphere or range of any connected series of actions; a subject or class of subjects concerning which observations or reflections are made; a class of connected objects toward which human energies are directed; the place where or that about which one busies himself: as, his *field* of operations was his counting-house; philology is an attractive *field* of research; a wide *field* of contemplation.

The varied *fields* of science, ever new,
Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 264.

In the vast *field* of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their sickles.
Macaulay.

The visual *field* is less identified with the danger *field* in the rabbit, the eyes of which are on different sides of the head and have different *fields*, and which needs a strong stimulus to cause bilateral winking. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*

13. In *physics*, a portion of space considered as traversed by equipotential surfaces and lines of force, so that at every point of it a force would be exerted upon a particle placed there. This mode of expression and thought was originated by Faraday, and is applied chiefly to electric and magnetic forces. The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit-pole will experience when placed in it.

The electric *field* is the portion of space in the neighborhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena. *Clerk Maxwell*, Elect. and Mag., § 44.

14. In *sporting:* (*a*) Those taking part in a hunt.

The *field* moves off toward the cover.
Christian Union, March 31, 1887.

(*b*) All the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete: as, to back a crew against the *field*. (*c*) Specifically, all the contestants not individually favored in betting: as, to bet on the *field* in a horse-race.—**A fair field**, a fair opportunity for action. See extract under *favor*, *n.*, 5.—**Basal field, common field, Elysian Fields**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Field electromagnet**, an electromagnet producing the magnetic field in which the armature of a dynamo revolves.—**Field fortifications.** See *fortification*.—**Field of vision** or **view**, in general, the space over which objects can be discerned; the compass of visual power; in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—**Field shunt**, the shunt or derived circuit of a shunt-wound dynamo (see *dynamo*) which gives rise to the electromagnetic field in which the armature revolves.—**Fields of Cohnheim.** Same as *areas of Cohnheim* (which see, under *area*).—**Flatness of the field.** See *flatness*.—**Open-field system, field-grass system**, phrases used in describing the methods of allotment and tillage in ancient village communities, where upon the open fields of the community arable lots were allotted from time to time to individuals, and plowed and cultivated in turn.

The next fact to be noted is that under the English system the *open fields* were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 8.

Three-field system, the method of operating the open-field system in ancient village communities in which rotation of crops in three courses was pursued.—**To keep the field.** (*a*) To keep the campaign open; live in tents, or be in a state of active operations: as, at the approach of cold weather the troops were unable to *keep the field*. (*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

There all day long Sir Pelleas *kept the field*
With honour. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

To take the field, to begin the active operations of a campaign; put troops in a position of menace.—**Uniform field**, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which the force is constant and has everywhere the same direction.—**Unit field**, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which there is a unit force.

field (fēld), *v.* [< *field*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to catch or stop and return to the necessary place: as, to *field* the ball.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take to the field; do anything in the field, as exploring, fighting, or searching for food.

The more highly improved breeds of the pigeons will not *field*, or search for their own food.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 5.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to act as a fielder. Also (in cricket) *to fag out*.

field-ale (fēld'āl), *n.* An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests in England, and of bailiffs of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supply of their drink.

Field-ale . . . [was] a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.
Rees, Cyc.

field-allowance (fēld'a-lou″ans), *n.* *Milit.*, a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessaries.

field-artillery (fēld'är-til″ę-ri), *n.* See *artillery*.

field-battery (fēld'bat″ėr-i), *n.* A battery of field-guns, comprising 4 smooth-bore guns and 2 howitzers, or 6 rifled or 6 12-pounder guns, with their caissons, forge, and battery-wagon. See *field-gun*.

field-bean (fēld'bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

field-bed (fēld'bed), *n.* A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable bed.

field-bird (fēld'bėrd), *n.* The American golden plover. *G. Trumbull.* [Local, Maine, U. S.]

field-book (fēld'bůk), *n.* A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, etc., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, etc.

The "*Field Book*" which contains the surveys and a record of the allotments made by the commissioners.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, IV. 47.

field-bug (fēld'bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*.

field-carriage (fēld'kar″āj), *n.* Any carriage used to mount and transport a gun, ammunition, etc., belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

Field codes. See *code*.

field-colors (fēld'kul″ǫrz), *n. pl.* *Milit.*, flags about a foot square, carried by markers in the field or on the parade-ground, to indicate the turning-points of a column, or the line to be occupied in the formation or deployment of a body of troops. The term is also applied to the distinctive flags which designate the position of the headquarters of a brigade, division, corps, or army, on the march, in camp, or on the battle-field. The regimental flags carried in the field and on occasions of ceremony are sometimes so called in contradistinction to *garrison flags*, which are much larger in size.

field-cornet (fēld'kôr″net), *n.* The magistrate of a township in Cape Colony, South Africa.

field-cricket (fēld'krik″et), *n.* An English name of *Acheta* (or *Gryllus*) *campestris*, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger but rarer than the house-cricket. It frequents hot, sandy districts, in which it burrows to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches, and sits at the mouth of the hole watching for prey, which consists of insects. See cut under *Gryllus*.

The slow shrilling of the *field-cricket* in the grass.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 33.

field-day (fēld'dā), *n.* **1.** A day when troops are drawn up for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—**2.** Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by . . . the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand *field-days*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

3. A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field.

field-dog (fēld'dog), *n.* See *dog*.

field-driver (fēld'drī″vėr), *n.* An elected officer of a town, charged with the duty of preventing wandering cattle from doing damage, and of impounding strays; a hayward.

The *Field Drivers* [of Bedford] perform the duties of a hayward, and receive fees, commonly called pound-shot, for cattle. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2109.

field-duck (fēld'duk), *n.* An occasional name of the little bustard, *Otis tetrax*.

fielded (fēl'ded), *a.* [< *field* + *-ed*[2].] Being in the field of battle; encamped. [Poetical.]

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

fieldent (fēl'den), *a.* [< *field* + *-en*[2].] Consisting of fields.

The *fielden* country also and plains. *Holland.*

field-equipage (fēld'ek″wi-pāj), *n.* See *equipage*[1], 1.

fielder (fēl'dėr), *n.* **1.** In *base-ball*, *cricket*, etc., one whose duty is to catch or stop balls; specifically, in *base-ball*, any one of the players in the field, and especially one of the three players who stand behind and at the right and left respectively of second base. See *base-ball*.—**2.** A dog trained to the pursuit of game in the field.

fieldfare (fēld'fâr), *n.* [E. dial. also *feldfare*, *felfare*, *felfer*, etc.; < ME. *feldfare*, *feldefare*, < AS. **feldefare* (spelled *feldeware* in the single gloss in which it occurs: "Scorellus, clodhamer and *feldeware*, vel bugium"; cf. "*scorellus*, amore," i. e., *yellow-hammer*, q. v.; *bugium*, an obscure word, the name of a bird (fieldfare), mentioned along with the ruddock, goldfinch, lark, dove, etc.), < *feld*, field, + *faran*, fare, go. Not the same word, or bird, as often alleged, with AS. *feolufor*, *feolufer*, *fealefor*, *fealuor*, *fealfor*, *felofer*, earliest gloss *fcoluferth*, a kind of water-fowl, glossed variously by L. *onocrotalus* (pelican), *porphyrio* (sultana-hen), and *torax* (for *thorax*, lit. 'breast,' in allusion to the pelican?). The composition of AS. *feolufor*, etc., is not clear.] The common English name of a European thrush, *Turdus pilaris*, of the family *Turdidæ*, about 10 inches long, of a reddish-brown color, with blackish tail and ashy head, a winter resident in Great Britain, breeding far north. It has many other names, besides the dialectal variants of *fieldfare*, derived from its color, cries, movements, etc., some of them shared by related species of British thrushes.

Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

He com him-self y-charged with conyng & hares,
With fesauns & *feldfares* and other foules grete.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 182.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the *fieldfare*, wintry guest, is fed.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

field-glass (fēld'glâs), *n.* **1.** A kind of binocular telescope in the form of a large opera-glass, provided with a case slung from a strap, so that it can be conveniently carried. These glasses are used especially by military men and tourists.—**2.** A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from 3 to 6 joints of the kind known as telescopic. This is the older form of field-glass, and has now been almost wholly superseded for use on land by the binocular form described above, though it is still the more common form for marine service.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or of a compound microscope which is the nearer to the

object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*. Also called *field-lens*.

field-gun (fēld'gun), *n.* A light cannon mounted on a carriage, used in manœuvers in the field. The field-guns in the United States service are smooth-bore 6-pounders and 12-pounders, light and heavy; 12-, 24-, and 32-pounder howitzers; 3-inch wrought-iron rifled; and the Parrott 10-pounder. The smoothbores, except the light 12-pounders or Napoleon guns, are, however, but little used in field-service. Also called *field-piece*. See *cannon*, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

field-gunner (fēld'gun″ėr), *n.* A cannoneer belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

field-hand (fēld'hand), *n.* A hand or person who works in the fields; a laborer on a farm or plantation.

Even in the so-called Border States there was an immense gulf between the house-servant and the ruder *Field-hand*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 149.

field-hospital (fēld'hos″pi-tal), *n.* A building, tent, or place temporarily used as a hospital after and near the place of battle.

The horrible scenes of suffering on the battle-field and in the *field-hospitals*.
The Independent (New York), May 1, 1862.

field-house (fēld'hous), *n.* [< ME. **feldhous* (?), < AS. *feldhūs* (poet.), a tent, < *feld*, field, + *hūs*, house.] A tent. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

field-ice (fēld'īs), *n.* Ice formed in fields or large flat surfaces, in the polar seas, and in detached masses constituting floes: distinguished from the ice of icebergs or hummocks.

Heavy *field-ice* was found off Cape Sabine, increasing in size and thickness as the ship advanced, until the captain refused to go further, and at eight o'clock in the evening she was tied up to a floe.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 45.

fieldie (fēl'di), *n.* [Dim. of *field-sparrow*.] The hedge-sparrow or field-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Eng.]

fielding (fēl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *field*, *v.*] 1. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, play in the field.—2. The exposure to sun and air of gnile or malt-wash in casks, in order to promote its acetification. *E. H. Knight.*

The *fielding* method [of making vinegar] requires a much larger extent of space and utensils than the stowing process. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1076.

fieldish (fēl'dish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *feldishe*; < *field* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the fields. [Rare.]

My mother's maides when they do sowe and spinne,
They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse;
That for bicause her liuelod was but thinne,
Would nedes go see her townish sister's house.
Wyatt, The Meane and Sure Estate.

field-kirk (fēld'kėrk), *n.* A small detached chapel or place of worship. [Prov. Eng.]

There existed on this ground a *field-kirk*, or oratory, in the earliest times. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë.

field-lark (fēld'lärk), *n.* 1. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Local, Eng.]—2. Same as *meadow-lark*.

field-lens (fēld'lenz), *n.* Same as *field-glass*, 3.

field-lore (fēld'lōr), *n.* Knowledge or skill gained in the fields; knowledge of rural pursuits.

field-madder (fēld'mad″ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. "*feld-mædere* rosmarinum" (see *rosemary*), < *feld*, field, + *mædere*, madder.] A British plant, *Sherardia arvensis*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, common in fields and waste places. It is a hispid herb, with a prostrate stem spreading from the root, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-magnet (fēld'mag″net), *n.* A large electromagnet, as used in a dynamo. See *field electromagnet*, under *field*, and *electric machine*, under *electric*.

field-mant†, *n.* [Sc.] A peasant; a hind.

He statutis and ordanis that *field-men* (agrestes) . . . sall . . . tak and ressave landis frs thair maisteris.
Stat. Alex. II., Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

field-marshal (fēld'mär'shal), *n.* An officer of the highest military rank in the British, German, and some other European armies. In France the grade has existed at various times, usually corresponding to that of general of brigade. It was suppressed in 1848. The rank is often nominal, the Duke of Wellington having been field-marshal in various European armies. Abbreviated *F. M.*

No more . . .
Shall the gaunt figure of the old *Field Marshal*
Be seen upon his post!
Longfellow, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

In 1818 he [Wellington] was made *field marshal* of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 550.

Field-marshal lieutenant, in the Austrian army, a general of division.

field-marshalship (fēld'mär'shal-ship), *n.* [< *field-marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a field-marshal.

field-martin (fēld'mär″tin), *n.* The common king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. [Southern U. S.]

field-mouse (fēld'mous), *n.* 1. A name of several European species of mice, *Mus sylvaticus*, and sundry other species of the same genus, as the harvest-mouse, *M. humilis*. In Great Britain the voles, of the genus *Arvicola*, are often distinguished as *short-tailed field-mice*. See *field-vole*.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.
Dryden.

2. An American species of meadow-mice. See *Arvicola*.

field-night (fēld'nīt), *n.* A night of special effort and interest, as when a matter of grave importance is discussed by leaders in a parliament. See *field-day*.

The debate was remembered as the greatest *field-night* . . . had . . . for a generation.
Trevelyan, Early Hist. of Fox, p. 32.

field-notes (fēld'nōts), *n. pl.* Notes made in the field: as, the *field-notes* of a naturalist.

field-officer (fēld'of″i-sėr), *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a colonel. Abbreviated *F. O.*

field-park (fēld'pärk), *n.* *Milit.*, a park or train consisting of the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, and materials for extensive repairs and for making up ammunition, for the service of an army in the field.

field-piece (fēld'pēs), *n.* Same as *field-gun*.

Can you lend me an armour of high-proof, to appear in,
And two or three *field-pieces* to defend me?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

field-plover (fēld'pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.—2. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.—3. Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. [U. S. in all senses.]

field-preacher (fēld'prē″chėr), *n.* One who preaches in the open air. The term came into common use at the time of the field-preaching of Whitefield and Wesley in the middle of the eighteenth century, though it was previously used in Scotland.

Do you think the popish *field-preachers* . . . made no provision before they set out upon their expeditions?
Bp. Lavington, To Whitefield.

field-preaching (fēld'prē″ching), *n.* Preaching in the open air.

field-room (fēld'röm), *n.* Open space; hence, unrestricted opportunity.

They . . . had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 294.

field-service (fēld'sėr″vis), *n.* Service performed by an officer or by troops in the field, in contradistinction to that performed in garrison; service in time of war.

field-show (fēld'shō), *n.* Same as *field-trial*.

fieldsman (fēldz'man), *n.*; pl. *fieldsmen* (-men). [< *field*'s, poss. of *field*, + *man*.] In *cricket*, a fielder. [Eng.]

field-sparrow (fēld'spar″ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, the *Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*, closely resembling and related to the chipping-sparrow, *S. socialis* or *S. domestica*. It is very common in the eastern United States, inhabiting fields, hedges, and waysides, and nesting in low bushes near the ground.

Field-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

field-sports (fēld'spōrts), *n. pl.* Recreations of the field; outdoor sports, particularly hunting and athletic games.

field-staff (fēld'staf), *n.* A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and holding a lighted match for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph (fēld'tel'ē-graf), *n.* A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light posts, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

field-titling (fēld'tit″ling), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

field-train (fēld'trān), *n.* In the British army, a branch of the artillery service, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty it is to form depots of it at convenient points between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

field-trial (fēld'trī″al), *n.* A test of hunting-dogs, with reference to their performance in the field, after a formula of points, or units of merit, prescribed by fixed rules and adjudicated upon by judges. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. Also *field-show*. See *bench-show*.

Its [the setter's] representatives swept the *field trials* of their prizes, and from this fact soon came to be known as the "field-trial breed." *The Century*, XXXI. 122.

field-vole (fēld'vōl), *n.* A rodent animal, *Arvicola agrestis*, also called the *short-tailed field-mouse* or *meadow-mouse*. See *Arvicolinæ* and *vole*.

field-work (fēld'wėrk), *n.* 1. In *surv.*, *physics*, etc., work done, observations taken, or other operations, as triangulation, leveling, observing the stars for latitude, longitude, azimuth, etc., making geological observations, studying objects in their natural state, collecting specimens, etc., carried on in the field or upon the ground, even though indoors.—2. *Milit.*, a temporary work thrown up by either besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position. Such works are of three kinds, namely, those that are assailable only in front, those that are assailable in front and on the flanks, and those that are assailable on all sides.

fieldy†, (fēl'di), *a.* [< ME. *feeldy*, *feeldi*, *feldi* (tr. L. *campestris*); < *field* + *-y*[1].] Open like a field; wide-spread.

In *fieldy* clouds he vantsheth away.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feend*; < ME. *feend*, *fend*, *feond*, an enemy (most frequently used of Satan and other evil spirits), < AS. *feónd*, an enemy, hater, foe (often used of Satan as the Enemy or Adversary), = OS. *fiond*, *fiund*, *fiand* = OFries. *fiand*, *fiund* = D. *vijand* = LG. *fijend*, *fijnd* = OHG. *fiant*, MHG. *viant*, *vient*, *vīnt*, G. *feind*, enemy, = Icel. *fjandi*, enemy, the devil, = Sw. *fiende* = Dan. *fjende*, enemy (but Sw. *fan*, Dan. *fand-en*, fiend, devil), = Goth. *fijands*, an enemy; lit. a hater, being orig. ppr. of AS. *feón*, *feógan*, *fiógan* (ppr. *feógende*, **feónde* (> *feónd*, n.), pret. *feóde*) = OHG. *fīēn* = Icel. *fjā* = Goth. *fijan*, hate (> *faian*, find fault), = Skt. √ *pī*, *pīy*, hate. Allied to *foe* and *feud*[1]. Of similar formation is *friend*, lit. lover.] 1†. An enemy; a foe.

Werse he doth his gode wines [friends] than his *fiendes*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 226.

Ther ne is non ypocrisye . . . ne drede of *vyendes*, ac [but] sliweway festes and kinges bredales [bridals].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

2. Specifically, the enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. [*Fiend* in this use is a translation of the original of *Satan* (adversary) and of *devil* (accuser).]

O Donegild, I ne have noon english digne
Unto thy malice and thy tirannye!
And therfor to the *feend* I thee resigne,
Let him endyten of thy traitorye!
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 682.

Upon the Pynacle of that Temple was oure Lord brought, for to ben tempted of the Enemye, the *Feend*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 87.

Being of that honest few,
Who give the *Fiend* himself his due.
Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

3. Hence, in a general sense, a devil; a demon; a malignant or diabolical being; an evil spirit.

For I was more devout thanne than evere I was before or after, and alle for the drede of *Fendes*, that I sanghe in dyverse Figures. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.

This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven,
And *fiends* will snatch at it. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

4. An exceedingly wicked, cruel, spiteful, or destructive person: as, a dynamite *fiend*; a fire *fiend*.

Iach. Methinks, I see him now—
Post. Ay, so thou dost,
Italian *fiend!* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. A person who gives great annoyance; a persistent bore: as, the newspaper *fiend*; the hand-organ *fiend*. [Ludicrous.]

It is one of the marvels of the human mind, this sorcery which the *fiend* of technical imitation weaves about his victims, giving a phantasmal Helen to their arms and making an image of the brain seem substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 217.

=Syn. See *devil*.

fiendful†, (fēnd'fùl), *a.* [< *fiend* + *-ful*.] Full of evil or malignant practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise.
Marlowe, Faustus, v. 4.

fiendfully† (fēnd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fiendful manner.

fiendish (fēn'dish), *a.* [< *fiend* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a fiend; characteristic of a fiend; demoniacal; extremely wicked, cruel, or malicious; devilish: as, a *fiendish* persecutor; *fiendish* laughter.

Varney was taken on the spot; and, instead of expressing compunction for what he had done, seemed to take a *fiendish* pleasure in pointing out to them the remains of the murdered countess. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

The Turkish shells marked us at once, and amidst a *fiendish* hurtling of projectiles we all tumbled off our horses, and running forward, took cover in the brushwood beyond. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 95.

fiendishly (fēn'dish-li), *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiendish: as, the *fiendishness* of a person or of an act.

Dames, under a cloake of modesty and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishnesse*. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Panegyric.

A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the *fiendishness* of thirteen. *W. Black*, Macleod of Dare, viii.

fiendkin†, *n.* [ME. *feondeken*; < *fiend* + *-kin*.] A little fiend; an imp.

Feondes and *feondekenes* by-for me shullen stande. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 418.

fiend-like (fēnd'līk), *a.* Resembling a fiend: maliciously wicked; diabolical.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiend-like* queen.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Man-like is it to fall into sin,
Fiend-like is it to dwell therein.
Longfellow, tr. of F. von Logau's Poetic Aphorisms.

fiendly† (fēnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *feendly*, *fendly*, *fendely*, hostile, devilish, < AS. *feondlīc*, hostile (= D. *vijandelijk* = OHG. *fiantlīh*, MHG. *vientlich*, G. *feindlich* = Icel. *fjándligr* = Dan. *fjendtlig* = Sw. *fiendtlig*), < *feónd*, enemy, + *-līc*, E. -ly[1].] 1. Hostile; inimical.

He semed frendly to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was *feendly*, bothe in werk and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 292.

2. Fiend-like; devilish; fiendish.

So horrible a *feendly* creature. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 653.

fient (fēnt), *n.* [Sc., the same as *fiend*, the devil, and used, like *devil*, as a profane negative; Dan. *fanden*, the fiend, is used in the same way: see *fiend*.] The fiend—that is, the devil: used as a negative, as in *fient a bit* (devil a bit), *fient a haet*, *fient hait* (devil a whit), etc.

But tho' he was o' high degree,
The *fient* a pride—nae pride had he.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

fier, *a.* Same as *fear*[3].

fieramente (fyā-rà-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *fiero*, fierce, bold, < L. *ferus*: see *fierce*.] In *music*, with boldness, vigor, or fierceness.

Fierasfer (fī-e-ras'fėr), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Fierasferidæ*. It contains several species, of tropical and subtropical seas, which intrude in the bodies of holothurians, as *F. dubius* of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

fierasferid (fī-e-ras'fe-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Fierasferidæ*.

Fierasferidæ (fī″e-ras-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Fierasfer*, related to the *Ophidiidæ*, but having no ventral fins and with the anus thoracic or jugular in position. The family includes ophidioid fishes of eel-like shape, some of which at least are parasitic, entering the visceral cavity of holothurians through the anus, and there sojourning.

Fierasferinæ (fī-e-ras-fe-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third group of *Ophidiidæ*, without ventral fins and with jugular anus: same as the family *Fierasferidæ*.

fierasferoid (fī-e-ras'fe-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fierasferidæ*.

II. *n.* A fierasferid.

fierce (fērs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feerce*, *feerse*; < ME. *feirce*, *fuers*, *fers*, *ferse*, *fierse*, *fierce*, also *fersch*, by confusion with *fersch*, *fresch*, bold, savage; < OF. *fers*, oldest nom. form of OF. *fer*, *fier*, fierce, bold, F. *fier*, proud, = Pr. *fer*, *fier* = It. *fiero*, fierce, cruel, stern, proud, < L. *ferus*, wild, untamed, savage, cruel, fierce, *ferus*, commonly fem. *fera*, a wild beast. Not related to Gr. θήρ, a wild beast, or to E. *deer*. Hence also (from L. *ferus*) *feroe*, *ferous*, *ferity*, *ferocious*.] 1. Wild, as a beast; savage: ferocious; having a cruel or rapacious disposition or intention: as, a *fierce* lion; a *fierce* pursuer.

Than thei were more aferde than be-fore, for it [a dragon] was moche greter and semed more *feirce*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

Who knows not
The all-devouring sword of *fierce* Mountserrat?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

2. Ferocious in quality or manifestation; indicating or marked by savage cruelty or rage.

She was affrayet full foule with a *fuerse* dreme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8429.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce;* and their wrath, for it was cruel. Gen. xlix. 7.

A nation of *fierce* countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor shew favour to the young.
Deut. xxviii. 50.

O, save me, Hubert, save me! my eyes are out,
Even with the *fierce* looks of these bloody men.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

3. Violent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; ardent.

And so we rode out ye *ferse* storme for that night.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 65.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of *fierce* winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm. Jas. iii. 4.

With a laugh of *fierce* derision, once again the phantoms fled. *Whittier*, Garrison at Cape Ann.

4. Wild; disordered; dreadful.

Think no more of this night's accidents,
But as the *fierce* vexation of a dream.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless; . . .
And even the like precurse of *fierce* events . . .
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climatures. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

5†. Strong; powerful.

ffestnet with *fuerse* Ropis the flete in the hauyn;
And buskit vnto banke, the boldist ay first.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4704.

6†. Great; large (of number).

Priamus . . . the peopeell . . .
Gert [made] sne to the City sothely to dwell,
And fild it with folke; *fuerse* was the nowmber.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

7. Brisk; lively. [Prov. Eng.]—8. Sudden; precipitate. [Prov. Eng.]—**Syn. 1-3.** Infuriate, fell, fiery, passionate, barbarous, rapacious, ravenous.

fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *feersly*, *fersly*, etc.; < *fierce* + *-ly*[2].] In a fierce manner; violently; furiously; with rage.

Philip his faire folke *ferselich* sraies,
Too Greece he gra[i]thes hym now with a grete will.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 253.

We at St. Albans met,
Our battles join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The burning rays of the noontide sun beat *fiercely* on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Two low-caste Bengalees disputed about a loan. At first they were calm, but soon grew furious and . . . looked *fiercely* at each other from under their lowered and strongly wrinkled brows. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 248.

fierceness (fērs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feersuesse*, *fersnesse;* < *fierce* + *-ness*.] The quality of being fierce or furious; fury; ferocity; vehemence; impetuosity.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Thro' a stormy glare, a heat
As from a seventimes-heated furnace, I,
Blasted and burnt, and blinded as I was,
With such a *fierceness* that I swoon'd away—
O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

fierding-court†, *n.* [< ME. **ferding* (Sc. *ferding:* see *farding*[1], *farthing*), a fourth part, + *court*.] One of an early class of English courts, so called because four were established within every superior district or hundred.

fieri facias (fī'e-rī fā'shi-as). [L., lit. cause it to be done: *fieri* (see *fiat*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used imperatively) of *facere*, do, make, cause: see *fact*.] In *law*, an execution against property; a writ issued, after the rendering of a judgment for a sum of money, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods, or the goods and lands, of the judgment debtor for the collection of the amount due. Abbreviated to *fi. fa.*

fierily (fīr'i-li), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; passionately.

She simply grew more and more proudly, passionately, a Spaniard and a Moreno; more and more stanchly and *fierily* a Catholic and a lover of the Franciscans.
H. H. Jackson, Ramona, p. 29.

fieriness (fīr'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiery or burning, or vehement or impetuous, etc.: as, the *fieriness* of the sky; the *fieriness* of a horse.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 373.

fiery (fīr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *firy*; < ME. *firy*, *fyry*, *fury*, *fuyric* (AS. not found; = OFries. *furech* = D. *vurig* = MHG. *viuric*, G. *feurig* = Dan. *fyrig*, fiery); < *fire* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of fire, or resembling fire; burning or flaming: as, the *fiery* flood of Etna; a *fiery* meteor; a flower of a *fiery* color.

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the mldst of a burning *fiery* furnace.
Dan. iii. 6.

He with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the *fiery* gulf.
Milton, P. L., i. 52.

2. Like fire in character or quality; vehement; impetuous; passionate; fierce: as, a *fiery* speech; a *fiery* steed.

Good Lord, what *fiery* clashings we have had lately for a Cap and a Surplice! *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

Nor the constant danger of Innovations will hinder men of *fiery* and restless spirits from raising combustions in a Nation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

But the Queen and the citizens entertain themselves with the hope that Aurelian's *fiery* temper will never endure the slow . . . process of starving them into a surrender. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xiv.

3. Like fire in effect; heated by or as if by fire; producing a burning sensation: as, a *fiery* wound or eruption; *fiery* liquors or condiments.

God . . . bids a plague
Kindle a *fiery* boil upon the skin.
Cowper, Task, ii. 183.

Skirting with green the *fiery* waste of war.
Whittier, Peace Convention at Brussels.

Fiery cross. See *cross*[1].—**Fiery triplicity**, in *astrol.*, three signs of the zodiac, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius. =**Syn. 2.** Fervid, fervent, glowing, impassioned.

fiery-flare (fīr'i-flār), *n.* A local English name of the sting-ray, *Trygon pastinaca*. Also called *flair*, *fireflare*, *fireflair*.

fiery-footed (fīr'i-fût″ed), *a.* Impetuously swift.

Gallop apace, you *fiery-footed* steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

fiery-hot (fīr'i-hot), *a.* Hot as fire; hence, figuratively, impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

Fiery-hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiv.

fiery-new (fīr'i-nū), *a.* Acrid or fiery from newness.

The vintage, yet unkept,
Had relish *fiery-new*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

fiery-short (fīr'i-shôrt), *a.* Hot and curt; brief and passionate.

Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

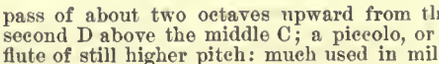
fiest†, *n.* and *v.* See *fist*[2].

fiesta (fyes'tä), *n.* [Sp., a feast: see *feast*.] In Spanish countries, a feast-day; a holiday.

On holidays or *fiestas* the native and Mestiza women often appear with their stockingless feet incased in a pair of light-blue high-heeled French shoes.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 257.

fi. fa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *fieri facias*.

fife (fīf), *n.* [< OF. *fifre*, F. *fifre*, a fife, also a fifer, = Sp. Pg. *pifaro*, *pifano*, a fife, a fifer, = It. *piffero*, also *pifara*, a fife, < OHG. *pfīfa*, MHG. *pfīfe*, G. *pfeife*, a pipe, = E. *pipe:* see *pipe*, which is a doublet of *fife*.] A musical instrument of the flute class, usually having a com-



Fife.

pass of about two octaves upward from the second D above the middle C; a piccolo, or a flute of still higher pitch: much used in military music, particularly with drums.

The shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the *fife!*
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv., Motto.

fife (fīf), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fifed*, ppr. *fifing*. [< *fife*, *n.*] To play the fife, or to execute on a fife: as, to *fife* in a band; to *fife* a tune.

His ministerial colleagues would not all dance as their master *fifed*, and the pressure of official "frictions" was sore upon him. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 424.

fife-major (fīf'mā″jor), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion. Compare *drum-major*.

fifer (fī′fėr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

fife-rail (fīf′rāl), *n.* A rail above the deck around the lower part of the mast of a vessel, having holes in it for belaying-pins.

fi-fi (fī′fī), *a.* [F. *fi fi*, repetition of *fi*, fie: see *fie*.] Somewhat immoral; scandalous: as, "Paul de Kock's *fi-fi* novels," *Thackeray*. [Slang.]

The widow of an Indian Nabob, from whom she was divorced on account of some *fi-fi* story, my dear, that is never mentioned now.
Mrs. Argles ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

Fifish (fī′fish), *a.* [Sc., < *Fife* + *-ish*[1]. "The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a bee in their bonnet" (Jamieson), i. e., being deranged. The earliest form of the name of *Fife* was *Fif;* it is said to be a Jutland word (*fibh*) meaning a forest.] Exceedingly whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition; cranky in a manner once considered characteristic of Fifeshire in Scotland.

He will be as wowf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars — very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher-folks say. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

fifteen (fif′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftene*, < AS. *fiftēne*, *fiftȳne* = OS. *fiftein* = OFries. *fiftine*, *fitene* = D. *vijftien* = MLG. *viftein*, *viftēn*, LG. *feftein*, *föftein* = OHG. *fimfzehan*, *finfzehan*, MHG. *finfzehen*, *vünfzehen*, G. *fünfzehn* = Icel. *fimmtān* = Norw. *femtan* = Sw. *femton* = Dan. *femten* = Goth. *fimftaihun* = L. *quindecim* = Gr. πεντε(καί)δεκα = Skt. *panchadaça;* < AS. *fīf*, etc., five, + *tēn*, *tȳn*, etc., ten: see *five* and *ten*.] **I.** *a.* Five more than ten, or one more than fourteen: a cardinal numeral.

Here's to the maiden of bashful *fifteen*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and five, or fourteen and one. — **2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, XV, or xv. — **3**†. Same as *fifteenth*, 3.

First the kyng with her had not one penny, and for the fetching of her the Marquis of Suffolke demanded a whole *fifteen* in open parliament. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 18.

The fifteen, the Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1715: as, he was out in *the fifteen*. [Scotch.]

Ye were just as ill aff in *the feifteen*, and got the bonnie baronie back, an' a'. *Scott*, Waverley, xiv.

fifteenth (fif′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftenthe*, *fiftethe*, < AS. *fifteótha* = OFries. *fiftinda* = D. *vijftiende* = MLG. *vifteinde*, LG. *fofteinde* = OHG. *finftazehento*, *funfzēndo*, MHG. *fünfzehende*, G. *fünfzehnte* = Icel. *fimmtāndi* = Norw. *femtande* = Sw. *femtonde* = Dan. *femtende* = Goth. *fimftaihunda*, fifteenth; < AS. *fiftȳne*, etc., fifteen, + *-th*, etc., ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourteenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by fifteen; one of fifteen equal parts of anything: as, eleven *fifteenths* ($\frac{11}{15}$) of an acre. — **2.** (*a*) In *music*, the interval or the concord of a double octave. (*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are tuned two octaves above the keys struck. — **3.** In *early Eng. law*, a fifteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a fifteenth was the rate for the counties at large, that for towns and demesnes was usually a tenth.

In 1334 the old system of grants of fractional parts of moveables, *fifteenths* and tenths, had been relinquished, and in lieu thereof a practice was adopted of granting a sum of money, to be partitioned out between the various counties and towns as for a *fifteenth* and tenth.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 52.

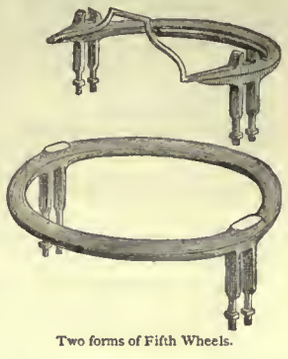
fifth (fifth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fift;* < ME. *fifthe*, *fifte*, *fift*, < AS. *fifta* = OS. *fifto* = OFries. *fifta* = D. *vijfde* = MLG. *vifte*, *vifte*, LG. *fifte*, *föfte* = OHG. *fimfto*, *finfto*, MHG. G. *fünfte* = Icel. *fimmti* = Sw. Dan. *femte* = Goth. **fimfta* (not recorded) = L. *quintus* = Gr. πέμπτος = Skt. *panchatha* (very rare: usually *panchama*, with different suffix), fifth; < AS. *fif*, E. *five*, etc., + *-tha*, *-ta*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourth: an ordinal numeral.

He consecrated Games, after the like Heathenish solemnitie, in honour of Cæsar, to be celebrated euery *fift* yeare at Cæsarea. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 118.

Fifth chain, the tug or chain which connects the leading horse with the pole when five horses are used in a team. — **Fifth-day**, the name commonly used by the Society of Friends to designate Thursday, the fifth day of the week. — **Fifth essence** or **element**. See *essence*, 5. — **Fifth Monarchy Men**, a sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Second-Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate his kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the preceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Our vicar, from John 18. v. 36, declaim'd against ye folly of a sort of enthusiasts and desperate zealots, call'd ye *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, pretending to set up the kingdome of Christ with the sword. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 10, 1657.

Fifth nerve, that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the fourth and sixth in enumeration from before backward; the trifacial or trigeminal nerve. See second cut under *brain*. — **Fifth wheel**, a horizontal plate, bent to form a whole or part of a circle, placed on the forward axle of a carriage. It is designed to support the fore part of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane. Sometimes called *circle-iron*.


Two forms of Fifth Wheels.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by five; one of five equal parts of anything: as, one *fifth* ($\frac{1}{5}$) of an acre. — **2.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone five degrees distant from it. (*c*) The combination of two tones distant by a fifth. (*d*) In a scale, the fifth tone from the bottom; the dominant: solmizated sol, as G in the scale of C, or E in that of A. The typical interval of the fifth is that between the first and fifth tones of a diatonic scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3:2, and equal to three diatonic steps and a half. Such a fifth is called *perfect* or *major;* a fifth a half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor;* a fifth a half-step longer is called *augmented*, *pluperfect*, *superfluous*, or *extreme*. The perfect fifth is the next most perfect consonance after the octave. In harmony the parallel motion of two voices in perfect fifths is forbidden; such fifths are often called *consecutive fifths*, or simply *consecutives*.

As if a musician should insist on having nothing but perfect chords and simple melodies, no diminished *fifths*, no flat seventhe, no flourishes, on any account.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

3. In *early Eng. law*, a fifth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. — **Defective fifth.** See *defective*. — **False fifth**, in *music*, a diminished fifth. — **Hidden fifths**, in *music*, the consecutive fifths that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect fifth. (See fig. 1.) The objection to this kind of progression becomes evident when the intermediate tones through which the skipping voice virtually passes are filled in. (See fig. 2.) Hidden fifths are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden octaves*.

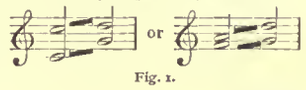


Fig. 1.

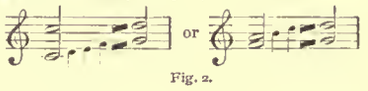



Fig. 2.

fifthly (fifth′li), *adv.* [< *fifth* + *-ly*[2].] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, they counted all them as wicked and reprobate wyche were not of their secte. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 41.

fifthy (fif′thi), *a.* [< *fifth* + *-y*[1].] In *musical acoustics*, having, as a tone, the second harmonic — that is, the fifth above the octave — specially prominent. [Rare.]

If Ce G be followed by C D Fa, we seem to have two primary triads (involving fifths) — or, to use Hauptmann's expression, they have a "*fifthy*" appearance.
The Academy, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 213.

fiftieth (fif′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftithe*, *fiftuthe*, *fiftugethe*, < AS. *fiftigōtha* = OFries. *fiftichsta* = D. *vijftigste* = MLG. *viftegeste*, LG. *föftigste* = OHG. *fimfzugōsto*, MHG. *vünfzegeste*, G. *fünfzigste* = Icel. *fimmtugāndi*, mod. *fimmtugasti* = Norw. *femtiande* = Sw. *femtionde* = Dan. *femtiende*, fiftieth; < AS. *fiftig*, E. *fifty*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the forty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

A jubile shall that *fiftieth* year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed.
Lev. xxv. 11.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by fifty; one of fifty equal parts of anything: as, twenty-four *fiftieths* ($\frac{24}{50}$) of an estate.

fifty (fif′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fifty*, *fifti*, < AS. *fiftig* = OS. *fīftich* = OFries. *fiftich*, *fiftech* = D. *vijftig* = MLG. *viftich*, *veftich*, LG. *föftig* = OHG. *fimfzug*, *finfzuc*, MHG. *vünfzec*, *fünfzec*, G. *fünfzig* = Icel. *fimmtigir*, mod. *fimmtiu* = Norw. *femti* = Sw. *femtio* = Dan. *femti* (usually *halvtredsindstyve*) = Goth. *fimftigjus* = L. *quinquaginta* = Gr. πεντήκοντα = Skt. *panchāçat*, fifty; < AS. *fīf*, E. *five*, etc., + AS. *-tig*, Goth. *tigjus*, etc., a form allied to *ten;* *fifty* being thus 'five tens': see *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Five times ten; ten more than forty, or one more than forty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

Better *fifty* years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

II. *n.*; pl. *fifties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of five tens, or of forty-nine and one.

And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by *fifties*.
Mark vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 50, L, or l. — **Fifty Decisions.** See *decision*.

fifty-fold (fif′ti-fōld), *adv.* Fifty times.

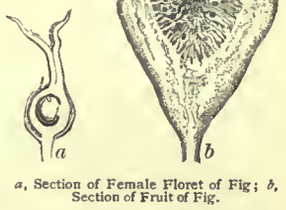
Let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his grave, *fifty-fold* a cuckold.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

fig[1]† (fig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [Another form, with sonant *g* for surd *k*, of *fick*, *fike*[2], q. v. Hence the assibilated form *fidge*, and freq. *fidget*, q. v.] To move suddenly or quickly; rove about.

Like as a Hound, that (following loose, behinde
His pensive Master) of a Hare doth finde;
Leaves whom he loves, vpon the scent doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and fals in cheerfull Cry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

fig[2] (fig), *n.* [< ME. *fig*, *fyg*, *fygge*, pl. *figes*, *figis*, *figgus* (rarely *fyke*, < AS. *fic*), a fig-tree, a fig, also piles, < OF. *figuc*, *fige* (prob. < Pr.), also *fie*, F. *figue* = Pr. *figa*, *figua*, also *fia* = Sp. *higo*, OSp. Pg. *figo* = It. *fico* = AS. *fic* (in comp.) = OS. *figa* = D. *vijg* = MLG. *vige* = OHG. *figa*, MHG. *vige*, G. *feige* = Icel. *fīkja* = OSw. *fika*, Sw. *fikon* = Dan. *figen*, < L. *ficus*, fem. (rarely masc.), a fig-tree, a fig, also the piles.] **1.** The common name for species of the genus *Ficus*, and for their fruit. The common fig, *F. Carica*, is a native of the Mediterranean region; it has been cultivated from a very remote date, and is now found in most warm temperate countries. It is a small tree, with large, rough, deciduous leaves, and a pyriform fruit, which varies much in size, color, and flavor, and of which two crops are usually borne each season. This fruit consists of a hollow, fleshy receptacle filled with a multitude of minute nutlets or so-called seeds, the ripened ovaries of the pistillate flowers which covered the interior. When green the fig has a milky, acrid juice, which becomes sweet and mucilaginous at maturity. The Turkey or Smyrna figs of commerce, which are the most esteemed, are large and pulpy. A superior quality of these are known as *eleme figs* (Turkish *ellémé*, hand-picked). What are called Greek figs are small and dry. The number of cultivated varieties is large. Figs are used in medicine as a mild laxative. The wild fig, or caprifig, is the staminate and sterile form of the same species. Of other species, *F. Sycamorus*, Pharaoh's fig, or the sycamore fig, is a large tree of Egypt, the fruit of which is eaten by the Arabs. Its light, durable wood was used by the Egyptians as the material for their mummy-cases. *F. religiosa*, the sacred fig of India, is also known as the *pippul-* or *bo-tree* (which see). *F. pedunculata* is the wild or red fig of southern Florida and the West Indies, a tree sometimes 40 feet high, and spreading by aërial roots, with a very small, globose fruit. The black fig of Jamaica is *F. laurifolia* and *F. crassinervia*. In Australia, *F. macrophylla* is known as the Moreton Bay fig, a noble tree with a broadly buttressed trunk. *F. rubiginosa*, the Port Jackson fig, is a tree with rooting branches, similar to the banian.

Common Fig (*Ficus Carica*).


a, Section of Female Floret of Fig; *b*, Section of Fruit of Fig.

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or *figs* of thistles?
Mat. vii. 16.

Feed him with apricocks, and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green *figs*, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. A name given to various plants having a fruit somewhat resembling the fig.—3. A floridean alga, *Callithamnion floridulum*. [West coast of Ireland.]

At the close of the summer great quantities of its hemispherical, densely matted and aggregated cushions, which are called *figs* by the country people, are washed ashore and collected as manure. *Phycologia Britannica.*

4. The fig-tree.—5. A raisin. [Prov. Eng.]

In Cornwall, raisins are called *figs*: "a thoomping figgy pudden," a big plum pudding.
Spec. of Cornish Dialect, p. 53.

6. In *farriery*, an excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following a bruise.—7. A contemptuous gesture, pretended to be of Spanish origin, which consisted in thrusting out the thumb between the first and second fingers. Also called *fig of Spain* and *fico*.

Pist. Figo for thy friendship.
Flu. It is well.
Pist. The *fig* of *Spain!* [Exit Pistol.]
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

8. As a colloquial standard of value or consideration, the merest trifle; the least bit: as, your opinion is not worth a *fig;* I don't care a *fig* for it.—**Adam's fig**, the banana, *Musa sapientium*.—**A fig for** (this or that), a phrase used elliptically for "I don't care a *fig* for," etc., to express the speaker's scorn for some insignificant or worthless person or thing.

Tarie till wee can get but three,
And *a fig for* all your braves.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 246).

I'll pledge you all, and *a fig for* Peter!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Why, now, *a Fig for* your Father's kindness; you are able to pay your Debts yourself, Sir.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Gamester, iii.

Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the quicker,
Till she bloom like a rose, and *a fig for* the vicar!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

A fig of Spain†. See def. 7, above.—**Balsam fig**, of Jamaica, *Clusia rosea*.—**Cochineal fig**, a species of cactus, *Nopalea cochinillifera*.—**Country fig**, of Sierra Leone, the *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a rubiaceous tree or shrubby climber bearing an edible fruit.—**Hottentot fig**, the *Mesembrianthemum edule* of South Africa, the mucilaginous capsules of which make an agreeable preserve.—**Indian fig**, a common name for species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, especially *O. vulgaris* and *O. Ficus-Indica*.—**Keg fig**, of Japan and China, the *Diospyros Kaki*.—**Wild fig**, of Jamaica, *Clusia flava*.

fig[2]† (fig), *v. t.* [< *fig*[2], *n.*] 1. To insult with ficos, or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See *fig*[2], *n.*, 7, and *fico*.

When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me, like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

2. To put into the head of, as something worthless or useless.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

fig[3] (fig), *n.* [An abbr. of *figure*, perhaps in ref. to this abbr. ("Fig. 1," etc.) in fashion-plates.] 1. Dress; equipment: used chiefly in the phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress. [Slang.]

In walked the Cap of Maintenance, bearing the sword of, and followed by, the Lord Mayor *in full fig*.
R. H. D. Barham, Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 91.

Lo! is not one of the queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxix.

Hence—2. Condition; state of preparation or readiness: as, the horse is in good *fig* for the race. [Sporting slang.]

fig[3] (fig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [< *fig*[3], *n.*] 1. To dress or deck: as, to *fig* one out. [Slang.]—2. To trick or hocus, as a horse, so as to make the animal appear lively or spirited, as by putting a piece of ginger into the anus.

fig. A common abbreviation of *figure*.

fig-apple (fig'ap″l), *n.* [< *fig*[2] + *apple*. Cf. AS. *fic-æppel*, lit. 'fig-apple,' a fig.] A species of apple without a core or kernel.

figary† (fi-gā'ri), *n.* [Also *fegary*, *figuary;* corrupted from *vagary*.] A vagary.

Leave your wild *figaries*, and learn to be a tame antic.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

He said Selina was missed two or three hours on the wedding morn; some *figary*, I know not what.
Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

fig-banana (fig'ba-nan″ạ), *n.* A small variety of the banana, common in the West Indies and highly esteemed there.

fig-blue (fig'blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (*b*) (which see, under *blue*).

fig-cake (fig'kāk), *n.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes.

fig-dust (fig'dust), *n.* Finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds.

fig-eater (fig'ē″tėr), *n.* [A translation of L. *ficedula*, a name of some small bird, or rather of various small birds that eat figs. Cf. the similar *beccafico*.] 1†. An old name given by Willughby to a small bird of Great Britain, supposed to be the garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. Also *fig-pecker*.—2. In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle, *Altorhina nitida*. [Southern U. S.]

figent† (fij'ent), *a.* [Also *fichent*, *figient;* < *fig*[1] or *fidge* + *-ent*, as if from a L. ppr., or prob. the ME. ppr. suffix *-ende*, *-and*, etc.] Fidgety.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,
Such a little *figent* thing; oh, I remember him;
A notable talking knave!
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I tell you, a sailor's cap! 'Slight, God forgive me! what kind of *figent* memory have you?
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

I never could stand long in one place, yet;
I learnt it of my father, ever *figient*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

figetive (fij'e-tiv), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fig-faun (fig'fân), *n.* [Tr. L. *faunus ficarius*, in the Vulgate.] A mythical being, a creature supposed to feed upon figs.

Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig-fauns*.
Jer. l. 39 (Douay version).

fig-feeder (fig'fē″dėr), *n.* A chalcid hymenopterous insect of the group *Agaonidæ*.

fig-frail†, *n.* A fig-basket.

Bun. Nay, you shall see a house dressed up, i' faith; you must not think to tread a' th' ground when you come there.
Gol. No? how then?
Bun. Why, upon paths made of *fig-frails* and white blanketa cut out in steaks.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 5.

figging (fig'ing), *n.* In *soap-making*, white granulations of stearate of potash, produced by the addition of a certain amount of tallow to the oils of which soft soap is made: so called from its resemblance to the granular texture of a fig.

fig-gnat (fig'nat), *n.* A gnat, *Culex ficarius*, of the family *Culicidæ*, injurious to the fig, into the interior of which it enters.

figgum† (fig'um), *n.* [Mere jargon.] Jugglers' tricks generally; especially, the trick of spitting fire.

Lady J. See, he spits fire!
Sir P. Eith. O no, he plays at *figgum:*
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

figgy (fig'i), *a.* [< *fig*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of figs or raisins: as, a *figgy* pudding. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Resembling figs; specifically, in *soap-making*, containing white granulations of stearate of potash. See *figging*.

The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass, producing the appearance called "*figgy*."
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 408.

figgy-dowdie (fig'i-dou″di), *n.* *Naut.*, plum-duff. *Hamersly.*

fight (fīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fought*, ppr. *fighting*. [< ME. *fighten*, *fihten*, *fehten*, etc., < AS. *feohtan* (pret. *feaht*, pl. *fuhton*, pp. *fohten*) = OFries. *fiuchta* = D. MLG. *vechten* = OHG. *fehtan*, MHG. *vehten*, G. *fechten* (> Norw. *fikta* = Sw. *fäkta* = Dan. *fægte*), fight. On the supposition that the radical vowel of the inf. was orig. *u* (as in pret. and pl.) and not *e* (*eo*), i. e., that the Goth. form, which is not recorded, was **fiuhtan*, a connection has been sought with L. *pugnare*, fight, Gr. πυκτεύειν, fight, box, < πύκτης, a boxer; a similar connection then existing between L. *pugna*, Gr. πυγμή, fist, and E. *fist*[1], Goth. as if **fuhsti:* see *pugnacious* and *fist*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To engage in battle or in single combat; contend in arms; attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an adversary by physical means.

Come, and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon. Judges xi. 6.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought* against all his enemies on every side. 1 Sam. xiv. 47.

I'll *fight* till from my bones the flesh be hack'd.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

2. To contend in any way; struggle for the gaining of an end; strive vigorously: as, to *fight* against disease; to *fight* in a political campaign.

With the choking weeds the tulip *fought*,
Paler and smaller than he had been erst.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

As long as any man exists, there is some need of him; let him *fight* for his own.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

That cock won't fight. See *cock*[1].—**To fight shy of**, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, diffidence, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To contend with in battle; war against: as, they *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles.—2. To contend against in any manner.

Some ship that *fights* the gale
On this wild December night.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

3. To carry on or wage, as a battle or other contest.

This first Battel of St. Albans was *fought* upon the three and thirtieth Year of K. Henry's Reign.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 194.

Soothed with the sound, the king grew vain;
Fought all his battles o'er again.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 67.

4. To win or gain by battle or contest of any kind; sustain by fighting.

Effeminate as I am,
I will not *fight* my way with gilded arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. To cause to fight; manage or manœuver in a fight: as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

The most recent wooden war vessels have but two decks, and *fight* their guns on the upper one only.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 212.

To fight it out, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.

Come and go with me to Nottingham,
And there we will *fight it out*.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

To fight the tiger, to play faro; hence, to take part in any game played against a gambling-bank. [Slang, U. S.]

While the majority of the vast encampment reposes in slumber, some resolute spirits are *fighting the tiger*, and a light gleaming from one cottage and another shows where devotees of science are backing their opinion of the relative value of chance bits of pasteboard, in certain combinations, with a liberality and faith for which the world gives them no credit.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 220.

fight (fīt), *n.* [< ME. *fight, fiht, feht, feoht*, etc., < AS. *feoht*, commonly *ge-feoht*, also *feohte*, a fight, battle, = OS. *fehta* = OFries. *fiucht* = D. *gevecht* = MLG. *vacht, vachte, vechte* = OHG. *fehta*, MHG. *vehte*, G. *gefecht*, a fight; from the verb.] 1. A battle; an attempt to overcome or defeat by physical means; a contest with natural or other weapons.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight*,
As a petty enterprise of small enforce.
Milton, S. A., l. 1222.

Nothing attracts the crowd's interest like a *fight*, whether the combatants be two dogs, or a Napoleon and Wellington. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 98.

2. Any contest or struggle.

We take them for our enemies, for the object and party of our contestation and spiritual *fight*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 180.

3. A bulkhead or other screen designed for the protection of the men during a battle; a bulwark. See *close-fights*.

They fiercely set upon
The parapets, and pull'd them down, raz'd every foremost *fight*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii. 271.

Clap on more sails; pursue, up with your *fights;*
Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. Power or inclination for fighting.

P. was not, however, yet utterly overcome, and had some *fight* left in him. *Thackeray.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*[1]); fray, affray, encounter, affair, brush.

fighter (fī'tėr), *n.* [= OFries. *fiuchtere* = D. MLG. *vechter* = OHG. *fehtāri*, MHG. *vehtære, vehter*, G. *fechter* = Dan. *fægter* = Sw. *fäktare;* as *fight*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who fights; a combatant; especially, one who is disposed to fight, or who fights well.

But the fortune of *fighters* may be fell chaunse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1751.

To the latter end of a fray . . . fits a dull *fighter*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I must confess to you, sir, I am no *fighter;* I am false of heart that way. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

fighting (fī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *fightyng, fihtinge;* verbal n. of *fight*, *v.*] The act of engaging in combat or battle; a battle or contest.

When we were come into Macedonia, our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side; without were *fightings*, within were fears. 2 Cor. vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you?
Jas. iv. 1.

fighting (fī'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fight*, *v.* In second sense, attrib. use of *fighting*, *n.*] 1. Qualified or trained to fight; fit to fight: as, *fighting* armies.

Sexty thowsande mene, the syghte was fulle hugge,
Alle *fyghtande* folke of the ferre laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4067.

Uzziah had an host of *fighting* men, that went out to war by bands. 2 Chron. xxvi. 11.

2. Of or pertaining to battle; characteristic of a disposition to fight.

In the hurry of human events that marks our modern wars, mere *fighting* qualities, even of the best, have little to do in bringing about great results.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 468.

3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war: as, a *fighting* field.

fighting-cock (fī'ting-kok), *n.* 1. A game-cock (which see).—2. A pugnacious fellow. [Slang, U. S.]—**To live like fighting-cocks**, to be well fed; indulge in high living. [Slang.]

They, of course, *lived* far better than the rest of the court—indeed, as the phrase goes, *like fighting cocks*.
J. H. Wright, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 652.

fighting-fish (fī'ting-fish), *n.* A Siamese fish, *Betta pugnax*, of the family *Osphromenidæ:* so called from its pugnacity. It is a small anabantoid fish, with a short, spineless dorsal fin on the middle of the back, a long anal, and ventrals of five rays, of which the outer is elongated. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place upon the results of the fights. When the fish is quiet, its colors are dull; but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendor, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

fighting-sandpiper (fī'ting-sand″pī-pėr), *n.* The ruff, *Machetes pugnax*.

fighting-stopper (fī'ting-stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance, consisting of two wooden deadeyes and a rope lanyard, for quickly securing any standing rigging shot away in action.

Fighting-stopper in place to secure a shroud which has been shot away.

fightward (fīt'wȧrd), *adv.* To a battle. [Rare.]

To *fightward* they go as to leastward.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 168.

fightwite† (fīt'wīt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *fyhtwīte*, < *feoht*, fight, + *wite*, fine.] In *old law*, a fine imposed for disturbing the peace by a quarrel.

Figites (fij'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), prob. irreg. < F. *figue*, fig (see *fig*2), + *-ites*.] A genus of parasitic gall-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, giving name to the family *Figitidæ* or subfamily *Figitinæ*, having the scutellum unarmed and the parapsidal grooves distinct. Two North American and 16 European species have been described, all parasitic upon dipterous insects, so far as known. *F. scutellaris* attacks the larvæ of flesh-flies.

Figitidæ (fi-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, resembling the chalcids in some respects, but more nearly related to and often merged in *Cynipidæ*, represented by the genus *Figites* and its allies. It is characterized by having the second segment of the body less than half as long as the abdomen, and the ovipositor retracted.

Figitinæ (fij-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cynipidæ*, typified by the genus *Figites*, containing 6 genera of wide distribution. With the *Allotriinæ* it includes all the parasitic cynipids, and it is distinguished from that subfamily by the quadrate cupuliform or spined scutellum.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fīcleáf*, < *fīc* (in comp.) + *leaf*, leaf.] The leaf of a fig-tree; figuratively, a thin or partial covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve; a makeshift.

And they [Adam and Eve] sewed *fig-leaves* together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii. 7.

What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these! *South*, Sermons, II. 295.

figlin† (fig'lin), *n.* [For **figling*; < *fig*2 + *-ling*1.] A small fig.

I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figges, or fat *figlins*. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

figment (fig'ment), *n.* [< LL. *figmentum*, anything made, a fiction, < *fingere*, make, form, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fiction.

Del. I heard he was to meet your lordship here.
Punt. You heard no *figment*, sir.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Iv.

Numa's nightly conferences with a goddess was a *figment* for which the people of Rome had his word only.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

The pretence of any plan for changing the essential principle of our self-governing system is a *figment* which its contrivers laugh over among themselves.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 110.

2. In *metaph.*, the opposite of a real thing; that the characters of which are arbitrary, depending on the thought of some particular person or persons.

figmental (fig'men-tal), *a.* [< *figment* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a figment; feigned; imagined.

There being a memory also of these *figmental* impressions, [I demand] how they can be seated upon the brain, the seat of memory.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, x., App.

figo† (fē'gō), *n.* Same as *fico*. *Shak.*

fig-peckert (fig'pek″ėr), *n.* Same as *fig-eater*, 1. See *beccafico*.

fig's-end† (figz'end), *n.* A thing of small value; a trifle.

Rod. She is full of most blessed condition.
Iago. Blessed *fig's end!* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

I will not give a *fig's-end* for it.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 557.

fig-shell (fig'shel), *n.* A popular name of the shells of the various species of the genus *Pyrula* or *Ficula*, so called from their pyriform or fig-like shape.

Fig-shell (*Pyrula* or *Ficula ficus*).

Fig Sunday (fig sun'dā). The Sunday before Easter.

fig-tree (fig'trē), *n.* [< ME. *fygtre*, *figetre*, < *fig*, *fyg*, + *tre;* also, earlier, *fictre*, *fictrew*, < AS. *fīctreów* (= Icel. *fīktrē* = Sw. *fikonträd* = Dan. *figentræ*), < *fīc* (in comp.), fig, + *treów*, tree.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, ordinarily *F. Carica*. See *Ficus* and *fig*2.

Whoso keepeth the *fig tree* shall eat the fruit thereof.
Prov. xxvii. 18.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree. See *dwell*.

figulate, figulated (fig'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *figulatus*, pp. of *figulare*, form, fashion, < L. *figulus*, a potter, < *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (out of clay, etc.), feign, etc.: see *fictile*, *feign*.] 1. Molded by hand, or as in soft material.—2. Composed of earthenware: as, *figulate* vessels.

figuline (fig'ū-lin), *n.* [= F. *figuline* = Sp. *figulino*, a., = It. *figulina*, n., *figulino*, a., < L. *figulinus*, contr. *figlinus*, of or belonging to a potter, potter's, fem. *figlina*, a pottery, neut. *figlinum*, an earthen vessel, a crock, < *figulus*, a potter: see *figulate*.] 1. Any vessel or object made of potters' clay, especially a decorative or artistic object.—2. Potters' clay.—**Figuline rustique**, a name given to the decorative pottery of Bernard Palissy, especially that which is covered with models of fish, reptiles, and the like, in high relief. *S. K. Spec. Exh. Cat.*, 1246.

figurability (fig″ū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *figurabilité* = Pg. *figurabilidade* = It. *figurabilità;* as *figurable* + *-ity*.] Capability of being represented by a figure or diagram.

Figurability is reckoned one of the essential properties of matter. *Hirst.*

figurable (fig'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *figurable* = Pr. Sp. *figurable* = It. *figurabile;* as *figure* + *-able*.] Capable of being brought to or of retaining a certain fixed form or shape.

Lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Johnson.*

figural (fig'ū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *figural*, *figurel* = Sp. Pg. *figural* = It. *figurale*, < LL. **figuralis* (in deriv. *figuralitas*, etc.), < L. *figura*, figure.] 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblance of several regions.
Sir T. Browne.

We also see in the wall-paintings *figural* representations—a bull, on which a man dances like an equestrian performer. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 526.

2. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**Figural number.** Same as *figurate number* (which see, under *figurate*).

figurant, figurante (fig'ū-rant, fig-ū-rânt'), *n.* [F., masc. and fem. (= Pg. It. *figurante*) ppr. of *figurer*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] 1. One who dances in the figures of the ballet. [In this sense usually with reference to a woman, and in the feminine form, *figurante*.]

Figurantes is the term applied in the ballet to those dancers that do not come forward alone, but dance in troops, and also serve to fill up the scene and form a background for the solo dancers. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IV. 321.

2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.

M. Sardou is a born stage-setter, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of *figurants*, and magnificence.
The Century, XXXV. 544.

Hence—3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *figuré* = Sp. Pg. *figurado* = It. *figurato*, < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, shape, < *figura*, a form, shape: see *figure*, *n.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form or shape; resembling something of a determinate figure: as, *figurate* stones (stones or fossils resembling shells).

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 602.

2†. Involving a figure of speech; figurative.

Thei enterpreted that in these woordes of Jesus there lale prinely hidden some *figurate* & mistical manier of speaking. *J. Udall*, On Luke xvIii.

3. In *music*, characterized by the use of passing-notes; florid: opposed to *simple:* as, *figurate* counterpoint. Also *figural*, *figurative*, *figured*.—**Figurate number**, a whole number belonging to a series having unity for its first term, and for its first differences another series of figurate numbers or else a constant number. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, 98, 238, 504, etc., is a series of figurate numbers, for the fourth differences form the arithmetical progression 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc. The *order* of a series of figurate numbers is the order of the constant difference; the *class* of the series is the value of this constant difference. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, etc., is of the fifth order and third class. Figurate numbers were so called by Nicomachus, because they are the numbers of points which form regular figures according to certain rules.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figurated*, ppr. *figurating*. [< L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] To figure or represent.

The glowe worme *figurates* my valour, which shineth brightest in most darke, dismal, and horrid atchievements.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

figurated (fig'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *figurate*, 1 and 3.

figurately (fig'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a figurate manner.—2†. Figuratively.

Now if any man be superstitious that hee dare not vnderstand this thyng as *figurately* spoken, then may he verifie it vpon them that God raysed from naturall death, as he did Lazarus. *Frith*, Works, p. 35.

figuration (fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *figuration*, *figuracion*, F. *figuration* = Pr. *figuracio* = Pg. *figuração* = It. *figurazione*, < L. *figuratio(n-)*, < *figurare:* see *figurate*.] 1. Formation as to figure or outline; external conformation; determination to a certain form: as, the *figuration* of crystals.

Neither doth the wind (as farre as it carrieth a voice) with the motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air, in variety of words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 521.

In the form, I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 14.

Nor is it only the external *figuration* of these gems, but the internal texture, which favours our hypothesis.
Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, § 1.

2. The act or process of figuring; a shaping into form, or a marking or impressing with a figure or figures.

The *figuration* of materials by abrasion.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 70.

3. In *music:* (*a*) In strict composition, such as fugue-writing, the introduction of passing-notes into the counterpoint. (*b*) In general composition, the process, act, or result of rhythmically, melodically, or contrapuntally varying or elaborating a theme by adding passing-notes or accompaniment figures, or even by transforming single tones into florid passages. (*c*) The preparation of a figured bass (which see, under *bass*3).—4. In *philol.*, change in the form of words without change of sense.—5†. Figurative representation; prefiguration.

Figurations of our Lord's passion and sacrifice.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 333.

figurative (fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *figuratif*, F. *figuratif* = Pr. *figuratiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *figurativo*, < LL. *figurativus*, figurative (of speech), < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, imagine, fancy, adorn with figures of speech, < *figura*, a figure: see *figure*.] 1. Representing by means of a figure; manifesting or suggesting by resemblance; typical; emblematic.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In spite of its symbolism, what he wrought was never mechanically *figurative*, but gifted with the independence of its own beauty, vital with an inbreathed spirit of life.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 252.

2. Of the nature of or involving a figure of rhetoric; used in a metaphorical or tropical sense; metaphorical; not literal.

What have become with us *figurative* expressions remain with men in lower states literal descriptions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 79.

3. Abounding with figures of speech; ornate; flowery; florid: as, a description highly *figurative*.

Which thing made the graue iudges Areopagites (as I find written) to forbid all manner of *figuratiue* speaches to be vsed before them in their consistorie of Iustice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

Nor are his [Burke's] purely *figurative* passages the finest even as figured writing; he is best when the metaphor is subdued. *Brougham*, Burke.

4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.

figuratively (fig′ū-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a figurative manner; by means of a figure or resemblance; metaphorically or tropically.

For thoȝ men soȝt al sectes of sustren and of bretheren,
And thow fynde hym, bote *figuratiſliche* a ferly me thinketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 294.

These words can only be understood *figuratively* of receiving him by faith.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1594.

Though a nation has often been *figuratively* drowned in tears on the death of a great man, yet it is ten to one if an individual tear has been shed on the occasion, excepting from the forlorn pen of some hungry author.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 266.

figurativeness (fig′ū-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being figurative: as, *figurativeness* of expression.

figure (fig′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *figure, figour, fygur*, form, shape, image, a figure in arithmetic and geometry, < OF. *figure*, F. *figure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *figura* = D. *figuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *figur*, < L. *figura*, a form, shape, form of a word, a figure of speech, LL. a sketch, drawing, < *fingere* (√ **fig*), form, shape, mold, fashion: see *feign, fictile, fiction, figment*, etc.] **1.** A line, or a collection of connected straight or curved lines or surfaces, having a definite shape; specifically, in *geom.*, any combination of lines, surfaces, or solids formed under given conditions. *Chauvenet.*

Your last proportion is that of figure, so called for that it yelds an ocular representation, your meeters being by good symmetrie reduced into certaine Geometricall *figures*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

And sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some *figure* like a wizard's pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. In general, the visible or tangible form of anything; the shape of the outline or exterior surface; form; shape; fashion: as, a beautiful female *figure;* the grotesque *figure* of a satyr; the *figure* of the earth.

Doing, in the *figure* of a lamb, the feats of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Observing how the extremities [of sensible bodies] terminate either in straight lines which meet at discernible angles, or in crooked lines wherein no angles can be perceived, by considering these as they relate to one another, in all parts of the extremities of any body or space, it [the eye] has that idea we call *figure*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 5.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Hence **—3.** A body; a visible object or shape; especially, a human form as a whole; a person regarded simply as a body; an appearance representing a body.

Well may it sort that this portentous *figure*
Comes armed through our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Behold that *figure*, neat, though plainly clad;
His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 664.

But lo! a frowning *figure* veils the Cross,
And hides the blest Redeemer!
With stern right hand it stretches forth a scroll.
Hood, Romance of Cologne.

4. The artificial representation of a form, as in sculpture, drawing or painting, embroidery, etc.; especially, the human body represented by art of any kind.

A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel
Stamped in gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with *figures* dim.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

A vacant chair . . .
Carven with strange *figures*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

5. A cut or diagram inserted in printed text, or one of a number of representations on the same plate. Abbreviated *fig.* **—6.** A personage or personality; a character; especially, a person of standing or consideration: as, he is a *figure*, or a conspicuous *figure*, in the society of the place.

Figures [persons] of the Past.
Josiah Quincy (title of book).

7. Appearance or manifestation; show; display; standing; position: used of the comparative prominence, consideration, or estimation of a person or thing, and in an absolute sense to signify marked prominence, importance, or distinction.

From Damer in two hours we came to another River, of no inconsiderable *figure*, but not once mentioned by any Geographer that I know of.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure*, and a small estate.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 67.

I have taken more than ordinary Care not to give Offence to those who appear in the higher *Figures* of Life.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

It is my wish, while yet I live, to have my boy make some *figure* in the world. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

8†. Outward manifestation; the state of being set out in regular order.

Speech is like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in *figure;* whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs. *Bacon.*

9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. In the *second figure* the middle term is predicate of both premises; in the *third figure* it is the subject of both. Some logicians admit only three figures, and they define the *first figure* as having the middle term the subject of one premise and the predicate of the other. Other logicians admit four figures, and define the first as having the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the predicate of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other premise; while the *fourth figure* has the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the subject of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other.

10. In *astrol.*, a diagram which represents the heavens at any time; a scheme; a horoscope; also, a diagram used in the practice of geomancy.

She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such daubery as this is, beyond our element.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 455.

11. A movement of a dance; one of the regular divisions of a dance, comprising a special set of evolutions, and separated from the next movement by a slight pause.

He did not announce the name of the dance, . . . the officers teaching the English girls the *figure*.
E. E. Hale, Man Without a Country.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A short theme or motive having a distinct rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic individuality, which is often the germ of extended movements; usually, the shortest complete idea or form into which a phrase can be divided without being reduced to separate tones. (*b*) A numeral subjoined to a written bass to indicate briefly the nature of the unwritten harmony. See *figured bass*, under *bass*[3]. **—13.** Any significant written or printed character other than a letter; specifically, an arithmetical character, especially one of the Arabic figures, the nine digits and the cipher: sometimes used of a digit, as distinguished from a cipher: as, a full *figure*.

The tale of an hondred . . . betokneth ane rounde *figure*, thet is the uayreste amang alle the othre *figures:* vor ase in the rounde *figure* the ende went ayen to his ginninge, . . . alzuo the tale of an hondred ioyneth than ende to the ginninge.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

A crooked *figure* may
Attest, in little place a million.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

You see the use of the cipher (for so the *figure* 0 is peculiarly named, although it be generally called and accompted as a *figure*). *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 5.

14. Value, as expressed in numbers; price: as, the goods were sold at a high *figure*.

Accommodating a youngster, who had just entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff *figure*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, x.

15. A mystical type; an antecedent symbol or emblem; that which prefigures or represents a coming reality.

There went Pagentis of ye olde lawe and the newe, joynynge togyther the *fygures* of the blessyd sacrament in suche nonmbre and soo apt and conuenyent for that feeste yt it wolde make any man joyous to se it.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

The Flees [fleece] of Edome with dewe delectable
Was of Marya a *fygure* fulle notabulle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

This was the sweuen whiche he had,
That Daniell anone arad,
And said hym, that *figure* strange
Betokeneth how the world shall change.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Nevertheless, death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the *figure* of him that was to come. Rom. v. 14.

16. In *rhet.*, a peculiar or special use of words; employment of words in forms, combinations, or meanings different from those properly or ordinarily assigned to them; use of certain forms of speech to produce a special effect. An unintentional, unauthorized, or unjustifiable deviation from grammatical usage is not a figure, but a solecism. The names of most of the figures of rhetoric are inherited from the terms used by the ancient Greek and Roman grammarians and rhetoricians. Also called *figure of speech.*

Figure it selfe is a certaine liuely or good grace set vpon wordes, speaches, and sentences, to some purpose and not in vaine, giuing them ornament or efficacie by many maner of alterations in shape, in sounde, and also in sence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

And these things, brethren, I have in a *figure* transferred to myself and to Apollos for your sakes. 1 Cor. iv. 6.

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures ill-pair'd, and similes unlike.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 66.

The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xiv.

And now, I think, you shall hear some better language: I was obliged to be plain and intelligible in the first scene, because there was so much matter of fact in it; but now, i' faith, you have trope, *figure*, and metaphor, as plenty as noun-substantives. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

17. An image; a fancy; a product of the imagination.

If it be but to scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft *figures* fade away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 59.

Academy figure. See *academy.*—**Aërial figures, apparent figure, Arabic figures.** See the adjectives.—**Center of figure.** See *center*[1].—**Chladni's figures.** See *nodal.*—**Cohesion figures.** See *cohesion.*—**Congruent figures,** figures capable of superposition.—**Correlative figures, cubical figure,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Element of a figure.** See *element.*—**Epoptic figures.** See *idiophanous.*—**Etching-figure,** a minute figure developed upon a crystalline surface by the action of an appropriate solvent. Such figures are commonly depressions, often of sharp geometrical form, and by their symmetry reveal the molecular structure of the solid. Thus, the etching-figures produced on the pyramidal faces of a quartz crystal by the action of hydrofluoric acid show the trapezohedral character of the form, and serve to distinguish between the plus and minus rhombohedral planes when not to be recognized geometrically.—**Fallacy of figure of speech.** See *fallacy.*—**Figure of a conic,** the rectangle contained by the latus rectum and latus transversum. One fourth of this is the area which, according as it overlaps or falls short by the square of the ordinate, gives a name to the hyperbola and ellipse.—**Figure of diminution,** in *musical notation*, a figure inclosed in a curve, and added to a small group of notes to indicate that they are to be performed in a rhythm contrary to that of the composition as a whole, as the figures indicating triplets, sextolets, etc.—**Figure of eight.** See *eight*[1].—**Figure-of-four trap,** a trap for catching wild animals, the trigger of which is set in the shape of the figure 4. A weighted board or box, with one end on the ground, is held up at the other end by three sticks suitably notched and put together so that the whole structure falls when the bait is disturbed.—**Figure of fun,** a person presenting an absurd comical appearance. [Colloq.]

"Is that *figure of fun* old Marchant?" I turned and saw a stout ball of a body rolling in, among the barely suppressed merriment of some men near the door.
Harper's Mag., XXXVII. 535.

Figure of health, the Pythagorean pentagram or regular stellar pentagon.—**Figure of speech.** See def. 16.—**Figure of the earth.** See *earth*[1].—**Figure of the golden rule.** See *rule.*—**Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule.*—**Figures of Lissajous,** brilliant lines formed by the persistence of impressions upon the eye, and occasioned by reflections from the ends of two vibrating tuning-forks placed at right angles to each other.—**Generating figure.** See *generate.*—**Purkinje's figures,** the figures of the blood-vessels of the retina made visible to the eye itself by throwing a bright oblique light into the vitreous chamber of the eye, either obliquely through the pupil or by means of a lens through the anterior part of the sclerotic, and moving the light to and fro.—**To cut or make a figure.** See *cut.*—**To go the whole figure.** See *go.*—**Widmannstättian figures,** structural lines which appear upon the polished section of meteoric iron after it has been etched with an acid. See *meteorite.*—**Syn.** *Form, Conformation, Figure, Shape, Fashion. Form* is the general word; and its use in ordinary speech has been much influenced by its metaphysical meaning, so that it is the least geometrical of these words. When *form* refers to the outward, it generally suggests the substance of the person or thing whose form it is; *form* may also be used in opposition to *spirit* or *substance:* as, "a *form* of godliness," 2 Tim. iii. 5. *Conformation* is the result of the arrangement of the parts of a whole, and the word suggests the proportion and relation of the parts, internal or external, to each other. *Figure, shape,* and *fashion* are external; the first is often, and the others are generally, the result of art. *Figure* has a wide range of meaning, from mere outline to pictorial or fictile representation. *Shape* has almost as much freedom of use; yet, having been little used as a learned term, it is more literally geometrical, and at the same time more loosely employed. *Fashion* in the sense of *form* is obsolescent.

figure (fig′ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *figured*, ppr. *figuring.* [< ME. *figuren* (= D. *figureren* = G. *figuriren* = Dan. *figurere* = Sw. *figurera*), < OF. *figurer*, F. *figurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *figurar* = It. *figurare*, < L. *figurare*, form, shape, fashion, represent, imagine, etc., < *figura*, a form, shape, figure: see *figure, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a figure, image, likeness, or picture of; represent artificially in any way: as, to *figure* a plant, shell, etc.

If they had any gratitude, they would erect a statue to him; they would *figure* him as a presiding Mercury, the god of traffic and fiction. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

This very curious cirripede [was] well described and *figured* by Loven, who considered it an Alepas.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 170.

2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; mark with figures; form figures in by art; fashion into a figure; diversify; variegate: as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

Neither shall ye set up any image of stone [margin, *figured* stone] in your land. Lev. xxvi. 1.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Accept this goblet rough with *figur'd* gold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3. To represent figuratively or symbolically; symbolize.

The sunne and iubiter, goode planetis, and gold, pure metal, and alle pure thingis that gladen a man, *figurynge* by resoun the ioie of heuene.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

The matter whereof they [the sacraments] consist . . . *figureth* their end. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

By that beast, the old Egyptians
Were wont to *figure*, in their hieroglyphics,
Patience, frugality, and fortitude.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. I.

4. To imagine; image in the mind.

If Love, alas! he Pain, the Pain I bear
No Thought can *figure*, and no Tongue declare.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Figure to yourself a Roman villa, all its little apartments thrown open, and lighted up to the best advantage.
Gray, Letters, I. 76.

5†. To prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun, . . .
In this the heaven *figures* some event.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

6. To mark with or note by significant figures; mark or indicate significantly or numerically: as, to *figure* the dial of a clock, or the hours on the dial; to *figure* the bass in music to show the intended harmony.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen.
Dryden.

7. To set down or reckon up in numerical figures; make a calculation of: as, to *figure*, *figure* up, or *figure* out costs, profits, or losses. [Colloq.]—**8.** In *music:* (*a*) To embellish by adding passing-notes or other decorations, especially definite figures much repeated. (*b*) See def. 6, and *figured bass*, under *bass*[3].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a figure; show one's self; be seen or prominent; take a part.

The gentlemen, in fact, who *figured* in the circles of the gay world in these ancient times, corresponded, in most particulars, with the beauteous damsels whose smiles they were ambitious to deserve.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

Knox, who is to *figure* so grandly in another and greater work, drifts as a gloomy and portentous shadow across the scene. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 404.

He [Correggio] paints the three Fates like young and joyous Bacchantes. Place rose-garlands and thyrsi in their hands instead of the distaff and the thread of human destinies, and they might *figure* appropriately upon the panels of a banquet-chamber in Pompeii.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 272.

Though he tries to *figure* as a martyr, he is only that stock character, the horrid example.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 550.

2. To cipher; work by means of figures; make a calculation: as, to *figure* at a problem; to *figure* upon a proposed bargain. [Colloq.]

figure-caster† (fig′ūr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who casts figures in astrology; a pretender to astrology.

I, by this *figure-caster*, must be imagined in such distress as to ane to Maronilla.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

figure-casting (fig′ūr-kȧs″ting), *n.* The art of preparing casts of human or animal forms and of various other complex objects. A figure is first accurately formed in wax, clay, plaster, or other suitable material, which serves as the core. If the core is fusible, or can be reduced to ashes, the mold is formed directly upon the core, and when it is perfectly dry and hard it is exposed to a heat sufficient to melt or incinerate the core, the removal of which leaves a cavity for the metal of the cast. This method gives a solid casting, and is therefore suitable for small work only; moreover, the model itself is destroyed by one use. Exquisite casts of natural objects are made in this manner. If the core cannot be removed in the way mentioned, the mold itself is made in parts to permit its removal.

figured (fig′ūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Depicted; represented by figures.

The *figur'd* streams in waves of silver roll'd.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 335.

2. Adorned with figures: said of any manufactured articles, but especially of those which are intended for surface-decoration or which themselves are decorated superficially: as, *figured* silk; *figured* muslin; a *figured* wall-paper.

In the manufactures, a *figured* camlet, stuff, tabby, etc., is that whereon there are divers designs of flowers, figures, branches, etc., impressed by means of hot irons.
Chambers's Cyc., 1741.

3†. Figurative.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 32.

4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**5.** In *her.*, bearing the human face or features; indicating the face as a roundel, especially the sun or moon.—**Figured bass.** See *bass*[3].—**Figured counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Figured harmony, muslin,** etc. See the nouns.—**Figured syllogism,** a syllogism expressed so that the subject and predicate of each premise are distinguished from each other, and the syllogism belongs to a definite figure.

figure-dance (fig′ūr-dȧns), *n.* A dance consisting of elaborate figures.

The grand *figure-dances*, and ballettes of action, as they are called, of the modern times, most probably surpass in splendour the ancient exhibitions of dancing.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

figure-flinger†, *n.* Same as *figure-caster.*

figurehead (fig′ūr-hed), *n.* **1.** An ornamental figure, as a statue or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship, over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of a person, object, etc., which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel; thus, the *Columbus* would have a bust or statue of Columbus for a figurehead, the *Lion* would have the figure of a lion, the *Britannia* a statue or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no figure is used, the head is often finished off as a *scroll-head* or a *fiddle-head* (see these terms), which are not strictly figureheads.

Figurehead.

Her full-busted *figure-head*
Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, a person put forward to represent or to appear to act for others, without having any real authority or responsibility.

To many these kings and heroes seem nothing but the *figure-heads* of the centuries, which may ornament the high prow of the times, but which are powerless to direct the course of the vessel. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 2.

figure-maker (fig′ūr-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of figures; a modeler. (*a*) One who makes casts. See *figure-casting*. (*b*) One who makes wooden anatomical models for artists, figures for shops, figureheads, etc.

figure-stone (fig′ūr-stōn), *n.* **1.** Same as *agalmatolite.*—**2.** A stone having or resembling the form of some object, or marked with lines having such a resemblance. Such stones, in which the representation is often very fanciful, have sometimes been objects of superstitious veneration.

figurial (fi-gū′ri-ạl), *a.* [An improper form of *figural.*] Represented by figure or delineation. *Craig.*

figurine (fig-ū-rēn′), *n.* [< F. *figurine* (= Pg. *figurinha* = It. *figurina*), a dim. of *figure*, figure.] A figure, or group of figures, in any material, small and of ornamental character; specifically, such a figure in pottery or metal-work. The figures of porcelain or pottery not painted or glazed being called *biscuits*, the term *figurine* is often reserved for those adorned with painting and gilding, as in the Dresden figures commonly seen. Figurines are especially abundant among the ancient remains of Greece, Egypt, Assyria, etc.

After Alexander, from whose time dates the ornamentation of the tombs with *figurines*, Tanagra became the flourishing center of its province. *The Century*, XXI. 914.

Tanagra figurine, in *archæol.*, one of the small terra-cotta figures of divinities, of mortals, or of animals, found in various quantity and perfection throughout Greek lands. These figures were in great demand among the Greeks as household ornaments, and it was usual to present them as offerings in temples, and to bury several of them with a dead body. They were, as a rule, cast in molds and then finished, often very delicately, by hand, and after the baking they were brilliantly colored. In them is preserved a charming memorial of Greek private life in its various phases, such as the games of the children and the occupations of the women. They are commonly known as *Tanagra figurines*, because those first brought into public notice, as well as some of the most beautiful examples since found, come from the cemetery of Tanagra in Bœotia.

Figurine from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

figuring (fig′ū-ring), *n.* [< ME. *figurynge;* verbal n. of *figure*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of using figures, especially in computation: as, close *figuring.*—**2†.** Figure; figuration; beauty of form.

This fleur
That bereth our alder pris in *figurynge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 298.

figurism (fig′ū-rizm), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine or system of those who consider the events related in the Old Testament as figures or representations of those in the New.

figurist† (fig′ū-rist), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ist.*] One who uses or interprets figures or symbols; specifically, a believer in figurism.

The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289.

But least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists; for his doctrine runs directly counter to them almost in every line. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 164.

fig-wart (fig′wȧrt), *n.* Same as *ficus*, 3.

figwort (fig′wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fīc wyrt* (glossed *ficus*), < *fīc* (in comp.) + *wyrt*, wort; so called from its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures, in the disease called *ficus* (AS. *fīc* and *gefīc*): see *fig*[2].] **1.** The common book-name for plants of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially the common species *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa.*—**2.** The pilewort, *Ranunculus Ficaria.*

Fijian (fē-jē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fiji*, otherwise *Viti* (*Fiji* being the pronunciation in the eastern part of the group), the native name of the principal island.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Fiji or the Fiji islands, or to the Fijians.

II. *n.* An indigenous inhabitant of the Fiji islands, a group lying in the southern Pacific ocean, between the New Hebrides and the Friendly islands. The Fijians, a vigorous race, were formerly cannibals, but are now mostly Christianized; and the group was annexed to Great Britain as a crown colony in 1874, at their desire.

Among our interesting fellow-subjects, the *Fijians*, whale's teeth served in the place of cowries.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 25.

Also *Feejeean.*

fike[1]**†,** *v. i.* [ME. *fiken*, feign, dissemble, flatter, < AS. **fician*, in comp. *be-fician* (once), deceive, weak verb connected with *ficol*, fickle, crafty, *gefic*, deceit, *fācen*, deceit (see *fickle*), appar. ult. from a strong verb, which may be represented secondarily by *fike*[2], q. v.] To feign; dissemble; flatter.

fike[2] (fīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiked*, ppr. *fiking.* [Also written *fyke* and *fick*, the vowel being prop. short; Sc. also *feik;* < ME. *fiken*, *fyken*, move about restlessly, fidget, also hasten away, < Icel. *fīka*, in the phrase *fīka sig upp*, climb up nimbly, as a spider, = ODan. *fige* = Sw. *fika*, refl. *fikas*, hunt after, prog for, emulate, = Norw. *fika*, strive, take trouble, *fika etter*, hasten after, pursue, *fika paa*, hasten, hurry, cf. Icel. *fīkinn* = Sw. Norw. *fiken* = ODan. *figen*, greedy, eager, covetous, ODan. *fig*, n., desire, craving. Perhaps ult. connected with *fike*[1]. Hence, from *fike*[2], *fick*, the form *fig*[1], assibilated *fidge*, freq. *fidget:* see *fig*[1], *fidge*, *fidget*, *fisk.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move about in a quick, uneasy way; be constantly in motion; be restless; fidget; be nervous. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fiketh and fondeth [strives] al his might,
Ne mai he it forthen no wight.
Bestiary, Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), l. 656.

Fykin abowte, infra in fyskin [see *fisk*]. *Fykynge* abowte in ydelnes, discursus, vagatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a haill ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv.

2†. To hurry away.

The Sarezynes fiedde, away gunne *fyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4749.

II. *trans.* To give trouble to; vex; perplex. [Scotch.]

fike[2] (fīk), *n.* [< *fike*[2], *v.*] 1. Restlessness or agitation caused by trifling annoyance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

O sic a *fike* and sic a fistle
I had about it.
Hamilton, in Ramsay's Poems, II. 332. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Any trifling peculiarity in regard to work which causes unnecessary trouble; teasing exactness of operation. [Scotch.]

And, indeed, to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have ower mony *fykes*. There, did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner?
E. Hamilton, Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 205.

fike[3] (fīk), *n.* [< ME. *fike*, < AS. *fīc* (in comp.), fig: see *fig*[2].] 1†. A fig.—2. A sore place on the foot. [Prov. Eng.]

fikel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fickle*.

fikery (fi'kē-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-ery*.] The act of giving trouble about trifles; vexatious trouble.

"I canna understand," said he, "what for a' this *fykerie* 's about a lump o' yird." *Galt*, The Entail, I. 306.

fiky (fī'ki), *a.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-y*[1].] Causing or giving trouble, especially about trifles; finical; unduly particular; troublesome in regard to matters of no consequence: as, *fiky* work; a *fiky* body.

fil[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fil[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *filly*.

A *fil* of the same race, both sire and dam, begotten by the father of lies upon a slanderous tongue, and so sent post about the world to tell false tidings of the English.
Abp. Sancroft, Consecration Sermon, 1660.

fila, *n.* Plural of *filum*.

filacet†, *n.* [< OF. *filace*, *filasse* (ML. *filacium*), a file for papers (cf. *filas*, a net, F. *filasse*, tow), < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] A file or thread on which the records of the courts of justice were strung. *Halliwell.*

filaceous (fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *-aceous*.] Composed or consisting of thread or thread-like parts; filamentous.

It is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter, commonly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 614.

filacer (fil'ā-sėr), *n.* [Also written *filazer*; < OF. *filacier*, *filassier*, < *filace*, *filasse*, a file for papers: see *filace*.] A former officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, who filed original writs, etc., and made out processes on them.

Filago (fi-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] A genus of low, annual, cottony herbs, belonging to the *Compositæ*, and nearly related to *Gnaphalium*. There are 8 or 10 widely distributed species, 3 of which are found on the Pacific coast of North America. The cotton-rose or herb impious of Europe, *F. Germanica*, is also naturalized in the United States.

filament (fil'a-ment), *n.* [= F. *filament* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamento*, < NL. *filamentum*, < ML. *filare*, wind thread, spin, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] 1. A fine untwisted thread; a separate fiber or fibril of any vegetable or animal tissue or product, natural or artificial, or of a fibrous mineral: as, a *filament* of silk, wool, cobweb, or asbestos; a cortical or muscular *filament*.

He [Darwin] suggests the possibility that all warm-blooded animals have arisen from one living *filament*, which the Great First Cause endued with animality.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 144.

It is suggested that the excitement of any single *filament* of the cochlear nerve gives rise in the mind to a distinct musical impression.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 258.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, the support of an anther, usually slender and stalk-like, but very variable in form.—3. In *ornith.*, the part of a down-feather corresponding to the barb of an ordinary feather. *Macgillivray.*—4. A tenuous thread of any substance, as glass or mucus; hence, in *med.*, a glairy substance sometimes contained in urine, capable of being drawn out into threads or strings.—5. The nearly infusible conductor placed in the globe of an incandescent lamp or glow-lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current. It is usually some form of carbon, although metals with high points of fusion have been used.—**Filament of Needham**, the spermatophore or spermatic cartridge of a cephalopod. See *spermatophore*.—**Gastric filaments, mesenteric filaments**, in acalephs, filamentous structures which project into the central cavity of the gastrovascular system, as, for example, in the *Discophora*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön; so called from its fine thready shape.—**Urticating filament**, the thread of a thread-cell or cnida; a cnidocil. See cut under *cnida*.

filamentar (fil-a-men'tär), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ar*[2].] Filamentary.

Even such slips of mesentery as are at no point in contact with the stomatodæum often exhibit a *filamentar* (craspedal) thickening. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 425.

filamentary (fil-a-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ary*.] Having the character of or formed by a filament.

In the blennies, the forked hake, the forked beard, and some other fishes, the ventral fins are reduced to *filamentary* feelers. *Owen*, Anat.

Any substance capable of yielding a certain continuous and uninterrupted length of *filamentary* matter may be called textile fibre.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 16.

filamented (fil'a-men-ted), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with filaments or filamentary processes.

The cells were larger and were not *filamented*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 626.

filamentiferous (fil"a-men-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filamentum*, filament, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous.

filamentoid (fil-a-men'toid), *a.* [< *filament* + *-oid*.] Like a filament.

filamentose (fil-a-men'tōs), *a.* Same as *filamentous*.

filamentous (fil-a-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *filamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamentoso*; as *filament* + *-ous*.] 1. Like a thread; composed of threads or filaments.

There are several *filamentous* microbia which can give rise to the same appearance. *Science*, III. 520.

Except in Amphioxus, the branchiæ are always lamellar, or *filamentous*, appendages of more or fewer of the visceral arches. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 91.

2. Capable of being drawn out into filaments, like mucus; hence, in *med.*, containing a stringy substance: as, *filamentous* urine.—3. Having filaments; fringed or fringe-like; fimbriate.—**Filamentous fungus, mycelium, sporophore, thallus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Filamentous tissue**, fine fibrous tissue; fibrocellular or areolar tissue.

filamentule (fil-a-men'tūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **filamentulum*, dim. of *filamentum*, filament.] The part of a down-feather or plumule which corresponds to the barbule of an ordinary feather. [Rare.]

These *filamentules* have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barbs. *Macgillivray.*

filander[1] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (pl.) *fylaundres*; < OF. *filandre*, *fillandre*, F. *filandre*, a thread, string, air-thread, gossamer, in pl. *filandres*, filanders (> Sp. *filandria* = It. *filandra*, filanders), irreg. < F. *fil*, a thread, < L. *filum*: see *file*[3].] 1. The small intestinal worm which causes the disease called *filanders*.—2. *pl.* A disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms. Also *felanders*.—3. The external membrane of gut scraped off in the manufacture of catgut. Commonly as French, *filandre*.

This *filandre* is employed as thread to sew intestines and to make the cords of rackets and battledores.
Ure, Dict., I. 750.

filander[2] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* A name given by Le Brun (1711) to the short-tailed kangaroo, *Halmaturus asiaticus* or *Macropus bruni*. See *philander*.

filar (fī'lär), *a.* [< NL. *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] Thread-like; filaceous or filamentous.—**Filar micrometer, microscope**, etc. See the nouns.

Filaria (fi-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] The typical genus of the family *Filariidæ*, containing parasitic nematode worms of very slender filiform shape, some attaining a length of several feet. *F. sanguinis-hominis*, the larval form of which is found in the lymphatics and blood-vessels, is said to be the cause of elephantiasis. *F. medinensis* is the hairworm or guinea-worm, common in the tropical regions of the old world, and found in the subcutaneous tissue.

Guinea-worm (*Filaria medinensis*).

Filariadæ (fil-a-rī'a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Filariidæ*.

filarial (fi-lā'ri-al), *a.* [< *Filaria* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by *Filaria*.

In the *filarial* disease the *filarial* embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them, but only at certain times in the twenty-four hours.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 570.

filarian (fi-lā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *filarial*.

filariate (fi-lā'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filariated*, ppr. *filariating*. [< *Filaria* + *-ate*[2].] To infect with *Filaria*.

We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the Filaria . . . by *filariating* a man.
Manson, Trans. Linn. Soc., II. ii. 368.

filariform (fi-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Filaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of *Filaria*: as, *filariform* nematoids.

Filariidæ (fil-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filaria* + *-idæ*.] The hairworms or guinea-worms, a family of parasitic thread-like worms, of the order *Nematoidea*, typified by the genus *Filaria*. Also *Filariadæ*. See cut under *Filaria*.

filate (fī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *filatus*, thread-like, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] In *entom.*, straight and without a lateral bristle or process: applied specifically to the antennæ of certain *Diptera*.—**Filate margin**, in *entom.*, a margin separated from the disk by an impressed line running close to the edge.

filaterie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *filaterie*, *philaterie*, also *filatiere*, etc., < LL. *phylacterium*, < Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery: see *phylactery*.] A Middle English form of *phylactery*. *Wyclif.*

filatory† (fil'a-tō-ri), *n.* [= Pg. *filatorio*, < late ML. *filatorium*, a thread- or rope-factory, a sewing-room, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *filament* and *file*[3].] A spinning-machine.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

filature (fil'ā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *filature* = Pr. *filadura* = Sp. It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, the art of spinning, also a coarse thread, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *file*[3], *v.*] 1. A forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

Floss-silk . . . is the name given to the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the *filature* of the cocoons.
Ure, Dict., II. 461.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—3. An establishment for reeling silk.

Steam *filatures* have become the one thing needed for success [in silk-culture]. *The American*, VII. 301.

Indeed, I am assured, on good authority, that it is only fresh cocoons that go from the producers to the *filatures*; even if choked, they are accounted fresh. *Science*, III. 431.

filazer (fil'ā-zėr), *n.* Same as *filacer*.

filberd† (fil'bėrd), *n.* An obsolete form of *filbert*.

filbert (fil'bėrt), *n.* [Formerly also written *filberd*, also *filbeard*, also (with *ph*) *philbert*, *philibert*, *philliberd*; < ME. *filberde*, *fylberde*, *fylbyrde*, *ffylbert*, *philliberd*. Origin uncertain, the history being obscure and involved in fable and conjecture; perhaps ult. from the name of St. *Philibert*.] 1. A cultivated variety of the common hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana*. The Turkey filbert is the fruit of *C. Colurna*. See *Corylus*.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring *filberds*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. The shrub which bears the nut. Also called *filbert-tree*.

And Demephon was so reproved—
That Phillis in the same throwe [moment]
Was shape into a nutte-tre . . .
And after Phillis *philliberd*
This tre was cleped in the yerd.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 30.

The countrey yeeldeth many good trees of frnit, as *filberds* in some places, but in all places cherie trees, and a kind of peare tree meet to graffe on.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 132.

The *fylbyrdes* hanging to the ground,
The fygg-tree and the maple round.
The Squyr of Lowe Degre, l. 37 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

filbert-nut† (fil'bėrt-nut), *n.* [ME. *fylberde-notte*, < *fylberde*, filbert, + *notte*, *nutte*, nut.] A filbert.

Fylberde notte, fillum. *Prompt. Parv.*

filbert-tree (fil'bėrt-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *filbeard-tree*; < ME. *fylberdtre*, *fylbertre*, < *fylberde*, *fylbert*, filbert, + *tre*, tree.] Same as *filbert*, 2.

filch (filch), *v. t.* [< ME. *filchen*, steal, of obscure origin; perhaps an assibilation of an unrecorded **filken*, **felgen*, retaining the orig. guttural of ME. *felen*, hide, conceal, as shown in Icel. *fela*, pp. *fólginn*, hide, intrust, commend, = Goth. *filhan*, hide, bury: see *feal*[3].] To steal, especially in a small, sly way; pilfer; take from another on a petty scale, as for the supply of a present need, or in an underhand way, as by violation of trust or good faith.

In the end he gat himselfe the anger and displeasure of the masters and keepers of the said ponds and cisterns, with his continuall and immeasurable *filching*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 251.

But he that *filches* from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has play'd the thief with me, and *filch'd* away
The richest jewel of my life, my honour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

My companion manages to *filch* a raw onion and a crust of bread, which we share.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 21.

filch† (filch), *n.* [< *filch*, *v. t.*] 1. A stick with a hook at the end, used in filching articles from windows, clothes-lines, etc.

When hee goes a Filching, he putteth a hooke of yron, with which hooke hee angles at a window, in the dead of night, for shirts, smockes, or any other linnen or woollen; and for that reason is the staffe tearmed a *Filch*.
Dekker, English Villanies, sig. M, 3 (ed. 1632).

2. An act of theft; also, the thing stolen.

This is all you have to do,
Save every hour a *filch* or two,
Be it money, cloth, or pullen.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

filcher (fil'chėr), *n.* One who filches; one who is guilty of petty theft.

For never
Will I leave off the search of this bad man,
This *filcher* of affections, this love pedler.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 1.

Every bit of brisk living, and above all when it is healthful, is just so much gained upon the wholesale *filcher*, death. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 124.

filchingly (fil'ching-li), *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

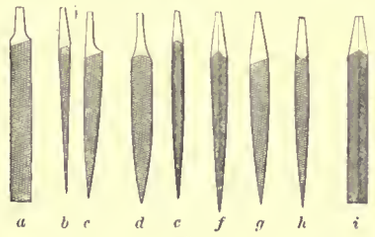
fildt, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *field*.

fil de trace (fēl dė träs). [F.: *fil*, thread; *de*, of; *trace*, outline: see *trace*, *n.*] In *lace-making:* (*a*) The outline of a pattern in needle-point lace. (*b*) A thread of peculiar texture differing from that of the rest of the lace and used in making such outline.

fildor†, **fildoret**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fil d'or*, thread of gold: *fil* (< L. *filum*), thread; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold: see *file*[3], *de*[2], *or*[3].] Gold thread.

The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke,
Wel cresped & cemmed wyth knottes ful mony,
Folden in wyth *fildore* aboute the fayre grene,
Ay a herle of the here, an other of golde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

file[1] (fil), *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, < AS. *feól*, earliest form *fiil* (8th cent. gloss) (contr. of orig. **fīhal*) = D. *vijl* = LG. *file* = OHG. *fīhala* and contr. *fīla*, MHG. *vīle*, G. *feile* = Sw. Dan. *fil* = Icel. *thēl*, mod. *thjöl* (*th* for *f*) = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *pila* = Lith. *pela*, a file; prob. ult. from the root seen in L. *pingere*, pp. *pictus*, adorn with needle or pencil, paint, picture, = Skt. √ *piç*, adorn, form: see *paint*, *picture*.] 1. A metal (usually steel) tool, having a rectangular, triangular, round, or irregular section, and either tapering or of uniform width



Files.

a, cotter-file when large, and verge- or pivot-file when small; *b*, square file (parallel or taper); *c*, banking or watch-pinion file when parallel, and knife-file when taper; *d*, half-round, nicking, piercing, or round-off file; *e*, round, gulleting, or rat-tail file; *f*, triangular, three-square, or saw file; *g*, equaling, clock-pinion, or endless-screw file when parallel, and slitting, entering, warding, or barrel-hole file when taper; *h*, cross- or double-half-round file; *i*, screw-head, feather-edge, or slitting file.

and thickness, covered on one or more of its surfaces with teeth or transverse or oblique ridges, used for abrading, reducing, or smoothing metal, ivory, wood, or other resistant materials. See phrases below.

Time doth with his secret *file*
Fret and diminish each thing every-while.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. Figuratively, any means employed to refine or polish something, as literary style.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*.
Akenside, Odes, ii. 1.

3. In *entom.*, a surface covered with fine parallel ridges, on which another surface can be rubbed, producing the sound called stridulation. These organs are found on various parts of the body, as the wings, thorax, and abdomen.—4. The rough spines of a sea-urchin, as a cidarid. [Prov. Eng.]—**Balance-wheel file.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Barrel-hole file**, a watchmakers' file, of rectangular section, very thin, and with parallel edges.—**Bastard file.** See *bastard*.—**Blunt file**, a file terminating in a blunt end, and graded between a taper file and a dead-parallel file.—**Cabinet file**, a fine single-cut file for wood-work.—**Cant file.** See *cant-file*.—**Checkering-file**, a file formed of two files riveted together to form two edges, one of which serves as a guide or spacer, while the other cuts a groove, used in checker-work such as is formed on the small of gun-stocks, etc. Also called *double file*.—**Circular file**, a circular saw or serrated disk designed to run on a spindle or mandrel, used to cut the teeth of cog-wheels.—**Clock-pinion file.** Same as *endless-screw file*.—**Cotter file.** See *cotter-file*.—**Dead file**, a file whose cuts are so fine that it makes very little noise in use.—**Dead-parallel file.** See *parallel file*.—**Dead-smooth file**, a file having very fine and close teeth. Sometimes called *superfine file*.—**Dental file**, a small file of varied and peculiar forms used in mechanical and operative dentistry.—**Double-cut file**, a file which has two series of straight cuts crossing each other, and thus forming a number of points or teeth.—**Double file.** Same as *checkering-file*.—**Double-half-round file**, a file with curved sides and convex edges of different angles. It is used for dressing or crossing out balance-wheels, and hence is also called *cross-file*.—**Dovetail-file**, a thin file with a back of tin or brass, resembling the stiffener of a dovetail- or tenon-saw.—**Endless-screw file**, a flat file with a constant thickness and parallel edges. Also called *equaling-file*.—**Entering-file**, a flat tapering file for preparing work for a cotter or other file.—**Equaling-file**, a flat file with a constant thickness, more or less tapering in width.—**Equalizing-file**, a flat file of uniform thickness, used in repairing watches and clocks.—**Feather-edge file**, a file having a sharp edge, the cross-section forming an acute angle.—**Five-cant file**, a file having one angle of 108° and two of 36° each, used to file M-toothed saws.—**Flat file**, a common double-cut file of various grades of fineness of cut, sometimes taper, and sometimes of uniform size through the whole length.—**Float-file**, a single-cut file used by comb-makers and ivory-carvers, of several kinds, known as *carlet*, *topper*, etc.—**Gulleting-file**, a round, blunt, single-cut file for sharpening saws.—**Half-round file**, a file flat on one side and rounding on the other. *E. H. Knight.*—**Half-thick file**, a file used as a rubber file for coarse work. It is strong and heavy, and has one round side and three flat ones.—**Knife-file**, a file with a sharp edge and thin blade-like section, used to finish narrow grooves.—**Lead-float file**, a coarse single-cut file for soft metals.—**Marble-workers' file**, one of a series of fine files and rasps used by sculptors and workers in marble. One form has perforations for the escape of the dust.—**Middle-cut file**, a file of which the teeth are in coarseness between the rough and the bastard.—**Nicking-file**, a thin file for making nicks in the heads of screws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Parallel file**, a file of uniform section, or without taper from tang to point. A flat and mathematically correct file is termed a *dead-parallel file*.—**Perforated file**, a sculptors' file which has perforations to permit the escape of abraded material. It was invented by Hiram Powers.—**Piercing-file**, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pivot-file**, a fine file used in dressing pivots on the arbors of watches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rat-tail file**, a small, round, tapering file.—**Rough file**, a file with heavy deep cuts made at an angle of about 12° to the perpendicular.—**Round-edge file**, a form of file with a convex edge, used in dressing the spaces between the teeth of gear-wheels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round file**, one of a series of small files of circular section. If tapering, such files are called *rat-tail files;* if of uniform section, they are called *joint-files*, from their use in filing out apertures for joint-wires and pintles of hinges. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round-joint file**, a form of file used in clock-making.—**Round-off file**, a small half-round file, with the convex side safe or uncut, used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels originally cut square. *E. H. Knight.*—**Safe-edged file**, a file having one edge or more left uncut and made smooth. Such files are most commonly used in forming a shoulder or set-off, and in filing out rectangular corners. In certain files the edges only are cut, the faces being left smooth.—**Saw-file**, a file for sharpening saw-teeth, triangular in cross-section for hand-saws and flat for mill-saws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-head file**, a feather-edged file for nicking screw-heads. *E. H. Knight.*—**Second-cut file**, a file graded between the bastard and smooth files.—**Single-cut file**, any file having a single series or course of teeth: distinguished from the *double-cut file*.—**Slitting-file**, a file with two acute and two obtuse edges and parallel sides. *E. H. Knight.*—**Smooth file**, a finishing file graded between the second-cut and dead-smooth files.—**Square file**, a file which is square in its transverse section. It is usually tapering, with one smooth side.—**Superfine file.** Same as *dead-smooth file*.—**Three-square file**, the ordinary tapering hand-saw file, of triangular cross-section. Also called *triangular file*. *E. H. Knight.*—**To bite** or **gnaw a file**, to attempt in anger or ignorance something that is entirely impracticable or that merely injures one's self: in allusion to the fable of the serpent which attempted to bite a file.—**Triangular file.** Same as *three-square file*.—**Verge-file**, a fine file with one smooth side: formerly used by watchmakers when working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. *E. H. Knight.*—**Warding-file**, a flat file having a constant thickness, and cut only upon the edges: used in filing the ward-notches in keys. *E. H. Knight.*—**Watch-pinion file.** Same as *banking-file*.

file[1] (fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [< ME. *filen* = D. *vijlen* = LG. *filen* = OHG. *fīlōn*, MHG. *vīlen*, G. *feilen* = Sw. *fila* = Dan. *file* = Icel. *thēla*, file; from the noun.] 1. To rub or cut with a file, or as if with a file; render smooth, sharp, even, etc., by rubbing with a file; remove with a file: as, to *file* a saw; to *file* off a tooth.

I would have *filed* keys off that hung in chains.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

The fetters of my thraldom are *fil'd* off,
And I at liberty to right myself.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

A smith, a smith, right speedilie,
To *file* the irons frae my dear brither.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 92).

The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly *filing* him down. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

2. Figuratively, to smooth; polish; correct; improve.

The fine and *filed* phrases of Cicero.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 155.

Precious phrase by all the Muses *filed*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxv.

File your tongue with a little more courtesy. *Scott.*

file[2]† (fil), *v. t.* [< ME. *filen*, *fylen*, < AS. *ā-fȳlan*, *ge-fȳlan*, *be-fȳlan*, make foul, foul, befoul, defile (= OHG. *fūlan*); cf. AS. *fūlian*, *ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, < *fūl*, foul. Cf. *befoul*, *defoul*[1], *defile*[1], and see *foul*.] To defile; pollute; contaminate; degrade.

The world has many with vanite *filed*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1198.

Now Arthur-Seat shall be my bed,
The sheets shall ne'er be *fyl'd* by me.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

file[3] (fil), *n.* [< OF. and F. *file*, f., a filo, rank, row, *fil*, m., a thread, string, wire, edge, etc., = Pr. Pg. It. *fila*, f., = Sp. *fila* and *hila*, f., a row, line; Sp. *filo* and *hilo*, m., = Pg. It. *filo*, m., thread, string, wire, etc.; < L. *filum*, neut., a thread, string, cord, filament, ML. *fila*, f., a string or series.] 1. A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and reference.

Either it is there, or it is upon a *file*, with the duke's other letters, in my tent. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

All the afternoon and night, looking over and tearing and burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my *file* for four or five years backward.
Pepys, Diary, III. 26.

2. The whole number of papers thus arranged; hence, a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for the sake of ready reference; also, a bundle of papers tied together with the title of each indorsed: as, a *file* of newspapers; a *file* of writs.—3. A roll, list, or catalogue.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

You may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy,
As else in any *file* of mankind.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

4. A docket; a calendar. [Rare.]

Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded *File;*
And sleeping Laws the King's Neglect revile.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

5. A row of persons or things arranged one behind another; *milit.*, a row of soldiers forming a line from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of a battalion or squadron. When a battalion is formed in two ranks, a file of soldiers means two men. The front of a file is one man; its depth may be any number of men.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 797.

A *File* of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Here *files* of pins extend their shining rows.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 137.

Soon after three *files* of soldiers entered. *Scott.*

6†. Regular succession of thought or narration; uniform tenor; thread of discourse.

And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hilles and woods mongst warres and Knights,
I would abate the sternenesse of my stile.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 37.

Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Sir H. Wotton.*

7. One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running directly from player to player: opposed to *rank*. See *chess*[1].—8. Same as *rank and file*. See phrase below. [Rare.]

Philip dismissed all those of the common *file*, on the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards. *Prescott*, Hist. Philip II.

9. In some parts of the United States, a cloth used in cleaning or wiping a floor. Also *file-cloth*.—10. In *her.*, same as *label*.—**Flank file**, the file on the extreme right or left of any body of troops.—**Indian file.** Same as *single file*.—**On file**, placed on a file, or in orderly arrangement for preservation; more specifically, in *law*, placed among the papers constituting the records of a court, and purporting to be there as a part of such records.—**Rank and file.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the lines of soldiers from side to side and from front to back; all common soldiers under the rank of sergeant, or sometimes all below the non-commissioned staff. Hence—(*b*) The general body of any party or society, as distinguished from the leaders.—**Single file**, an arrangement of a body of persons or objects in a single line, one behind another: as, to move or march in *single file*. Also called *Indian file*, because the American Indians usually move in this order.

file[3] (fil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [= F. *filer*, file off; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1.

To place or fasten on a file; fasten, as papers, on a line or wire, for preservation; hence, to arrange in order, or insert in a bundle, as papers; arrange in a given order; classify.

Then the examiner, register, and two clerks,
They manage all at home, and sort, and *file*,
And seal the news, and issue them.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Specifically—2. To place in due manner, as a document, among the records of a court or a public office.

On ane Farnstein they *fyled* a bill.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Ashmole was obliged to *file* a bill in Chancery.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 42, note.

Thy fair desires in virtue's court are *fil'd*.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

3. To receive, or receive and indorse, as a document so placed.

II. *intrans.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Down to the haven of the Isle,
The monks and nuns in order *file*,
From Cuthbert's cloisters grim.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 11.

File left (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the left. —**File right** (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the right.—**To file off**, in *milit. tactics*, to wheel off by files from marching in line and to march in file parallel to the original front, or at right angles to the first direction.—**To file with**, to rank with; be equal to.

My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *fil'd with* my abilities.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

file[4] (fīl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, a var. of *vile*: see *vile*. As a noun, ME. *file*, a wretch, a villain, a vague term of abuse. Cf. OD. *fiel*, *fielt*, a vile, worthless, cowardly, lazy, ragged fellow. In sense 3 *file* seems to be popularly associated with *file*[1], as if it meant a 'hard' or 'hard-headed' person, a 'hard case.' Slang terms are unstable in meaning.] **I.**† *a.* Vile.

The old emperice, the *fyle* traytonr.
Octovian (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

II. *n.* 1†. A wretch; a villain: a vague term of abuse.

Men mithe [might] thethen [thence] a mile
Here him rore, that fule [foul] *file*. *Havelok*, l. 2498.

Sorful bicom that false *file* [Satan],
And thoght how he moght man biwill [var. bigyle].
Cursor Mundi, l. 715.

Philip the Valas was a *file*;
He fled. *Minot*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 31.

2. A pickpocket; a thief. [Slang.]

The greatest character among them was that of a pickpocket, or, in their language, a *file*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iv. 12.

3. [See etym.] A hard, cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man: as, a sly old *file*. [Slang.]

The Dodger . . . desired the jailer to communicate "the names of them two *files* as was on the bench."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xliii.

file-card (fīl'kärd), *n.* A piece of card-clothing used for cleansing files from metallic dust.

file-carrier (fīl'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A holder in which a file is mounted, like a frame-saw in its stock.

file-cleaner (fīl'klē″nėr), *n.* 1. A wire brush or a piece of earding used to cleanse files.—2. A machine employing a sand-blast, used to clean and resharpen old files.

file-closer (fīl'klō″zėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who marches behind troops in line, or on the flank when in column, to assist in preserving the formation and alinement.

Front after front the sturdy infantry trudges by, the student-officers hidden as *file-closers* behind their companies.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 788.

file-cloth (fīl'klôth), *n.* Same as *file*[3], 9.

file-cutter (fīl'kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts teeth in files; a file-maker.

file-finishing (fīl'fin″ish-ing), *n.* The smoothing off and finishing of metal- or wood-work with files previous to the use of the emery-wheel or sandpaper.

file-firing (fīl'fir″ing), *n.* The discharge of small-arms by files of soldiers firing in succession.

file-fish (fīl'fish), *n.* Any plectognathous fish of the family *Balistidæ*: so called from the roughly granular skin. The European species is *Balistes capriscus*, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on the southern coasts of England. It grows to the length of 2 feet. *B. aculeatus*, a native of the Indian and American seas, as well as of the Red Sea, is sometimes 12 or 14 inches long. Another is a monacanthine fish, *Alutera schœpfi*, with a single dorsal spine, a moderate abdominal flap not extended beyond the

File-fish (*Alutera schœpfi*).

pelvic spine, and of a dull-greenish color mottled with a darker hue. It is abundant along the southern coast of the United States.

filegreent, *n.* An obsolete form of *filigrain*, *filigree*.

This Treillage is performed with that variety of Ornaments, that it resembles *Filegreen* Work, and is large.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 186.

file-guard (fīl'gärd), *n.* A holder, or temporary protecting handle, for a file.

fileiniet, *n.* A Middle English form of *villainy*.

file-leader (fīl'lē″dėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a soldier placed in the front of and leading a file.

file-marching (fīl'mär″ching), *n.* *Milit.*, the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear ranks march side by side. *Brande.*

file-mark (fīl'märk), *n.* The note indorsed by a clerk or recording officer upon a document filed, usually consisting of the word *filed* and the date of filing.

filemot (fīl'e-mot), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *philomot*; an accom. of F. *feuillemorte*, of the color of a dead leaf: see *feuillemorte*.] **I.** *n.* The color of a faded leaf; a yellowish-brown color.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or *filemot* turned up with red. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

II. *a.* Of a dead-leaf color.

Labelled folios all *filemot* with age and use.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

filer[1] (fī'lėr), *n.* One who files or uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.

filer[2] (fī'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *file*[4], *n.*, 2.] A pickpocket. [Slang.]

A *Filer* my sister, a Filcher my Brother,
A Canter [tramping beggar] my Unckle
That car'd not for Pelfe;
A Lifter [shoplifter] my Aunt, a begger myselfe.
John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671).

file-shell (fīl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *Pholas dactylus*, the piddock: so called from the roughness of the shell.

filet (fē-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fil*, a thread: see *file*[3], *fillet*.] In *decorative art*, a thin line forming part of a design or ornamenting an edge or the like; a fillet: as, a *filet* in gold in bookbinding; a *filet* of ruby luster on a majolica vase. See *fillet*. —**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace*. See *lace*.

filial (fil'yal), *a.* [= F. *filial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *filial* = It. *filiale*, < LL. *filialis*, of a son or daughter, < *filius*, a son, fem. *filia*, a daughter; perhaps orig. (like E. *son*, q. v.) 'one born,' < √ **fe*, **fer*, bear, produce, in *fetus*, offspring, *fecundus*, fruitful, *femina*, woman, etc.: see *fetus*, *fecund*, *female*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming to or due from a child in relation to the parents.

The Son from the Father had fatherly Love, and the Father from the Son a *filial* Obedience.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

It were a sin against the piety
Of *filial* duty, if I should forget
The debt I owe my father.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

With *filial* confidence inspired,
Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say, "My Father made them all."
Cowper, Task, v. 745.

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

The same good office is performed by Property and its *filial* systems of debt and credit. *Emerson*, Nature.

filially (fil'yal-i), *adv.* In a filial manner.

There is no servant of God but fearea *filially*.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

filiate (fil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filiated*, ppr. *filiating*. [< L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + *-ate*[2]; cf. *affiliate*.] 1. To adopt as a son or daughter; take into filial relation.—2. In *law*, to determine judicially the paternity of, as a bastard child; hence, to refer to the author or maker.

Many parts indeed authenticate themselves, bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxxxi.

3. To establish any analogous close relation between; affiliate.

Not only are the sciences as now advanced correlated by innumerable traces of cousinship, but all the past stages of science are *filiated* by the same ties.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 123.

filiation (fil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *filiation* = Sp. *filiacion* = Pg. *filiação* = It. *filiazione*; as *filiate* + *-ion*.] 1. The relation of a son or daughter to a parent: the correlative of *paternity*.

The fathers finding great authority and energy in this confession of Peter for the establishment of the natural *filiation* of the Son of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 352.

2. The establishment of a filial relation, specifically by adoption.

God hath forgot all these paternities, all these *filiations*, all these incorporatings, all these invisacerations of Israel into his own bosom, and Israel is become the generation of his wrath. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

3. In *law*, the judicial determination of the paternity of a child, especially of a bastard; affiliation.

We are now sure that, if the principle on which Solomon decided a famous case of *filiation* were correct, there can be no doubt as to the justice of our suspicion.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. Any analogous close connection or relation.

Two of our English letters, n and d, are derived, in strict historical *filiation*, from two of the alphabetic signs . . . by means of which the name of King Sent is expressed.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 61.

Everything tends to show that there is direct *filiation* between the rude workmanship of the flint of Saint-Acheul and the skilled workmanship of the flint of the neolithic age. *N. Joly*, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 29.

filibeg (fil'i-beg), *n.* [Also written *fillibeg* and (improp.) *philibeg*, sometimes *fillybag*; < Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the kilt in its modern shape, lit. 'small kilt' (*beag*, small, little), in distinction from *feileadh-mor*, the 'large kilt' (*mor*, large, great), the kilt in its primitive form, consisting of one piece, generally of tartan, covering, when spread, the whole body, and girt around the waist; *feileadh*, *feile*, the kilt, cf. *filleadh*, a fold, plait, < *fill*, v., fold.] A plaited petticoat or skirt reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt.

The *filibeg* or lower garment is still very common.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Upon the road to Port-ree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *philibeg* and short hose, a plaid and wig, and bonnet. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 222.

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *n.* [< Sp. *filibustero* (with inserted *i* in first syllable) (= It. *filibustiere*), < F. *flibustier*, earlier *fribustier*, a filibuster, buccaneer, freebooter (with *s* inserted, but orig. not pronounced—a common fact in 17th century F., after the analogy of words in which an original *s* was retained in spelling, though it had become silent in pronunciation); < D. *vrijbuter* (Kilian, 1598), now *vrijbuiter*, a freebooter, = E. *freebooter* = Dan. *fribytter* = Sw. *fribytare* = G. *freibeuter* (the E., Dan., Sw., and G. words being not independent formations, but formed after the analogy of the D. *vrijbueter*, which appears to be the oldest form). In a Dutch work ("De Americaensche Zee-Roovers," 1678) written by a buccaneer named John Oexmelin, otherwise Exquemelin or Esquemeling, and translated into French and Spanish, and subsequently into English (1684), the adventurers of the West Indies are said to have been divided into three classes—the buccaneers (*boucaniers*) or hunters (see *buccaneer*), the filibusters (*flibustiers*) or rovers, and the farmers (*habitans*); and the *flibustiers* are said to have assumed their name "from the English word *flibuster*, which means rover"; this must refer to E. *freebooter*, but the D. form appears to be the original. The buccaneers consisted mainly of French, Dutch, and English adventurers, and not to any extent of Spaniards, with whom they were constantly at war; the Sp. form *filibustero* can only be an accom. of the F. *flibustier*; the *s* is now pronounced in F., etc., because, as now used, it is taken from the books, as spelled. The commonly assumed connection with E. *flyboat* (Sp. *flibote*, *filibote*, F. *flibot*, < D. *vlieboot*: see *flyboat*) has no support either in form or in historical fact.] 1. A freebooter: in history, a name distinctively applied to the West

Indian bucaneers or pirates of the seventeenth century. See *bucaneer*. Hence—2. One of a band of men organized, in disregard of international law, for the purpose of invading and revolutionizing a foreign state. Specifically applied in history to the members of certain expeditions which in the middle of the nineteenth century originated in or set out from the United States against certain Spanish-American countries for the purpose of revolutionizing them. The principal of these expeditions were those led by Narciso Lopez from New Orleans against Cuba, in 1850–51, and those by William Walker from California against the Mexican state of Sonora in 1853–54, and against Nicaragua in 1855–58. Both leaders were captured and put to death, the latter after having succeeded in his second object and exercised sovereign power for some time over Nicaragua. Hence—3. In a legislative or other deliberative body, a member in the minority who resorts to irregular or obstructive tactics to prevent the adoption of a measure or procedure which is favored by the majority. Also *filibusterer*. [U. S.]

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *v. i.* [< *filibuster*, *n.*] 1. To act as a freebooter or bucaneer.

Alikhanoff's swoop upon Merv was not a *filibustering* exploit, carried out by him and other frontier officials on their own personal responsibility.
Marvin, Gates of Herat, ii.

2. To obstruct legislation by undue use of the technicalities of parliamentary law or privileges, as when the minority in a legislative assembly, in order to prevent the passage of some measure obnoxious to them, endeavor to consume time or tire out their opponents by useless motions, speeches, objections, etc. [U. S.]

The Democrats . . . *filibustered* and postponed the vote till a day when strength could be fairly measured on it.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 239.

They [Irish Nationalists] may, as some of the more actively bitter among them did in the Parliaments of 1874 and 1880, obstruct business by long and frequent speeches, dilatory motions, and all those devices which in America are called *filibustering*.
J. Bryce, in New Princeton Rev., III. 65.

filibusterer (fil'i-bus-tėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *filibuster*, 3.

filibusterism (fil'i-bus-tėr-izm), *n.* [< *filibuster* + *-ism*.] The practice of filibustering. (*a*) Bucaneering; freebooting.

The spirit of *filibusterism* must have been very active, and must have influenced large circles of the population.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 4.

(*b*) Legislative obstruction. [U. S.]

filical (fil'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Filices* or ferns.

Filices (fil'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *filix*, a fern.] The ferns, a large order of cryptogamous plants. See *fern*[1].

filiciform (fil'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *forma*, shape.] Fern-shaped.

Filicineæ (fil-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. as if **filicinus* (< *filix* (*filic-*), fern) + *-eæ*.] A division of the vascular cryptogams especially characterized by the presence of well-developed leaves; ferns and their allies. The group is divided into leptosporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which the sporangia are formed from a single epidermal cell, and eusporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which they are formed from a cluster of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The leptosporangiate *Filicineæ* are again divided into homosporous *Filicineæ*, the true ferns, and heterosporous *Filicineæ*, comprising the *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsiliaceæ*, in which two kinds of spores are formed.

filicite (fil'i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

filicoid (fil'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.

II. *n.* A plant resembling a fern.

filicology (fil-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of ferns; pteridology. [Rare.]

filière (fē-liăr'), *n.* [F., < *fil*, a thread: see *file*[3].] A gage for measuring needles. See *gage*[2].

filiety (fi-lī'ę-ti), *n.* [< LL. *filieta(t-)s*, sonship, < L. *filius*, a son: see *filial*.] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship. [Rare.]

The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact.
J. S. Mill, Logic, p. 45.

filiferous (fi-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Producing threads, or bearing thread-like growths, as some plants, insects, mollusks, etc.; specifically, in *entom.*, bearing very slender, thread-like organs, as the abdomen of a May-fly.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *filiforme* = Pg. It. *filiforme*, < NL. *filiformis*, < L. *filum*, a thread, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Like a filum in form; thready; filamentous; filaceous.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filiformia*.—**Filiform antennæ, palpi,** or **tarsi**, in *entom.*, those antennæ, etc., in which the joints are cylindrical, slender, and closely fitted together, the outer ones being no larger than the others, so that the organ has a thread-like appearance. See cut under *antenna*.—**Filiform pulse.** See *pulse*[1].

filiformed (fil'i-fôrmd), *a.* Having the form or likeness of a thread or filament; filiform.

I distinctly saw a long *filiformed* organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 9.

Filiformia (fil-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiformis*, thread-like: see *filiform*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of læmodipodous crustaceans, containing the slender as distinguished from the stout læmodipods, such as *Caprella*, *Proto*, etc.: contrasted with *Ovalia*. It corresponds to the modern family *Caprellidæ*.

Filigera (fi-lij'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiger*: see *filigerous*.] A prime division of protozoans, containing the flagellate infusorians. *Maximilian Perty*, 1852. Also called *Phytozoida*.

filigerous (fi-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filiger*, bearing threads (i. e., flagella) (< L. *filum*, a thread, + *gerere*, bear), + *-ous*.] Bearing or furnished with flagella, as an infusorian; flagellate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filigera*.

Filigradæ (fi-lig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* A suborder or superfamily of spiders, characterized by single-jointed tarsi armed with but one coarse claw, proposed by Thorell (1870) for the extinct family *Phalangitidæ* or *Phalangitoidæ*.

filigrade (fil'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, a cobweb, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Filigradæ*.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Filigradæ*.

filigrain†, **filigranet**† (fil'i-grān), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filegreen* (now *filigree*, q. v.); = D. *filigrane* = G. Dan. *filigran* = Sw. *filigrams*, < F. *filigrane*, filigree (also water-mark, i. e., 'wire-mark'; in this sense also written *filagramme*, as if connected with Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing, a mark), < Sp. Pg. It. *filigrana*, filigree, < L. *filum*, thread, wire, + *granum*, grain: see *file*[3] and *grain*.] Earlier forms of *filigree*.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.
Dr. Browne, Travels (1685), p. 147.

Filigrana (fil-i-grā'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, + *granum*, a grain.] A genus of polychætous tubicolous annelids, of the family *Serpulidæ*. *F. implexa* is found on the north European coasts.

filigranet, *n.* and *a.* See *filigrain*.

filigree (fil'i-grē), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filligree*, *filagree*, *fillagree*; a corruption, through an earlier form **filigreen*, *filegreen*, of the orig. form *filigrain*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. Ornamental work consisting of fine gold, silver, or sometimes copper wire, formed into delicate tracery of scrolls, network, and the like, or of minute grains or plates of metal soldered to a background, or of both combined. It is used either independently or for application to more solid articles, and is one of the most ancient kinds of jewelers' work. The Greek and Etruscan filigree-work is of extreme beauty, and much of the jewelry for personal adornment found in their tombs or elsewhere is of this kind. In the middle ages filigree-work reached great development in certain parts of Europe, especially in Ireland before the eleventh century. It is made in northern Italy, Genoa and Venice being famous for it.

Busts of Saints and Apostles set a giorno in the body of an eagle in silver *filagree*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 378.

2. Any kind of ornamental openwork resembling or analogous to filigree. Hence—3. Figuratively, anything very delicate, light, and fanciful or showy in structure; especially, anything too delicately formed to be serviceable; something easily destroyed or injured.

Guarantees, he said, were mere *filigree*, pretty to look at, but too brittle to bear the slightest pressure.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Steibelt, a maker of *filagree* for the piano, . . . on this occasion played in a quintett of his own with a very brilliant piano part. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXVII. 381.

II. *a.* Composed of filigree: as, a *filigree* brooch.

filigreed (fil'i-grēd), *a.* Ornamented with filigree. [Rare.]

There was a mirror with a deep *filigreed* frame.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

filigree-glass (fil'i-grē-glàs), *n.* 1. Glass ornamented by colored threads included in the transparent mass and twisted, waved, or woven with one another so as to produce regular patterns. Compare *latticinio*, *vitro-di-trina*.—2. A glass vessel, especially a goblet or drinking-glass, decorated with filigree.

Two tall *filigree glasses* engraved with the royal rose displayed. *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXI. 109.

filigree-point (fil'i-grē-point), *n.* A kind of fancy work imitating gold lace, made by working upon a linen background with gold thread, which is afterward separated from the background. *Dict. of Needlework.*

filigree-work (fil'i-grē-wėrk), *n.* 1. Work in filigree; filigree.—2. Any kind of ornamentation resembling or analogous to filigree, or which is thought too minute or too fantastic for its place or purpose.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree work*.
H. Swinburne, Travels in Spain, xliv.

filing[1] (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a file.—2. A fragment or particle rubbed off by a file: as, iron-*filings*.

filing[2] (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*[3], *v.*] The act of putting upon file.

filing-board (fī'ling-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which a piece of work is laid or held to be filed. For certain classes of work the board is pivoted to yield to any vertical away of the file, that it may be always flat with the surface of the file.

filiolet, *n.* [ME. *fylyole*, *felyole*, < OF. *fillole*, *filloelle*, *fiolle*, *fiole*, *fyole*, a column, pillar, turret.] A turret, pinnacle, or cupola.

Towre telded bytwene trochet ful thik,
Fayre *fylyolez* that fyzed, and ferlyly long,
With coruon coprounes, craftyly alege.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 796.

Filioque (fil-i-ō'kwē), *n.* [L., and from the Son: *filio*, abl. of *filius*, son (see *filial*); *que* (enclitic), and.] The clause of the Nicene Creed in its western form which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds both from the Father and from the Son. The doctrine of the "double procession," as it is called, has been generally accepted in the Latin Church from a very early period; and this clause was frequently added to the creed before it was authoritatively incorporated in it in the eleventh century. The Greek Church, on the contrary, has always maintained the doctrine of the single procession, as expressed in the original form of the Nicene Creed, in accordance with John xv. 26, "the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father"; and the controversy on this subject (called the *Filioque controversy*), continued to the present time, was one of the chief causes of the schism between the two churches.

filipendula (fil-i-pen'dū-lą), *n.* [= F. *filipendule* = Sp. It. *filipendula* = G. *filipendel*, etc., < late ML. *filipendula*, prop. fem. of **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread: see *filipendulous*.] The plant dropwort, *Spiræa Filipendula*.

filipendulous (fil-i-pen'dū-lus), *a.* [< ML. **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pendulus*, hanging, < *pendere*, hang: see *file*[3] and *pendulous*.] Suspended by a thread. [Rare.]

Filistata (fi-lis'tā-tą), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < L. *filum*, thread, + *status*, pp. of *stare*, stand: see *state*.] The typical genus of the family *Filistatidæ*.

Filistatidæ (fil-i-stat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filistata* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Filistata*. They have two stigmata, tarsi without claws, cephalic and thoracic regions continuous, mandibles united at base, and the labrum united with the sternum. These spiders mostly make a tubular web in crevices and holes. Also *Filistatoidæ*.

Filitelæ (fil-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *filum*, thread, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*[2].] A tribe of spiders which spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is *Urocteа* (*Clotho*), of Egypt and southern Europe, a limpet-shaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

fill[1] (fil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fil*, *fille*; < ME. *fillen*, *fullen*, *fyllen*, < AS. *fyllan* = OS. *fullian* = OFries. *fella*, *folla* = D. *vullen* = LG. *fullen* = OHG. *fulljan*, MHG. *vüllen*, G. *füllen* = Icel. *fylla* = Sw. *fylla* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fulljan*, fill, make full, < AS. *full*, etc., E. *full*: see *full*[1], *a.*, and cf. *full*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make full; put or pour something into till no more can be contained; cause to be occupied so that no space, or no available space, is left vacant: as, to *fill* a basket with fruit; to *fill* a bottle or a vessel; to *fill* a church; to *fill* a cavity in the ground or in a tooth.

Jesus saith unto them, *Fill* the waterpots with water. And they *filled* them up to the brim. John ii. 7.

Corresponding misses *fill* the ream
With sentimental frippery.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 311.

King Arthur made new knights to *fill* the gap
Left by the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; occupy so as to leave no space, or no appropriate space, vacant; permeate; pervade: as, the

water *fills* the vessel; the company *filled* the house; air *fills* the space all around us.

The earth was *filled* with violence. Gen. vi. 11.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who *fill*
Infinitude; nor vacuous the space.
Milton, P. L., vii. 168.

This is the idea which belongs to body, whereby we conceive it to *fill* space. The idea of which *filling* of space is, that, where we imagine any space taken up by a solid substance, we conceive it so to possess it, that it excludes all other solid substances.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iv. 2.

3. To satisfy or content with fullness; glut; satiate.

2d *Lord*. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

It maks ye Indeans of these parts rich & powerfull and also prowd therby; and *fills* them with peeces, powder, and shote, which no laws can restraine.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To distend, as a sail, to its full extent by pressure, as of the wind.

A stately ship, . . .
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails *fill'd*, and streamers waving.
Milton, S. A., l. 718.

(*b*) To brace, as the yards, so that the wind will bear upon the sails and distend them.—**5.** To supply with an incumbent: as, to *fill* an office or a vacancy.—**6.** To possess and perform the duties of; officiate in as an incumbent; hold or occupy: as, he *fills* his office acceptably; to *fill* the speaker's chair.

Undiscerning praise,
Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
Not to the man who *fills* it as he ought.
Cowper, Task, v. 362.

He had long *filled* lucrative posts.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To pour into something.

Fill me some wine. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1.

8. To stop up the cracks, crevices, or pores of, or hollows in; cover with a substance, as varnish, paste, or sizing, which will smooth or even the surface of, as leather, wood, canvas, or the like; specifically, to apply a varnish or paste to (wood), in order to fill the grain. See *filler*[1], 3.—**9.** In *trade*, to make up the bulk, or produce a desired appearance of, by using sham or inferior materials; adulterate; doctor; water.

The methods of production of *filled* (i. e., adulterated and watered) soaps. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 297.

To fill in. (*a*) To place material in so as to fill up: as, to *fill in* an excavation or a cavity. (*b*) To insert so as to complete a list, an account, etc.: as, he *filled in* the omitted items.—**To fill out.** (*a*) To complete or make complete; extend or enlarge to the desired limit: as, to *fill out* a check or an engagement; to *fill out* a pattern or a garment with different material. (*b*) To pour out. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Adding many prayers, that the comming of their guests might be for good, and then did *fill out* the wine, making a great curtesie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 448.

While one *filled* me *out* very bitter tea, the other sweetened it with a vast deal of brown sugar.
Gray, Letters, I. 147.

To fill the bill, to do all that is desired, expected, or promised; suit the requirements of the case. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fill time,** in *theatrical cant*, to book dates for performances.—**To fill up.** (*a*) To make full; occupy completely or to the whole extent; complete; accomplish: as, to *fill up* an excavation; to *fill up* one's time; to *fill up* or fill out a blank document.

Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and *fill up* that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 344.

(*b*†) To make complete or finished.

God sometims hids a sinner till his wickednes is *filled up*.
Chauncy, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 396.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pour a liquid into a cup or glass until it is full; hence, to give or take to drink.

"*Fyll* of the best wyne," sayd Robyn,
"This monke shall drynke to me."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 85).

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double.
Rev. xviii. 6.

2. To grow or become full: as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; a mill-pond *fills* during the night.

The sails that were o' taffetie,
Fill'd not in the east land breeze.
The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

To back and fill. See *back*[1].—**To fill away** (*naut.*), to brace the yards, so that sails which have been aback will stand full.—**To fill out,** to become enlarged or distended.—**To fill up,** to grow or become full: as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

fill[1] (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille*, *fulle*, *fylle*, < AS. *fyllu*, *fyllo*, fullness, fill (= OHG. *fulli*, G. *fülle* = Icel. *fylli* = Sw. *fylle* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fullei* (in comp. *ufar-fullei*), also *fullo*, fullness), < *full*, etc., E. *full*[1], q. v. In def. 2 the noun is directly from the verb.] **1.** A full supply; enough to satisfy want or desire; as much as gives complete satisfaction.

If ony man lone me, lene me a plase
Where y may wepe my *fille* & reste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 213.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*.
Lev. xxv. 19.

They sat together that long summer's day,
And could not talk their *fill*.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

2. An amount of something sufficient for filling; a charge.

The earth and clay for the *fill* were obtained from Fruitvale, some seven miles distant from the mole; and here the most perfect system of blasting in earth was carried out. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 265.

Old and young, we are on our last cruise. If there is a *fill* of tobacco among the crew, . . . pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!
R. L. Stevenson, Crabbed Age and Youth.

fill[2] (fil), *n.* [Dial. for *thill*, q. v. The interchange of *th* and *f* is not uncommon.] A shaft; a thill.

Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw backward we'll put you i' the *fills*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

fill[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *fell*[1].

fill[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1].

fill[5] (fil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *field*.

fill[6]† (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille*, < AS. *fille*, *fylle*, thyme.] Thyme.

The lille is lossom to seo, the fenyl ant the *fille*.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 44.

[This word, like *cress* and other common plant-names, was often used as a symbol of worthlessness.

Ich am of kynges ycome, & thou nart not worth a *fille*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 128.]

fillagree, *n.* and *a.* See *filigree*.

filler[1] (fil′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, etc.; a funnel.

Brave soldier, yield; thou stock of arms and honour;
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. That which serves to fill up or supply a vacancy; a filling.

Horrentia is such a flat epithet—as Tully would have given us in his verses. It is a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

3. In *painting*, a material applied to the bare wood for the purpose of filling the grain, thus making a smooth surface for the reception of the coat of paint or varnish. Fillers may be a liquid like varnish, or a paste composed of linseed-oil and any material with a tendency to force its way into the grain of the wood, as silica, powdered glass, or ground slate. They are transparent and do not mar the beauty of the wood.

4. The tobacco which makes the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper.

Cigar-makers always have an assistant (usually a girl), who prepares the *fillers* and wrappers for them.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvi. (1886), p. 426.

filler[2] (fil′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *fillar*, = E. *thiller*, q. v. See *fill*[2].] A thill-horse: same as *thiller*.

filler-box (fil′ėr-boks), *n.* In a brick-machine, one of the receptacles for prepared clay from which the brick-molds are filled. Also called *charge-box*.

It is impossible to fill the charge-boxes, or, as they are also termed, the "*filler-boxes*," with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 177.

fillet (fil′et), *n.* [< ME. *filet*, *felet*, < OF. *fillet*, F. *filet*, a thread, band, a net, the chine of beef, etc., = Pr. *filet* = Sp. Pg. *filete* = It. *filetto*, < ML. *filettum*, a small thread, a net, dim. of L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

Some [hair] in her threaden *fillet* still did bide.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 33.

Others the binding *Fillets* more become.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 178.

2†. A bill or paper kept on a file; a bill of fare.

Who vseth (by a tricke taken vp of late) to giue in a breefe rehearsall of such and so manie dishes as are to come in at euerie course throughout the whole seruice in the dinner or supper while: which bill some doo call a memoriall, other a billet, but some a *fillet*, bicause such are commonlie hanged on the file, and kept by the ladie or gentlewoman vnto some other purpose.
Holinshed, Chron. (ed. 1586), I. 196.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small molding having the appearance of a narrow flat band; an annulet; a list; a listel. It often projects, and is then rectangular in section. It is generally used to separate ornaments and moldings.

Glittering with *fillets* of white marble running round pointed windows. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

(*b*) The ridge between the flutes of a column; a facet.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing consisting of a barrulet occupying a position corresponding to the lower edge of the chief. (*b*) A bearing consisting of a quarter of the bordure. [Rare.] (*c*) Same as *baston*: in this sense usually called *fillet of bastardy*. Also *combel*.—**5.** In *technol.*: (*a*) In *carp.*: (1) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, or a strip for a door to close against. (2) A strip set into an angle between two boards. (*b*) In *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere. (*c*) In *coining*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size. (*d*) The thread of a screw. (*e*) A ring on the muzzle of a gun, etc. (*f*) In a dairy, a perforated curb by which cheese-curds are confined. (*g*) In *book-binding*, a wheel-shaped tool on the edge of which is engraved a line or decoration, which is impressed on the backs or covers of books. (*h*) In *teleg.*, a paper ribbon upon which telegrams are recorded. (*i*) In *printing*, a rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border. *E. H. Knight*. (*j*) In *weaving*, a strip of card-clothing. *E. H. Knight*.—**6.** A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscle; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh. The fillet of beef is the tenderloin; the fillet of veal, a thick piece cut from the leg; the fillet of chicken, the breast.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the caldron boil and bake.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—**8.** In *cooking*: (*a*) A piece of beef, veal, or chicken, etc., boned and rolled, generally larded, tied round to keep it in shape, roasted or baked, and served with various sauces. (*b*) A thick slice of fish.—**9.** In *anat.*, some special bundle of nerve-fibers; specifically, a band of longitudinal fibers lying in the ventral and outer parts of the tegmental region of the brain. Its distribution is not completely known, but it seems to connect below with the posterior columns of the spinal cord and above with the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalami, lenticular nucleus, and cortex cerebri. Also called *lemniscus*.

10. In *entom.*: (*a*) A narrow transverse colored band or mark, or an encircling band. (*b*) The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or cheliceræ, as of a spider.—**Cross fillet.** See *cross*[1].—**Tilting-fillet,** a slip of wood of triangular section placed under the slates of a roof in some situations, as around chimneys, to shed water more effectually.

fillet (fil′et), *v. t.* [< *fillet*, *n.*] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them. Ex. xxxviii. 28.

He holds a *filleted* branch, and rests on his club.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 81.

fillet-cutter (fil′et-kut′ėr), *n.* A gaged tool or machine for cutting fillets or strips of any material, as marble, etc.

For this operation [the cutting of the fillets], in which the fillets should all be of the same size, this regularity can only be obtained by a *fillet-cutter*, formed with precision.
Marble-Worker, § 132.

filleting (fil′et-ing), *n.* **1.** The material of which fillets are made.—**2.** Fillets collectively.—**3.** A kind of heavy tape. Also called *stay-tape* or *stay-binding*.

fillet-plane (fil′et-plān), *n.* A molding-plane adapted for dressing a square bead or fillet.

fill-horse (fil′hôrs), *n.* [See *fill*[2], *n.*] Same as *thill-horse*.

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *phill-horse* has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

fillibeg, *n.* See *filibeg*.

filling (fil′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fill*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which fills, or fills up; anything used for occupying a vacant space, completing a structure or fabric, or stopping up a hole: as, the *filling* of a wall, of a pie, or of a tooth.

The low panelled dado is painted in leather-toned buffs, with a narrow panel margin in broken green tint, and gilded mouldings. . . . This forms a quiet base for the *filling*.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343.

Specifically—**2.** Carpeting of solid color, used to fill up recesses outside of bordered carpets, or to cover the whole floor where rugs are used.—**3.** The woof- or weft-thread of a woven fabric.—**4.** (*a*) In *needlework*, any plain stitch which serves to fill considerable spaces. (*b*) In *lace-making*, the simple stitch which serves

to cover the surface of parts of the pattern, as leaves, petals, and the like. Filling may either be plain or have a geometrical or simple pattern within itself, as described under *escalier-lace*.

5. In *house-painting*, a coat applied to fill up inequalities, etc., as those resulting from the grain of wood; also, the operation of obliterating such inequalities, as by the application of such a coat.

For this [second] coat, which is called *filling*, use one half ground lead and any good mineral which experience has shown can be relied on.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 439.

6. A raised embankment or elevated permanent way, as a part of a railroad, formed of loose stones, gravel, or other material.

filling (fil'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fill*[1], *v.*] Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate: as, a *filling* diet.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

filling-can (fil'ing-kan), *n.* In *rope-making*, a can which receives the sliver as it comes from the doublers, and within which the sliver is condensed and wound.

filling-engine (fil'ing-en″jin), *n.* A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled and the fibers are laid parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

filling-thread (fil'ing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the weft-threads, or threads for the woof or tram.

5,000 *filling-threads* in a yard carried across the web at the rate of nearly a hundred throws a minute.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 483.

fillip (fil'ip), *v.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; another form of *flip*, either by the development of the vocal glide between *f* and *l* into a vowel, or from the transposed form **filp*, whence by contraction dial. *fip*, fillip: see *flip*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike slightly or with some light instrument; especially, to strike with the nail of a finger first bent against the ball of the thumb, and let fly from that position with some force.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. To strike, nudge, or touch, as a horse or a person, in order to urge or press forward; incite; drive.

Rachel and Patrick had seen better days, and now Patrick was sore, and could not bear to be *filliped*.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 7.

II. *intrans.* To strike or tap with the nail of the finger.

He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then *fillip'd* at the diamond in her ear.
Tennyson, Godiva.

fillip (fil'ip), *n.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; < *fillip*, *v.*, 1.] 1. A jerk of a finger bent against the ball of the thumb, and then suddenly let fly; hence, a smart tap or stroke.

Ceccardola [It.], a *philip* with the fingers. *Florio.*

Whose dear-bought bubble, fill'd with vain renown,
Breaks with a *filip*, or a gen'ral's frown.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

How hastily he climbs the precipice,
From whence one *fillip* topples him to ruin.
Shirley, The Traitor, v. 3.

2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive: as, that acted as a *fillip* to my spirits.

The recurrence of similarity should give a smart or *fillip* to the cerebral organism, quite as much as the transition from action to rest, from light to shade, or from rough to smooth. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 579.

Training had convinced them that hard knocks were the only educational *fillips* for sea-boys.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 165.

fillipeen (fil-i-pēn'), *n.* See *philopena*.

filliping (fil'i-ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fillip*, *v.*] A fillip. [Rare.]

Tush, all these tortures are but *fillipings*,
Flea-bitings. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

fillister (fil'is-tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates.—2. A rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar to hold the glass and the putty. *E. H. Knight.*—**Double fillister**, a plane used to fillet boards of any size between ⅜ of an inch and 3 inches. It may be adapted to the several purposes of a filleting-plane, a side fillister, a sash or back fillister, and a skewed rabbet-plane.—**Moving fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman.—**Sash fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff which is furthest from the workman.—**Side fillister**, a fillister which planes both with and across the grain, as in planing the rebate around the margin of a panel.

fillock† (fil'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyllok*; dim. of *filly*.] A wanton girl. *Hye way to the Spyttell Hous.* (*Halliwell.*)

fillowite (fil'ō-īt), *n.* [After A. N. *Fillow* of Branchville.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium, and sodium, occurring in granular crystalline masses of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color at Branchville, Connecticut.

filly (fil'i), *n.*; pl. *fillies* (-iz). [ME. not found; < Icel. *fylja*, a filly (= Sw. Dan. *föl*, neut., a foal (Sw. *sto-föl*, Dan. *hoppe-föl*, a filly), = OHG. *fuli*, MHG. *vüle*, neut., OHG. also *fulin*, MHG. *vülīn*, G. *füllen* = D. *veulen*, a foal, a colt), < Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole*, etc., = AS. *fola*, E. *foal*: see *foal*. In the second sense cf. equiv. *fillock*.] 1. A female colt or foal; a young mare.

I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. A young woman; a lively, hoydenish, or wanton girl. [Colloq.]

'Tis wondrous like Alinda:
Their devotion ended, I'll mark 'em, and nearer:
And she had a *filly* that waited on her, just
With such a favour. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.
Addison, Spectator.

=**Syn. 1.** *Colt*, etc. See *pony*.

filly† (fil'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *filly*, *n.* Cf. *foal*, *v.*] To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

film (film), *n.* [< ME. *fylme*, a film, membrane, < AS. *fylmen* (not **film*), a film, a membrane, the prepuce, = OFries. *filmene* (in comp. once transposed *fymel-*), the human skin; perhaps dim., with formative *-m*, of AS. *fell*, E. *fell*, Goth. **fill* (in comp. and deriv.), a skin: see *fell*[3].] 1. A very thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; an attenuated layer, lamina, or sheet of any substance: as, a membranous or watery *film* over the eye; a *film* of oil or gelatin; a *film* of lace, gauze, etc.; a *film* of air between two plates.

The linnen pulled off in colour, and like in substance to the inward *film* between the bark and the bole.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 104.

A *film* then overcast
My sense with dimness; for the wound, which bled
Freshly, swift shadows o'er mine eyes had shed.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 12.

Such and so indescribable is the atmospheric *film* that hangs over these poems of Petrarch's: there is a delicate haze about the words, that vanishes when you touch them, and reappears as you recede.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 204.

Specifically—2. In *photog.*: (*a*) The coating on a plate mechanically and chemically prepared to serve as a medium for taking a picture, either before or after it has been sensitized: as, the collodion *film* of the wet plate, or the gelatin *film* of the dry plate. (*b*) A skin or film, usually composed in great part of gelatin, made to serve as a medium for receiving a picture, as that described under (*a*), but so prepared as to be independent of any supporting plate, or to admit of being stripped intact from such a plate. It is called *film* at any stage of the photographic process, before or after sensitization or the making of the picture.

3. A fine thread, as of a cobweb.

And floating *films* envelope every thorn.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 73.

At the tip-top
There hangs by unseen *film* an orbed drop.
Keats, Endymion, i.

White film, a film of a white color growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

film (film), *v.* [< *film*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with a film, or thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place;
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Your highness is too tame, your eyes too *film'd*,
To see this, and sit still.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

And curse your spells that *film* the eye of faith.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

II. *intrans.* To become covered by a film; become obscured, as if covered by a film.

Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror.
Mrs. Browning.

filminess (fil'mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being filmy.

filmy (fil'mi), *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads; resembling a film.

A *filmy* rind about her body grows,
Her hair to leaves, her arms extend to boughs.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 744.

And Vanity her *filmy* network spread.
Coleridge, Lines on a Friend.

This set me a second time turning over the *filmy* leaves of the book of portraits in my brain.
Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

Filmy fern. See *fern*[1].

filopluma (fī-lō-plō'mä), *n.*; pl. *filoplumæ* (-mē). [NL.] Same as *filoplume*.

The same gentleman [Prof. Mosely] showed that the arrangement of the feathers in groups of three each in the dodo had a close connection with the *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers. *Science*, IV. 262.

filoplumaceous (fī″lō-plō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *filoplume* + *-aceous*.] Having the structure of a filoplume; being a thread-feather; resembling a hair: as, a *filoplumaceous* feather.

filoplumæ, *n.* Plural of *filopluma*.

filoplume (fī'lō-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *filopluma*, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, a feather.] In *ornith.*, a thread-feather; a thread-like or hair-like feather, with a very slender stem, lacking webs in most or all of its length.

Filoplume of a Goose.

Filoplumes, *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem, not well distinguished into barrel and shaft, and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such. . . . These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have; they are very well shown on domestic poultry, being what a good cook finds it necessary to singe off after plucking a fowl for the table. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

Filosa (fī-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filosus*, thread-like: see *filose*.] A division of protozoans containing those which have fine thready or filose pseudopodia: contrasted with *Lobosa* or ordinary amœbiforms. The *Filosa* include the radiolarians, foraminifers, sun-animalcules, and labyrinthulines.

filose (fī'lōs), *a.* [= Pr. *filos* = It. *filoso*, < NL. *filosus*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] 1. Thread-like; thready; ending in a thread; drawn out like a thread.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Filosa*.

filoselle (fil-ō-zel'), *n.* [F., floss-silk, modified in simulation of *filoche*, network (< *fil*, thread), < It. *filugello*, a silkworm, modified in simulation of *filo*, thread, < ML. as if **follicellus*, the cocoon of a silkworm; cf. L. *folliculus*, a little bag, a sac (> Pr. *folleil*, equiv. to F. *filoselle*), dim. of *follis*, a bag: see *follicle*.] Ferret or floss-silk; grogram yarn or thread.

These little silken "hanks" were sometimes so prettily colored by means of the dyes that have been described as to become in the eyes of the womankind of that generation almost as beautiful as the many-shaded, dainty *filoselles* of the present are to the women of to-day.
The Century, XXXVI. 768.

filour[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *filoure*, *filowre*, *fylor*, appar. with ref. to *filen*, E. *file*[1], but prob. ult., by apheresis, for **afilour*, < OF. *affiloire*, a whetstone (cf. F. *affileur*, one who whets), < ML. *affilatorium*, a tool for sharpening, a hone, whetstone, or steel, < *affilare* (> F. *affiler*), sharpen, whet, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, a thread, ML. also edge: see *file*[3]. Cf. ML. *filarium*, a tool for sharpening.] A tool for sharpening knives, razors, etc.; a hone, whetstone, or steel.

A dencz ax nwe dygt . . .
Fyled in a *fylor*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2225.

Fylowre [var. *fillour*] of barbowres crafte, acutecula, filarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

filour[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *filoure*, *fylour*; only in the following passage; prob. lit. a cord as spun or twisted, < OF. *filure*, *fileure*, *filleure*, a spinning, what is spun, F. *filure*, spinning, = Pr. *filadura* = It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, spinning, a coarse thread, < *filare*, spin: see *file*[3]. Less prob. *filour* in this passage means an iron rod, being then a special use of *filour*[1], a steel.] A cord on which a curtain is hung.

Tho valance on *fylour* shalle henge with wyn,
iij curteyns streȝt drawen withinne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

filsen†, **filsom**†, *v. t.* See *filsten*.

filst†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *fulsten*, < AS. *fylstan*, contr. of *fullǣstan*, *fullēstan* (= OS. *fullēstian* = OHG. *fulleistjan*), help, aid, < *full*, full, + *lǣstan*, perform, observe, follow: see *full*[1] and *last*[3].] To help; aid.

Ure louerd Ihesu Crist . . . giue us might ure sinnes to forleten . . . and wise [direct] us, and *filste* hem to beten [beet, expiate]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 125.

filsten†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *filsen*, *fylsen*, *filsom*, *fulsum*, or with inf. suffix *filstnen*, *fulstnen*; as *filst* + *-en*[1].] To help; aid; further: same as *filst*.

His fader him *filstnede* swo that he ros fro dede.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 44.

Yche freike is there frynd to *filsom* there spede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4871.

filter[1] (fil'tėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *filter*, < F. *filtre*, a filter, OF. *feutre*, felt, a filter, F. *feutre*, felt.

= Sp. Pg. *filtro* = It. *feltro*, felt, < ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, felt: see *felt*[1], and cf. *felter*, *v.*, *feuter*.] **1.** A device for arresting and separating any matter mechanically suspended in a liquid. Filters used in the processes of analytical chemistry are made of paper or asbestos. The filter-paper is bibulous, consisting of nearly pure cellulose, with only bare traces of mineral matter. Many precipitates are more conveniently separated by an asbestos filter, the most common form consisting of an ordinary platinum crucible having the bottom perforated with fine holes which are covered with a thin asbestos felt. In the arts filters are used to purify water, syrups, vinegar, the juices of cane and fruits, oils, liquors, sewage, liquid by-products, and molten metals. The materials used in filtration are gravel, sand, charcoal, bone-black, sponge, fabrics, woven wire netting, asbestos, porous brick and stone, mineral wool, rope, paper, and powdered glass. The devices used to hold the straining material are in a great variety of forms, from a simple wick or loose cloth hung over the edge of a bowl of water and acting as a capillary strainer, to a settling-pond filtering 400,000 gallons of water in a day. The most common filter is a cone of bibulous paper, or a square of cloth sewed together to form a bag (called *Hippocrates's sleeve*). Filters also consist of porous brick or stone partitions, as in a cistern, or vessels partly filled with sand and gravel, or tubes filled with sponge, charcoal, or sand, etc. Domestic filters are used in connection with pumps and water-faucets. To cause the liquid to pass through a filter, the weight of a column of water, the pressure of the atmosphere, mechanical force from a screw or from steam-pressure, and centrifugal force are employed, as in the *centrifugal filter*, *oil-filter*, *vacuum-filter*, and many forms of pressure-filters. Filters are also made reversible and intermittent, so that the filtering material may be freed from the collected sediment. In some pressure-filters the liquid or syrup is within a cylinder, and is forced outward through rings of fabric under steam-pressure; in others it is forced through a series of strainers piled one above another. Where bone-black and charcoal are used, there is also a filtering or straining of a certain amount of gas and organic material that would pass through any other filter without detention. Filters are also used to remove dust and floating matter from air, but such devices are more properly termed *air-strainers*.

Having for trial-sake filtered it through cap-paper, there remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour. *Boyle*, Works, I. 365.

Specifically — **2.** In *fish-culture*, a long box in which screens, usually of flannel, are placed, through which the water is filtered before it passes into the hatching-troughs. Also called *filtering-box*, *filtering-tank*. — **Aërating filter.** See *aërate*. — **Capillary filter.** See *capillary*. — **Centrifugal filter.** See *centrifugal*. — **Reversible filter**, a filter so arranged that the fluid may flow through it in either direction; a self-clearing filter. *E. H. Knight.*

filter[1] (fil'tėr), *v.* [= D. *filtreren* = G. *filtriren* = Dan. *filtrere* = Sw. *filtrera*, < F. *filtrer*, OF. *filtrer*, earlier *feutrer*, = Sp. Pg. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, strain through felt, etc., < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a filter: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To purify or defecate, as water or other liquid, by passing it through a filter or any cleansing medium; strain.

Sages after sages strove
In vain to *filter* off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 508.

Specifically — **2.** In *analyt. chem.*, to separate (a solution) from the solid matter contained in it, either for the purpose of collecting and saving the solid matter, usually a precipitate, or of preparing the solution for further operations.

II. *intrans.* To percolate; pass through or as through a filter.

The huge black houses, between their almost meeting cornices, suffer a meagre light to *filter* down over rough-hewn stone. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 258.

Swedenborg's thought has been slowly *filtering* into philosophy and theology, spiritualizing both.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 77.

filter[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *felter*.

filter[3]†, *n.* See *philter*.

filter-bed (fil'tėr-bed), *n.* A pond or tank having a false bottom covered with sand, and serving to filter river- or pond-waters.

filter-faucet (fil'tėr-fâ″set), *n.* A faucet having a small filter affixed to its spout.

filtering (fil'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *filter*[1], *v.*] Straining; defecating: used in compounds. — **Filtering-bag**, a conical bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, etc. — **Filtering-box.** Same as *filter*[1], 2. — **Filtering-cup**, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface by exhaustion with an air-pump, the pressure on the surface above will force a fluid through the pores of substances which it could not otherwise penetrate. — **Filtering-funnel**, a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a smooth funnel. — **Filtering-paper**, any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it. — **Filtering-press**, a filter in which the liquid is forced through the strainers by atmospheric or mechanical pressure or by the weight of a column of water; a filter-press. — **Filtering-stone**, any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered. — **Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*[1], 2.

filter-paper (fil'tėr-pā″pėr), *n.* Porous paper designed to be used for filtering.

filter-press (fil'tėr-pres), *n.* **1.** A filtering-press. Specifically — **2.** An apparatus for the extraction of oil from fish, as menhaden, and the compression of the residuum into cakes.

filter-pump (fil'tėr-pump), *n.* An arrangement devised by the German chemist Bunsen, and much used by chemists to accelerate the filtering process. The atmospheric pressure is diminished in the vessel into which the filtered liquid passes by the aspirating effect of a stream of water flowing through a connecting tube, and the full atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in the funnel forces the liquid through the pores of the filter-paper or other material.

filth (filth), *n.* [< ME. *filthe*, *felthe*, *fulthe*, < AS. *fȳlth* (= OS. *fūlitha* = D. *vuilte* = OHG. *fūlida*), filth, foulness, < *fūl*, foul, + formative *-th*: see *foul* and *file*[2].] **1.** Anything that soils or defiles; foul, offensive matter; also, the state of being defiled; a foul condition; squalor; nastiness.

All oure fode is but *filth*. *York Plays*, p. 5.

As false and foul
As the poach'd *filth* that floods the middle street.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Anything that sullies or befouls the moral character; pollution; defilement.

When we in our viciousness grow hard,
. . . the wise gods seal our eyes
In our own *filth*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

Purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3†. Figuratively, a low or foul fellow; a wretch.

Then was Meliors neiȝ mad al-most for fere,
Lest that foule *felthe* schold haue hem founde there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2542.

Filth, thou liest. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Impurity, grossness, obscenity.

filth-disease (filth'di-zēz″), *n.* A disease caused by or arising in consequence of filth.

Typhoid fever and other preventable *filth-diseases*.
Science, VI. 101.

filthhead†, *n.* [ME. *filtheheed*; < *filth* + *-head*.] Filthiness; foulness.

Lo, I come as a nyght theef, blessid is he that wakith and kepith hise clothis that he wandre not nakid, and that thei se not the *filtheheed* of him. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvi. 15.

filthily (fil'thi-li), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; offensively.

If she do not paint, she will look as *filthily* thou canst not love her! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 572.

filthiness (fil'thi-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being filthy, polluted, or defiled.

Who seeth not the *filthines* of euil wanteth a great foile to perceiue the beauty of vertue.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. 2 Cor. vii. 1.

2. That which is filthy; filth; squalor; pollution; corruption.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place.
2 Chron. xxix. 5.

=**Syn.** See *filth*.

filthlesst, *a.* [ME. *filthlesse*; < *filth* + *-less*.] Undefiled.

Fountain al *filthlesse*, as birell current clere.
Commendation of our Lady, l. 51.

filthy (fil'thi), *a.* [< *filth* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Containing or involved in filth; foul; dirty; noisome; nasty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 1.

The *filthy* by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife.
Tennyson, Maud, i.

The environs of the camp were in a *filthy* state, the Russians neglecting the most simple sanitary precautions.
O'Donovan, Merv, iv.

2. Morally foul; defiled by sinful practices; polluted.

He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. Rev. xxii. 11.

The rank debauch suits Clodio's *filthy* taste.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 188.

To abound, if I please at any moment, in all manner of profane, injurious, and *filthy* behavior.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 84.

3. Low; scurvy; contemptible; mean.

He wrought better that made the painter; and yet he's but a *filthy* piece of work. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Hab. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
Pet. . . . 'Tis lewd and *filthy*.
Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dirty*, *Foul*, etc. (see *nasty*); squalid. — **2.** Impure, corrupt, gross.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filtrated*, ppr. *filtrating*. [< ML. *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] To filter; defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation: also used figuratively.

From hence it appears that the expressed juices of vegetables, not *filtrated* very clear, contain their whole specifick virtues. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii.

To believers . . . it must be even more evident than to unbelievers that a Christianity *filtrated* of all its "sectarian" dogmas is a Christianity so enlightened as to be able to dispense with Christ.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 331.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* [< NL. *filtratum*, neut. of *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filtrate: see *filtrate*, *v.*] The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

filtration (fil-trā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *filtration* = Sp. *filtracion* = Pg. *filtração* = It. *feltrazione*, < ML. as if **filtratio*(*n-*), < *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating and removing the undissolved particles floating in a liquid, as by passing the liquid through filtering-paper, charcoal, sand, etc. See *filter*[1].

The nature of suction, the cause of *filtration*, and the rising of water in siphons. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

The process of upward *filtration* through sand is inefficient for the purification of sewage from soluble offensive matters. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 750.

filum (fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *fila* (-lä). [L., a thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A thread; a filament, fibril, or fine fiber; a filar structure. — **2.** In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note. — **Fila spermatica**, spermatic threads; spermatozoa. *Kölliker.* — **Filum terminale**, the terminal thread of the spinal cord; the continuation of the spinal cord, greatly diminished in caliber, after the giving off of the great leashes of lumbar and sacral nerves known as the cauda equina.

fimashing (fim'ą-shing), *n.* [With accom. term., ult. < OF. *fems*, dung (cf. *femier*, F. *fumier*, dunghill), < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*, *fumets*.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fimble[1] (fim'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fimbled*, ppr. *fimbling*. [A dial. var. of *fumble*: see *fumble*, and cf. *fimble*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To fumble; do anything imperfectly or irresolutely. *Halliwell*; *Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To touch something lightly. *Wright.*

fimble[2] (fim'bl), *n.* [< MD. *fimel*, "cannabis brevior," i. e., the smaller sort of hemp, male hemp, teased hemp or flax, < *fimelen*, tease flax, hemp, or wool (D. *fijmelen*, card), prob. the same word as *fimelen*, *fijmelen*, *femelen*, move quickly, move the fingers quickly, play, trifle, etc., = E. *fimble*[1], *v.* Hence G. *fimmel*, also *femmel*, *femel*, fimble-hemp, *fimmeln*, pick fimble-hemp; F. dial. *fémeler*, pick fimble-hemp, *fémelés*, fimble-hemp. The larger sort of hemp is really female, but is popularly regarded as male, and hence called *carl-hemp*, q. v.; hence the name *fimble* for the smaller sort has been regarded as a corruption of *female* and explained accordingly.] The male plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe, are picked out by hand from among the female, which are left to ripen their seed.

fimble-hemp (fim'bl-hemp), *n.* [= G. *fimmelhanf*; as *fimble*[2] + *hemp*.] Same as *fimble*[2].

The first season for pulling the hemp is usually about the middle of August, when they begin to pull what they call the *fimble hemp*, which is the male hemp.
Miller, Gardener's Dict.

fimbria (fim'bri-ą), *n.*; pl. *fimbriæ* (-ē). [= Pg. It. *fimbria*, < LL. *fimbria*, sing., a border, L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, fibrous part, threads, prob. a nasalized deriv. of *fibra*, a thread, fiber: see *fiber*[1].] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of the parts or processes which collectively make a fringe; a fringing filament, fibril, or filum. — **2.** *pl.* A set of fringing processes; a fringe. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The fringed extremity of a Fallopian tube. (2) A narrow band of white fibers running along the median concave side of the hippocampus major. It is a continuation of the pillars of the fornix. Also called *tænia hippocampi* and *corpus fimbriatum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, an irregular fringe of hairs on any margin or on the antennæ; specifically, the ciliated hairs on the end of the abdomen, seen in *Andrena* and other bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, a dissected, fringe-like border; in mosses, the peristome.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

fimbrial (fim'bri-ąl), *a.* [< *fimbria* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a fimbria. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the fimbriæ of the brain. — **Fimbrial fissure**, in *anat.*, a distinct and apparently constant depressed line between the fascinla and the fimbriæ, thus coinciding with the margin of the cinerea. It is not a true cortical fissure. *Wilder and Gage.*

Fimbriaria (fim-bri-ā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe: see *fimbria*.] A genus of *Hepaticæ*, related to *Marchantia*, and differing in having the inner involucre split into from 8 to 16 pendent linear divisions.

fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *a.* [= It. *fimbriato*, fringed, < L. *fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, < *fim-*

briæ, fringe: see *fimbria*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fringed; bordered with hairs or with filiform processes or laciniations. Also *fimbriated*.—2. In *her.*, same as *fimbriated*, 2.—**Fimbriate antennæ**, antennæ having a fringe of hairs on one or both sides.

Fimbriate Petals (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

fimbriate (fim′bri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fimbriated*, ppr. *fimbriating*. [< L. *fimbriatus*, pp.: see *fimbriate*, *a.*] To finish or decorate with a border of any kind, as a fringe, a hem, or a narrow stripe of different color from the rest of the surface.

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [of heralds in crosses], as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c., insomuch that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

fimbriated (fim′bri-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Fringed. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fimbriate*, 1. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to many of the murices or whelks having thin, elevated, fin-like processes on their shells, and to some cyclostomous land-shells which have like processes round the aperture. (*c*) In *ornith.*, applied to the toes of birds which have marginal fringes or lobes, as those of the coot, grebe, and phalarope, or a series of small horny processes, as those of grouse. (*d*) In *anat.*, applied (1) to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube, or oviduct of *Mammalia*, especially of the human female; (2) to the fimbriæ of the brain.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Bordered or edged with a narrow band on all sides. Thus, a bend *fimbriated* or has the narrow gold edge at each end and running along the outline of the escutcheon as well as along the sides of the bend. (*b*) Less properly, edged along one side only, as the St. Patrick's saltier in the British union jack. Also *fimbriate* and *edged*.

The Union Flag shall be Azure, the Crosses Saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per Saltire, counter-charged, argent and gules, the latter *fimbriated* of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third, *fimbriated* as the Saltire.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 486.

Fesse fimbriated. See *fesse*.

fimbriation (fim-bri-ā′shon), *n.* [< *fimbriate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state or quality of being fimbriated; that which is fimbriated; a fringe or fringing. Specifically—2. In *her.*, a narrow edge or stripe following the outline of a bearing. See *fimbriated*, 2.—3. A fringe-like part; a single division or lobe of a fringe.

Fimbribranchia (fim-bri-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] In Hogg's system of *Amphibia*, the second tribe of the third order (*Manentibranchia*), characterized by fringed gills, and thus differing from the *Ramibranchia* or *Sirenidæ* and *Proteidæ*: proposed for the *Amphibichthyidæ* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, now recognized as fishes.

Fimbribranchiata (fim-bri-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fimbribranchiate*.] A primary group of paguroid anomurous crustaceans characterized by phyllobranchiate gills, thus distinguished from the other types which are trichobranchiate. It is represented only by the family *Parapaguridæ*.

fimbribranchiate (fim-bri-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [As *Fimbribranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or relating to the *Fimbribranchiata*.

fimbricate (fim′bri-kāt), *a.* An erroneous form of *fimbriate*.

fimbrilla (fim-bril′ä), *n.*; pl. *fimbrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe.] A single division or tooth of a minute fringe.

fimbrillate (fim-bril′āt), *a.* [< *fimbrilla* + *-ate*[1].] Bordered with fimbrillæ or a small fringe.

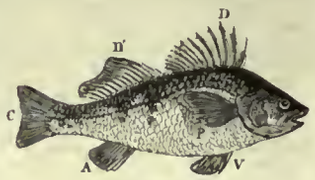
fimbrilliferous (fim-bri-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. as if **fimbrilla*, dim. of *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing fimbrillæ, as the receptacle of some composites.

fimet†, *n.* [ME. *fyme*, < OF. *fim*, *fime*, *fyme*, *fiem*, *fien*, *fian*, etc. (see *fiants*), < L. *fimus*, dung, dirt.] Dung.

Renewe the *fyme* oonys in the wike, or more, and lete it putrifie til al the blood be turned into watir.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

fimetarious (fim-ē-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *fimetum*, a dunghill, < *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*.] In *bot.*, growing on or amidst dung.

fin[1] (fin), *n.* [< ME. *finne*, *fynne*, < AS. *finn* = MD. *vinne*, D. *vin* = LG. *finne* (> G. *finne*) = OSw. *fina*, Sw. *finne*, *fena* = Dan. *finne*, fin, = L. *pinna*, fin. L. *pinna*, a fin, is rare; it is usually regarded as identical with *pinna* or *penna* (orig. different words, but used indiscriminately), a feather, wing, a feather on an arrow, an arrow, LL. *penna*, a pen, etc. The form *penna* was in OL. *pesna*, *petna*, the same, though with different suffix, as E. *feather*, q. v. See *pen*[2] and *pin*[1].] 1. An extension from the body of an aquatic animal, which serves for propelling, steering, or balancing in the water, and is developed from various parts of the body, generally as an alate or wing-like organ; a pinna. (*a*) In fishes there are unpaired or vertical and paired or horizontal fins. The former are dorsal, anal, or caudal. The paired fins are pectoral and ventral, the former homologous with the anterior member or manus (hand) of terrestrial vertebrates, the latter homologous with the posterior member or pes (foot). The relations of the spinous and soft portions of the dorsal and anal fins, and the position and structure of the ventral fins, as well as various other modifications of all the fins, have been much utilized for the classification and discrimination of groups in ichthyology. The names of the fins are commonly abbreviated A., C., D., P., V., as in the accompanying figure. In the lower fishes the fins are sustained in an erect position by numerous filamentary or slender rods (actinotrichia), but in the typical fishes there is a growing together of the actinotrichia into special rays or spines. In various forms (*Nematognathi*, *Salmonidæ*, etc.) there is likewise a pocket-like sac or ridge on the hinder part of the back, generally consisting of adipose matter and called an adipose fin. (*b*) In cetaceans and sirenians the caudal and (if present) the dorsal fins are simply extensions of integument and soft tissues without any skeletal framework, while the pectorals are homologous with the anterior limbs of quadrupeds, having the same bones concealed in the outgrown integument; but there are no outward indications of hind limbs as fins. (*c*) In seals and other aquatic carnivorous mammals the fore and hind limbs, more or less involved in the common integument, constitute fins or flippers. (*d*) In various aquatic reptiles there are fins like those of cetaceans, being either tegumentous expansions or pectoral limbs, or both; and pelvic limbs are also often present in the form of fins. (*e*) In aquatic batrachians, adult or larval, the tail is usually a fin, as that of the tadpole. (*f*) In birds the reduced and peculiarly modified wings of penguins constitute fins. (*g*) In numberless invertebrates some extended or expanded part or organ of the body, of no determinate homology, serves as a swimming-organ, and so constitutes a fin, as the expansion of the foot of a pteropod. See *pinna*, *flipper*.



Fins of Common Perch.

D, first dorsal; *D′*, second dorsal; *P*, pectoral; *V*, ventral; *A*, anal; *C*, caudal.

Vche fysch to the flod that *fynne* couthe nate [use].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 531.

The bright-eyed perch with *fins* of Tyrian dye.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 142.

The pectorals or side *fins* of a whale are called *fins*, in contradistinction to the flukes, or caudal *fin*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 310, Glossary.

The principal organ of motion [in fishes] is the tail; the dorsal and ventral *fins* apparently serve to balance the fish, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required.
Eng. Cyclopædia.

2. In *sporting*, a general term for *fish*, as in the phrase "*fin*, fur, and feather."—3. Something resembling a fin. (*a*) A fin-like organ or attachment, or one appearing or used like a fin; in slang language, the hand.

The *fins* of her eyelids look most teeming blue.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

(*b*) The sharp plate in the colter of a plow. (*c*) In *molding*, a thin projection on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two molding-boxes, containing each a part of the mold. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces. (*d*) In *com.*, a blade of whalebone. (*e*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip upon it, but not rotate. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) A tongue on the edge of a board. *E. H. Knight.*—**Abdominal, adipose, anal, caudal, dorsal, lateral, pectoral, ventral, vertical**, etc., **fin.** See the adjectives, and def. 1.—**Fin of the eye**†, the eyelid.

Ride at the ring till the *fine of his eyes* looke as blew as the welkin. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 3.

fin[1] (fin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finned*, ppr. *finning*. [< *fin*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To carve or cut up, as a fish.

Fynne that cheuen [chub].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To fin out: as, a *finning* whale.—**To fin out**, to die: said of a whale when it turns on its back and rolls from side to side, splashing the water with its fins, indicating that death is about to occur.

fin[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fine*[1].

fin[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fine*[2].

fin[4] (fin), *v.* A dialectal variant of *find*.

Fin[5], *n.* See *Finn*.

finable[1] (fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *fine*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Subject to a fine or penalty: as, a *finable* offense; persons are *finable* for certain acts.

And if he then confesse the treueth, & al that he shall be examined of and knoweth in that behalfe: that then the same offences of hunting by him done be against the king but trespasse *finable*.
Rastall, Statutes, fol. 170, Stat. of Hen. VII., vii.

If jurymen, after sworn, eat and drink, . . . they are *finable*. *Tomlins*, Law Dict.

finable[2] (fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being refined, clarified, or purified.

finably†, *adv.* [ME., also *fynably*; < *fine*[1] + *-able* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *finally*.] At the end; finally.

Than they sent out spyes to seke hym & *fynably* he was founde in his owne cyte called Aramathya.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

final (fī′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *final*, < OF. *final*, F. *final* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *final* = It. *finale*, < LL. *finalis*, of or relating to the end or to boundaries, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate; conclusive; last: as, the *final* issue or event of things; a *final* effort.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the *final* goal of ill.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

The *final* touch was given to the cupola at the intersection of nave and transept.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 125.

2. Respecting the end or object to be gained; having regard to the purpose or ultimate end in view. See *cause*, I.

We nobly take the high priori road,
And reason downward, till we doubt of God; . . .
Or, at one bound, o'erleaping all his laws,
Make God man's image, man the *final* cause.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 478.

Thus we necessarily include, in our idea of organization, the notion of an end, a purpose, a design: or, to use another phrase, a *final* cause. *Whewell.*

3. In *law*: (*a*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon: as, a statute declaring that the decision of a specified court shall be *final*.

The scripture only can be the *final* judge or rule in matters of religion. *Milton*, Civil Power.

(*b*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon, except by way of appeal: as, a *final* accounting by an executor or administrator—that is, an account which has been adjudicated after hearing, or opportunity for objections, as distinguished from a voluntary or unadjudicated account. (*c*) Determining completely the rights of the parties, so that no further decision upon the merits of the issues is necessary: as, a *final* judgment or decree—that is, one that is ready for execution, or for review by an appellate court, as distinguished from an interlocutory judgment or decree, or one that is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, before its execution or review by appeal.—**Final close**, in *music*, a concluding cadence.—**Final diameter.** See *tactical diameter*, under *diameter*.—**For final**†, finally. *Chaucer.*—**Syn.** *Final*, *Eventual*, *Ultimate*, *Conclusive*. *Final*, coming at the end or at last, marks mainly the circumstance of being the last or at the last. *Eventual* has reference rather more to the outcome of events. *Ultimate* is like *eventual* in that respect: an *ultimate* object is that to which all one's actions tend as their aim and crowning point; in this sense it is a sort of superlative, with *ulterior* as the corresponding comparative. *Conclusive*, like *decisive*, is active; it means *final* by closing or settling, putting a stop to any further question or procedure: as, a *conclusive* argument, step, decision.

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon.
Milton, S. A., l. 1171.

The superficial observer . . . may regard the multiplication of States, with their different local interests, as an alarming source of dissension, threatening *eventual* destruction in the republic. *Everett*, Orations, I. 199.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

This objection . . . will not be found by any means so . . . *conclusive* as at first sight it seems.
Hobbes, Life, p. 27.

II. *n.* That which is last; that which forms an end or termination; specifically, in *Gregorian music*, the tone in each mode with which melodies must end: in authentic modes the lowest tone, and in plagal modes the fourth tone from the bottom. The final corresponds in part to the modern key-note or tonic.

The intervals of each "mode" are derived from a fundamental sound, called its *final*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 169.

finale (fē-nä′le), *n.* [It., < *finale*, a., final, last, < L. *finalis*: see *final*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) The concluding section of a piece in rondo form, or of an act of a dramatic work, like an opera, especially if so managed as to produce an impressive climax. Operatic finales are usually concerted pieces for several soloists and a chorus.

In the *finale* to Mozart's so-called Jupiter Symphony every conceivable contrapuntal resource is employed.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 523.

(*b*) The last piece on a program, as of a concert.—2. The last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition; any concluding act or performance.

It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena, . . . that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle, and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand *finale*.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, v. 2.

finality (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *finalita(t-)s*, the being last, < L. *finalis*, last: see *final*.] 1. The quality or state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completion; conclusion.

Now, fellow-citizens, I view the *finality* of the Compromise as necessary to the peace and preservation of the Union. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 65.

Impatient of *finality*, we make each goal, when reached, a starting-point for further quest.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 26.

It is a grave question whether in one art at least *finality* has not been achieved. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 369.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

But the very best explanation is imperfect if we refuse to restrict ourselves within the limits of scientific *finality*, and demand a cause of the cause, an origin of the origin.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 5.

3. That which is final or last; a final act or result; an absolute conclusion or determination: as, to reach a *finality* in a negotiation; this offer is a *finality*.

finally (fī'nal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fynally*; < *final* + *-ly*2.] 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; at last; lastly: as, he *finally* submitted.

Fynally thei accordeden to Melechnasser, that Guytoga had put in Priaoun at Mountrivalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Finally, brethren, farewell. 2 Cor. xiii. 11.

Lastly and *finally*, mine host of the Garter.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

His [Clive's] first attachments . . . were to Mr. Fox: at a later period he was attracted by the genius . . . of Mr. Pitt: but *finally* he connected himself in the closest manner with George Grenville. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

What godes thai wold gyffe to the gret harmes,
To affirme hit as fast, *fynally* for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11470.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Sir J. Davies.*

finance (fi-nans' or fī'nans), *n.* [< ME. *finaunce*, *fynaunce*, fine, forfeit, ransom (= D. *financie*, *finantie* = G. *finanz* = Dan. Sw. *finans*, usually in pl., finances), < OF. *finance*, pl. *finances*, wealth, substance, revenue, extraordinary levies, F. *finance*, cash, ready money, finance, pl. *finances*, finances, money matters, = Pr. *finansa* = OSp. *finanza* = Pg. *finança* = It. *finanza*, quittance, pl. *finanze*, finance, revenue, < ML. *financia*, a money payment, money, < *finare*, pay a fine or tax (> It. *finare*, end, quit, discharge, = OF. *finer*, pay), < ML. *finis*, a payment in settlement, a fine, tax: see *fine*1, *n.*] 1†. A fine; forfeit; ransom.

I am your presoner thys instance,
In your handes take at thys tournay, lo!
I you here besech to make ordinance,
In such wyse I may be put to *finance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1853.

2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the treasury, or accruing to it; resources of money: as, the *finances* of the government were in a low condition.

All the *finances* or revennes of the imperial crown.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

3. *pl.* The income or resources of an individual. [Colloq.]

These, and a few less defensible fancies,
Brought the Knight to the end of his slender *finances*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 34.

4. The science of monetary business or affairs; the system by which the income of a nation, state, or corporation is raised and administered; pecuniary management in general: as, the study of political economy and *finance*; the system of *finance* pursued by an administration, or a bank, corporation, or other company.

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*. *Junius*, Letters, i.

Of the fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written, Montague and Prior were the only two who were distinguished by an intimate knowledge of trade and *finance*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Minister of finance, in the countries of continental Europe, a cabinet officer who has the general direction of the public finance of the country and the supervision of the budget in the legislative body. Similar functions are exercised in Great Britain nominally by the First Lord of the Treasury, but really by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

finance (fi-nans'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *financed*, ppr. *financing*. [= F. *financer*, advance money; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; manage finances in either a public or a private capacity: often used in a derogatory sense.

Those millions you have heaped together with your *financing* work. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 384.

II. *trans.* To manage financially; be financier for; furnish with finances or money.

Sir Solomon Medina *financed* the commissariat in the duke of Marlborough's campaigns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

How these Western railways, running through a poor country, are to pay the different companies who *finance* them, construct them, stock them, issue first preferences on them, and water their shares, is a branch of business not given to every fellow to understand.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 264.

Indeed, this naturally leads me to say a word or two about the manner in which the institution was *financed*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 23.

financial (fi-nan'shal), *a.* [= D. *financiëel* = G. *finanziell* = Dan. Sw. *finansiel*; as *finance* + *-al*.] Pertaining to finance or to revenue; pertaining or relating to money matters: as, *financial* operations.

Godolphin, . . . whose *financial* skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the *financial* year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was $86,835,900.27. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

financially (fi-nan'shal-i), *adv.* In relation to finances; in respect to funds.

I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, *financially*, commercially, . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered. *Burke*, Scarcity.

financier (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *financeer*; < F. *financier* (Sp. *financiero* = Pg. *financeiro* = It. *finanziere*), a financier, moneyed man, < *finance*, finance: see *finance*.] 1. An officer who is intrusted with the control of financial interests; one who regulates or manages the public revenues.

The most judicious tax which a *financier* could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Ship money.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2. One skilled in financial operations, whether public, corporate, or individual; one who understands money matters.

Sidney, lord, and subsequently earl Godolphin, next to Halifax the most experienced *financier* of the age, was, on the advice of Marlborough, appointed lord treasurer.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 68.

3. In France, formerly, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

financier (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr'), *v.* [Formerly also written *financeer*; < *financier*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; act as a financier; finance; in a derogatory sense, to engage in financial scheming or irregular pecuniary transactions.

II. *trans.* To act as financier for; manage or contrive ways and means for; finance.

financiering (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr'ing), *n.* The management of financial operations.

In 1836 the political circumstances of the country were in general ill calculated to evolve sound or even careful *financiering*. *The American*, VII. 164.

There is no reason to expect a change of policy until the dangers which lie in surplus *financiering* are clearly apprehended. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 79.

finary, *n.* See *finery*2.

finback (fin'bak), *n.* A finner or fin-whale.

finback-calf (fin'bak-käf), *n.* A whalers' name for the sharp-headed finner, *Balænoptera davidsoni*. Also called *young finback*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

finch1 (finch), *n.* [< ME. *finch*, *fynch*, < AS. *finc* = D. *vink* = MLG. *vink*, *vinke* = OHG. *fincho*, MHG. G. *finke*, *fink* = Sw. *fink* = Dan. *finke*, a finch, = W. *pinc*, a chaffinch. From the Celtic form repr. by W. *pinc* are prob. E. dial. and Sc. *pink*, and F. *pinson* = Sp. *pinchon*, *pinzon* = It. *pincione*, in ML. *pincio(n-)*. A third E. form is *spink*, q. v. Similar forms appear in Bret. *pint*, *tint*, Slov. *penika*, Bohem. *penkava*, *penice*, Slovak. *pinka*, *penkava*, Russ. *pienka*, hedge-sparrow, warbler (which see), Esthonian *wink*, etc., finch (the chaffinch being common throughout the whole of Europe), all prob. in imitation of the call-note (which is thought to sound like "fink" or "pink") of the male chaffinch. The word occurs chiefly with a distinctive epithet: see phrase names below, and the compounds *bullfinch*, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*, *greenfinch*, *hawfinch*, *mountain-finch*, etc.] 1. The chaffinch; any bird of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidæ*, of which the species are very numerous; a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, etc. See *Fringillidæ*.

The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1 (song).

They sang, as blythe as *finches* sing,
That flutter loose on golden wing.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. Any small conirostral oscine passerine bird, as of the family *Ploceidæ* or *Tanagridæ*; a weaver-bird or tanager.—3. Loosely, in composition, some other small bird, as the fallow-*finch*.—**Angola finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus angolensis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Bell's finch**, *Amphispiza belli*, of western parts of the United States: named for J. G. *Bell*, a noted taxidermist of New York.—**Black-and-orange finch**, *Melophus melanicterus*, a crested bunting of Asia. *Latham*, 1783.—**Black-faced finch**, a South American crested finch, *Coryphospingus cristatus*.—**Black-throated finch**, *Amphispiza bilineata*, of the western parts of the United States.—**Blanding's finch**, *Pipilo chlorurus*, of the western parts of the United States. Also called *green-tailed sparrow*.—**Bramble-finch**. Same as *brambling*.—**Brisk finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]—**Bud-finch**, the bullfinch. Also *bud-bird*, *bud-picker*.—**Cardinal-finch**. Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Cassin's finch**. (*a*) A kind of purple finch, *Carpodacus cassini*, closely resembling the common species, but larger, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States: named for the famous ornithologist John *Cassin*, of Philadelphia. (*b*) *Peucæa cassini*, a kind of summer finch of southwestern parts of the United States: named for the same.—**Cherry-finch**, the hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*: from its fondness for cherry-pits.—**Chinese finch**, a kind of green finch, *Liguriuus sinica*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Cinereous finch**, the large gray song-sparrow of the Aleutian islands and other parts of Alaska, *Melospiza cinerea*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Citril-finch**. Same as *citril*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Copper finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the chestnut color of the breast. [Devonshire and Cornwall, Eng.]—**Crimson finch**. Same as *purple finch*. *Coues*.—**Crimson-fronted finch**. Same as *house-finch*.—**Crimson-headed finch**, the common purple finch of Europe and Asia, *Carpodacus erythrinus*. *Latham*, 1789.—**Fasciated finch**, the common song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza melodia* or *M. fasciata*: a name given by Latham in 1783.—**Fox-finch**, the fox-sparrow (which see). See also *Passerella*.—**Gold finch**. (*a*) See *goldfinch*. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. [Local, Eng.]—**Grass-finch**, the bay-winged bunting, *Poæcetes gramineus*; the vesper-bird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States.—**Green finch**. (*a*) See *greenfinch*. (*b*) The Texas sparrow, *Embernagra rufovirgata*. See *Embernagra*.—**Harris's finch**, *Zonotrichia querula*, the hooded crown-sparrow, of interior parts of the United States and British America.—**Horse-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]—**House-finch**, the burion or crimson-fronted purple finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*: so called from its domesticity in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.—**Indigo-finch**. Same as *indigo-bird*.—**Lapland finch**, the longspur, *Centrophanes lapponicus*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Lark-finch**, the lark-sparrow, *Chondestes grammica*. See *Chondestes*.—**Lazuli-finch**, a kind of painted finch, *Passerina amœna*. See *lazuli*.—**Lesser pied mountain-finch**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.—**Lincoln's finch**, *Melospiza lincolni*, closely related to the song-sparrow and swamp-sparrow, of plain spotted and streaked coloration with a buff band across the breast, found nearly all over North America: named for one Robert *Lincoln*, sometime a companion of Audubon.—**Linnet-finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*.—**Long-tailed finch**, *Emberizoides macrura*. See *Emberizoides*.—**Maze-finch**, the chaffinch. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Mountain-finch**. (*a*) The brambling. (*b*†) A misnomer of the Canadian sparrow or tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Painted finch**, one of the several species of the genus *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from the brilliant and varied colors. All are American, and some are common birds of the United States, as the three named. See cut under *indigo-bird*.—**Pea-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]—**Pied finch**. (*a*) The chaffinch: so called from its variegated colors. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes niralis*, in the plumage of winter, or of the female and young male.—**Pine-finch**. (*a*) The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The pine-siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus*: so called from its fondness for the seeds of the pine. [U. S.]—**Purple finch**, a crimson finch; any member of the genus *Carpodacus* (which see), especially *C. purpureus*. The name is a misnomer, arising from the faulty coloring of a plate by Mark Catesby, 1731. Also called *purple bullfinch*.—**Red-breasted finch**†, the rose-breasted grosbeak. See *grosbeak*. *Latham*; *Pennant*.—**Red-headed finch**, a redpoll (which see); any species of the genus *Ægiothus*.—**Rose** or **rosy finch**, one of several species of the genus *Leucosticte* (which see), all of which have some of the feathers skirted with rose-red or crimson. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*. Nearly all of them inhabit western parts of North America.—**Rufous-chinned finch**†, the black sparrow of Jamaica, *Loxigilla noctis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Savanna-finch**, an old and disused name of the common yellow-winged sparrow or grasshopper-sparrow of the United States, *Coturniculus passerinus*: so called by Latham, 1783, after the name *savanna-bird* of Sloane, 1725. See cut under *Coturniculus*.—**Seaside finch**, one of the birds of the genus *Ammodromus*; specifically, *A. maritimus*, a common marsh-sparrow of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Serin finch**. See *serin* and *Serinus*.—**Sharp-tailed finch**, a kind of seaside finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, having acuminate tail-feathers.—**Storm-finch**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*: an old local (British) name and book-name.—**Strasburg finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Summer finch**, one of several species of the American genus *Peucæa*, one of which was originally described as *Fringilla æstivalis*. They are common birds of southerly portions of the United States and of Mexico.—**Thistle-finch**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.—**To pull a finch**†, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. Compare *to pluck a pigeon* (under *pigeon*).

Prively *a fynch* eek cowde he *pulle*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 652.

Tree-finch, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Twite-finch**. Same as *twite*.—**White finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the white bands on the wings. Also *whitewing*. [Local, Eng.]—**White-throated finch**, the white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*. See *sparrow*.—**Yellow finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus flaviventris*. Also called *Indian greenfinch*. *Latham*,

1783.—**Yellow-throated finch**, the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *Spiza americana*. *Latham; Pennant.* (See also *beech-finch, buckfinch, canary-finch, hawfinch*, etc.)

finch[2]†, *r.* An obsolete contracted form of *finish*.

fin-chain (fin′chān), *n.* In *whaling*, a heavy chain, about 15 feet long, with a large triangular loose link or ring at one end and a small ring at the other, used for raising the fin and the head of the first blanket-piece from a whale. Some fin-chains have a loose ring shackled to them for the blubber-hook.

finch-backed (finch′bakt), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle: in allusion to the variegated plumage of the finch. [Prov. Eng.]

finched (fincht), *a.* [< *finch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *finch-backed*.

finch-falcon (finch′fâ′kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

finch-tanager (finch′tan′ā-jėr), *n.* One of the conirostral tanagers, such as those of the genus *Habia*.

finckle†, *n.* See *finkle*.

find (find), *v.*; pret. and pp. *found*, ppr. *finding*. [< ME. *finden* (pret. *fand, fond*, pl. *founde, founden*, pp. *founde, founden*), < AS. *findan* (pret. *fand*, pl. *funden*, pp. *funden*) = OS. *findan, fidhan* = OFries. *finda* = D. *vinden* = MLG. *vinden*, LG. *finnen* = OHG. *findan*, MHG. G. *finden* = Icel. *finna* = Sw. *finna* = Dan. *finde* = Goth. *finthan*, find. Connection with L. *petere*, seek after, go to, fall upon, is doubtful: see *compete, petition*. Remotely connected with *feeze*[1] and *fuss*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discover by sight or feeling; come or light upon, either by seeking or unexpectedly; encounter or meet with for the first time.

The first Day next aftre, Men *fynden* in the Askes a Worm. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

Which Seynt Elyne *fond* the Crosse at Jherusalem. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

Phalec and Heber, as they wandred, *fand*
A huge high Pillar, which vpright did stand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Oh that I knew where I might *find* him! that I might come even to his seat! Job xxiii. 3.

2. To discover by methodical means; ascertain or make out by systematic exploration, trial, or study: as, to *find* bottom by sounding; to *find* a bullet in a wound by probing; an effort to *find* the philosopher's stone; to *find* one's way in the dark; to *find* the answer to a problem.

If your leisure suffer it, I pray *find* whether I be in him [Mr. Fowler] still, and conserve me in his love. *Donne*, Letters, viii.

But in short, Mr. Coventry *found* a Customer, and they *found* means to get it [opium] ashore, while the Soldiers of the Fort were at dinner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166.

As I really think continually of such a journey, I name it now and then; though I don't *find* how to accomplish it. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 98.

3†. To discover the use of, or the way to make or use; invent; devise.

He *fond* tentes first, but if men lye. *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 154.

4. To discover or ascertain by experience; learn from observation or sensation: as, the climate was *found* to be unpropitious; to *find* a friend in a supposed enemy.

"I have," quod he, "*founde* yow bothe trew and kynde." *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

Corah and his company . . . will be *found* to be the first assertors of this kind of Liberty that ever were in the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

I *find* a man may have a deal of valour in him, and not know it! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

In Egypt, fish which have not scales are generally *found* to be unwholesome food. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114, note.

We shall leave this abstract question, and look at the world as we *find* it. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

5. To succeed in attaining; gain by effort: as, to *find* leisure for a visit; to *find* safety in flight.

Take god hede to this matere,
And *fynd* to lerne it yff ȝe canne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 52.

I will go sit and weep,
Till I can *find* occasion for revenge.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

6. To come to or into by natural causes or by force of circumstances; arrive at; reach: as, water *finds* its level; the picture *found* its way to the auction-room.

He past the foaming seas,
And *findes* the pleasant porte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 93.

Glorious deeds done to ambitious ends *find* reward answerable, not to their outward seeming, but to their inward ambition. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

None want a place, for all their centre *found*,
Hung to the goddess, and cohered around.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 77.

7. To detect; catch: commonly with *out*. See *to find out*, below.

They flattered me like a dog. . . . When the thunder would not peace at my bidding, there I *found* 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words: they told me I was everything. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

The first time he is *found* in a lye, it should rather to be wondered at, as a monstrous thing in him, than reproved as an ordinary fault. *Locke*, Education, § 131.

8. In *law*, to determine after judicial inquiry: as, the jury *found* him guilty; to *find* a verdict for the plaintiff.

Make her grave straight; the crowner hath sate on her, and *finds* it christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

If we were cited at that tribunal of truth, we should be *found* guilty. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 194.

In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly *find*,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession time out of mind.
Cowper, Report on an Adjudged Case.

9. To supply; provide; furnish: as, to *find* money or provisions for an expedition.

Now lak I good where with I shuld you *fynd*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1013.

Euery crafte havynge the name of pageant shulleu *fynde* oon cresset yerly brennynge, to be born biforn the Baillies of the seid cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

Our wages are sometimes a little in arrear—and not very great either—but fifty pounds a year, and *find* our own bags and bonquets. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

10. To support; maintain; provide for: followed by the direct object of the person (often reflexive), with *in*, formerly also *with*, before the thing provided: as, to receive ten dollars a week and *find* one's self.

By housbondrye of auch as God hire sente,
Sche *fond* hireself and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 9.

A poor layman, having a wife and twenty children, and not able to *find* them, etc. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

He that shall marry thee had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for twopence a week, and *find* himself. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

The state . . . promising for itself that all able-bodied men should be *found in* work. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

11†. To compose; set in order; arrange.

He drew him to the fere,
And took a light, and *fond* his contenaunce,
As for to looke upon an old romaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 980.

12. To reach heme to; take the fancy of; appeal to the taste or liking of. [Colloq.]

A subtlety of perception in appreciating genius, and a generous enthusiasm for what *finds* him, are more characteristic of Lamb's criticism than width. *Athenæum*, No. 3154, p. 427.

Office found, in *law*. See *office*.—**To find bail, to find bones in, to find fault, to find in the heart.** See the nouns.—**To find one's account** in anything, to find it advantageous or profitable. [A Gallicism.]—**To find one's feet** or **legs**, to rise upon one's feet or legs; get or recover the use of them.

Well, sir, we must have you [an alleged cripple] *find your legs*. Sirrah beadle, whip him till he leap over that same stool. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To find one's self. (*a*) To feel; fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; do: as, how do you *find yourself* this morning? [Compare the equivalent German *wie befinden sie sich?*—a common formula.] (*b*) See def. 16.—**To find out**, to discover by search or observation; attain to a knowledge or understanding of; detect; solve; fathom.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Job xi. 7.

And what madness, what wickedness is it then, to pry curiously into those arcana of Providence, which we can never *find out*, and which were hidden from us on purpose that we might not *find* them *out!* *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

I have *found* him *out* a long time since. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He, however, who gains access to cabinets, soon *finds out* by what foolishness the world is governed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 400.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*[1].

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to determine an issue after judicial inquiry; direct judgment on the merits or facts of a case: as, the jury *finds* for the plaintiff.

The case seeming doubtful to the jury, they judged it safest in case of life to *find* as they did. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 306.

find (find), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*] A discovery of something valuable; the thing found: as, a *find* in the gold-fields; *finds* of prehistoric tools. The use of *find* as a noun has become common only since its application in recent times to discoveries of archæological remains.

For the *finds* made in North America another epoch . . . has to be presumed. *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 197.

Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827. *Evans*, Coins of Ancient Britons, p. 78.

The Paris *Figaro* announces a *find* of letters by Beaumarchais. *The American*, VII. 220.

The tombs of Tanagra have yielded by far the richest *finds* of these [terra-cotta] figures, the specimens being very remarkable for their beauty. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 191.

The system of signals (probably by use of the antennæ) by which ants tell each other of a precious *find* is perhaps the most rudimentary type of language. *Science*, VII. 555.

findable (fin′da-bl), *a.* [< *find* + *-able*.] Capable of being found.

Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endevours. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxv.

A man's ideal
Is high in Heaven, and lodged with Plato's God,
Not *findable* here. *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).

finder (fin′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *finder, fynder* (= D. *vinder* = MLG. *vinder* = G. *finder* = Dan. *finder*); < *find* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which finds or discovers. Specifically—(*a*) One who finds or determines after search or inquiry.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*†) An inventor, deviser, or originator.

But Grekes seyn Pictagoras,
That he the firste *fynder* was
Of the arte [of music].
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1168.

(*c*†) A poet.

A poet [Chaucer], . . . the first *finder* of our fair language. *Occleve.*

(*d*) In the customs, a searcher employed to discover goods imported or exported without paying custom. (*e*) A smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

This instrument was mounted on the same set of axes with the twenty-eight inch Cassegrain mirror, as were also a *finder* of five inches aperture, and one of two inches. *Science*, III. 726.

Then by his *finder*, a little telescope set by the side of his large one and embraciug a large field of view in the sky, he points the telescope aright. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 21.

(*f*) An extra lens or other device attached to a photographic camera for the purpose of showing on a small supplementary ground glass, or otherwise, the position of the picture in the field of the sensitized plate: used in cameras for making instantaneous pictures. (*g*) A microscopic slide divided by fine lines into a number of minute squares, used to locate exactly any point of especial interest in the field of the microscope. By noting the square which covers the point in question, the observer is enabled to bring it at once into view.

findfault† (find′fâlt), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*, + obj. *fault*.] A faultfinder.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the mouths of all *find-faults*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

findfaulting† (find′fâl′ting), *a.* [< *findfault;* or rather a transposition of *faultfinding*.] Faultfinding.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and *find-faulting* quarrels. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 347.

finding (fin′ding), *n.* [< ME. *finding* (= OHG. *findunga*, MHG. *vindung*, G. *findung*); verbal n. of *find*, *v.*] **1.** The act of discovering or ascertaining; discovery.

The most constant *finding*, in this analysis, relates to analgesia. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 402.

2. That which is found by observation or search; especially, in *law*, a statement of a conclusion arrived at by the judicial trial of an issue.

Go you the next way with your *findings* [a child]. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

With the physiological machinery I am not concerned, except to say that I should welcome with humble thankfulness any kind of *finding* from a jury of physiologists, if it confined itself to physiology. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 28.

3†. That which is provided for one's support or maintenance; expense.

Thus this aweete clerk his tyme spente,
After his frendes *fyndyng* and his rente.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 34.

Yong gentlemen at their fryndes *fynding* in my lords house for the hoole yere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x.

4. *pl.* The tools, appliances, and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment, particularly those used by shoemakers; hence, in the United States, shoemakers' supplies in general, excepting leather: as, leather and *findings*.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*. See *distributive*.

finding-list (fin′ding-list), *n.* A list or catalogue of the books in a library without any description as to contents, date of publication, size of volume, etc.

finding-store (fin′ding-stōr), *n.* A shop where shoemakers' tools, appliances, etc., are sold: called in England a *grindery warehouse*. [U. S.]

findjan, fingian (fin′jan, fin′jian), *n.* A small, thin porcelain coffee-cup, almost semi-spherical in shape, used in Turkey and Egypt. It is placed in a holder called the *zarf* (which see).

The abbot and I, and another holy father, fraternised, and slapped each other on the back, and had another

glass or two, or rather cup, for coffee-cups of thin, old porcelain, called *fingians*, served us for wine-glasses.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 249.

findon-haddock, *n.* See *finnan-haddock*.

find-spot (find'spot), *n.* The locality of a find; the place where an object has been found: as, the *find-spot* of these coins is unknown. [Recent.]

When Gen. Cunningham was selecting specimens [of sculpture] in the Lahore Museum, to be photographed for the Vienna Exhibition, he complains that he could only ascertain the "*find spot*" of five or six out of the whole number—500 or 600.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 176, note.

findy† (fin'di), *a.* [< ME. *findig, fundi*, heavy, weighty (of speech), < AS. **findig*, heavy ("*findig* corn," heavy corn—Lye, no reference); cf. *ge-findig* (*gefyndig*), capable; Dan. *fyndig*, emphatic, pithy, < *fynd*, emphasis, pith (of speech).] 1. Heavy; full; solid; substantial.

A cold May and a windy
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old proverb.*

2. Weighty; powerful.

Bidde we nu the holi gost that he . . . giue us awo *findige* speche, that the fewe word the we on ure bede seien, be cuthe alle halegen.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

fine[1] (fīn), *n.* [< ME. *fin, fyn*, end, the end of life, a payment in settlement, a fine, < OF. *fin*, F. *fin* = Pr. *fin, fi* = Sp. *fin* = Pg. *fim* = It. *fine*, < L. *finis*, limit, boundary, end, ML. also a payment in supplement, a fine, orig. **fidnis*, lit. a parting (hence edge, limit, end), < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, separate, = E. *bite:* see *bite*, and cf. *fent, fission, fissure*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. (from L. *finis*) *fine*[2], *fine*[3], *finite, finish*, etc.] 1†. End; termination; conclusion.

The begynnyng is wel god, & also the *fyn*.
St. Edmund the Confessor, i. 203 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. [Furnivall).

Thei that hadde ther-of the kepynge seide thei sholde no ferther passe till thei saugh to what *fyn* the bateile sholde drawe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

He may . . . be there by the *fine* of Januarie or before.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 308.

All's well that ends well; still the *fine* 's the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4.

As soon as they begin, they have their *fine*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

Specifically—2†. The end of life; death.

Seynt Thomas of ynde [India] thitherward cam
Also blyue as he myȝt gan,
And wolde haue ben at hure *fyne*
ȝif he myȝt haue come bi tyme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Better I love thi lif than thi deth, and thow art come to thi *fin* that knowest thow well.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

3†. In *old Eng. law*, a judicial proceeding, often fictitious, resorted to merely as a mode of conveyance of land. The persons concerned in the transfer were made parties to a fictitious action, in which the transferrer solemnly acknowledged the land to be the property of the transferee, thus by apparent compromise putting an end to the suit. It was used very commonly as a means of putting an end to an entail.

This fellow might be in 'a time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his *fines*, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Fines were a very ancient class of conveyances by matter of record, consisting of fictitious suits in the Court of Common Pleas, commenced and then compromised by leave of the Court. They were called *fines* because they put an end not only to the pretended suit, but also to all claims not made within a certain time.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 13.

4. In *feudal law:* (*a*) A final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. [Rare.] (*b*) A sum of money paid by custom by a tenant to his lord, nominally as a gratuity, and distinct from rent. This custom belongs solely to feudal tenures and to those modified by the feudal law, as copyholds. Fines were paid usually at a transfer of the tenant's estate by alienation or succession, but sometimes on other occasions, as at the death of the lord.

Be thou the Liege, and I Lord Paramount,
I'll not exact hard *fines* (as men shall woont).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

5. The exaction of a money payment as a punishment for an offense or a dereliction of any kind; a mulct: as, a *fine* for assault; the *fines* prescribed in the constitution of a society.

My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding,
But I'll amerce you with so strong a *fine*
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

There is a difference between amerciaments and *fines:* these [that is, the latter], as they are taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some statute; but amerciaments are arbitrarily imposed by affeerors. *Blount*, Law Dict.

6. The sum of money so exacted.

But that also at length they unwillingly yielded unto: styling him in their submission by the title of "Protector and supreme Head of the English Church," and paying a lusty *fine*. *Strype*, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1532.

7†. An agreement to do something, as in reparation or restitution; composition; atonement; penance.

That es at say, to make the *fin*
For sin and bring thaim of pin
To blis.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 46.

Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act, an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74) which abolished the system of transfer of land by fines and common recoveries, and substituted a simple deed in lieu thereof.—**Chirographer of fines.** See *chirographer*.—**Fine with proclamations**, a fine announced in open court by making proclamation four times in the term at which it was levied and four times in each of three succeeding terms. This practice was introduced to preclude the mischiefs that had resulted from secret fines.—**Foot of a fine**, in *old Eng. law*, the concluding part of the record of a fine in the Common Pleas: so called, it is supposed, not because it was the lower part of the document, but by misinterpretation (as if *pied*, foot) of the Norman French *la pees* (modern French *la paix*)—that is to say, the peace, or final concord or agreement, between the parties.—**In fine.** (*a*†) In the end; at last; finally.

Condemned persons have a pillora-board fastened about their neck, . . . which board neither suffereth them well to eate or sleep, and *in fine* killeth them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

He sent me a challenge, mixt with some few braves, which I restored, and *in fine* we met.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In conclusion; to conclude; to sum up.

His whole demeanor, *in fine*, was truly that of a great king. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Statute of Fines, an English statute of 1540, the effect of which was that a fine levied with proclamations, by a person of full age, would bar an entail.

fine[1] (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen*, pay a fine: see *fine*[1], *n.* The lit. sense (expressed in ME. by *finisshen, finchen:* see *finish*) appears in OF. *finir, finer*, F. *finir*, etc., < L. *finire*, end: see *finish*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bring to an end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 936.

2. To subject to a pecuniary penalty; set a fine upon, as by judgment of a court or by any competent authority; punish by fine: as, jurors are *fined* for non-attendance; absent members are *fined*.

The nobles hath he *fin'd*
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Now they *Fine* men ten times more than they are worth.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 50.

3†. To pay by way of fine or fee.

The Londoners *fined*, in the fifth year of Stephen's reign, a hundred marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 26.

4†. To pledge; pawn.

What means this, herald? know'st thou not
That I have *fin'd* these bones of mine for ransom?
Com'st thou again for ransom? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

5†. To condemn; pronounce judgment against.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? . . .
Mine were the very cipher of a function
To *fine* the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to an end; end; cease.

Hire sorege [sorrows] ne hire pine
Ne miȝte neure *fine*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 262.

Then wold they never *fine*
To don of gentillesse the faire office.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 280.

2. To pay a fine; procure acknowledgment of one's right or claim by pecuniary compensation. [Rare.]

In England women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, *fined* to the crown for leave to marry whom they would, or not to be compelled to marry other. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, II.

fine[2] (fīn), *a.* [< ME. *fin, fyn, fine* = D. *fijn* = MLG. *fīn, phīn* = MHG. *vīn, fīn*, G. *fein* = Icel. *fínn* = Sw. *fin* = Dan. *fin*, < OF. *fin* = Pr. *fin* = Sp. Pg. It. *fino*, fine, minute, exact (ML. *finus*, fine, pure, perfect), prob. (with shifting of accent and contraction) < L. *finītus*, lit. finished (used as an adj. by Cicero, of words, well rounded), pp. of *finire*, limit, bound, define, terminate, finish, < *finis*, a limit, end: see *fine*[1], and cf. *finite, finish*.] 1. In general, finished; consummate; perfect in form or quality; polished, adroit, in manner or action; delicate, slender, minute, thin, rare, in size, proportion, or consistence: opposed to *coarse, gross, crude, rough, unfinished*, etc. [*Fine*, owing to its very general primary sense ('finished'), and to the wide range in literary and colloquial use of its particular applications, has assumed a great variety of shades of meaning. Like *nice*, it is much used colloquially as a mere token of approval, without precise significance. Like that also, especially with reference to persons or their doings, it is often used ironically or derisively in an inverted sense: as, a *fine* gentleman, for an ostentatious pretender; *fine* writing, for a showy and pretentious style; *fine* words, for plausible or deceitful address, as in the homely adage, "*Fine* words butter no parsnips"; that is a *fine* scheme.]

Specifically—2. Excellent or perfect in form, style, or aspect; beautiful; attractive; showy: as, a man of *fine* appearance; a *fine* horse; a *fine* house or landscape; a *fine* display of flags.

Fine pictures suit in frames as *fine*,
Consistencie's a jewell.
Jolly Robyn Roughhead (ballad, 1754).

He seems unconscious that his features are *fine*, that they have a Southern symmetry, clearness, regularity in their chiseling. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

3. Exquisite or elegant in manner, action, appearance, or use; making or constituting an attractive or imposing display; aiming to please; pleasing; gratifying: as, a *fine* lady or gentleman; *fine* feathers make *fine* birds; *fine* clothes or furniture.

He was aware of a brave young man,
As *fine* as *fine* might be.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

I will unto Venice,
To buy apparel 'gainst the wedding day. . . .
I will be sure my Katharine shall be *fine*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

By a *fine* gentleman I mean a man completely qualified as well for the service and good, as for the ornament and delight of society. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

One that thinkes the grauest Cassocke the best Scholler; and the best Clothes the *finest* man.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the *finest* gentleman of the age, . . . the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Woman is *fine* for her own satisfaction alone. No man will admire her the more, no woman will like her the better for it. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

4. Perfect or excellent in kind; suitable or admirable in character or quality; very fit or proper; superior: as, *fine* roads; *fine* weather; *fine* sport; a *fine* entertainment.

I knowe youre hertes *fin* and trewe, and that ye wolde in nothinge a-geln me not erre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

We can show you as *fine* rivers, and as clear from wood or any other incumbrance to hinder an angler, as any you ever saw. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

The walks are shaded with Orange Trees, of a large spreading size, and all of so *fine* a growth both for stem and head, that one cannot imagine anything more perfect in this kind. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 40.

The hermit . . .
Told him that her *fine* care had saved his life.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[Used in Great Britain of any weather not actually stormy.

The following morning was gloomy but *fine*, and after breakfast the vicar and Elsmere started off.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, ix.]

5. Of exquisite quality; refined; choice; elegant; delicate; dainty: as, a *fine* compliment; a *fine* wine; *fine* workmanship; *fine* texture; *fine* manners.

Re-enter Ariel, like a water-nymph.
Pro. *Fine* apparition! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Recommended by the charm
Of *fine* demeanour. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

Plenty of *fine* words had been bestowed, which might or might not have meaning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 47.

But his [Emerson's] special, constitutional word is *fine*, meaning something like dainty, as Shakspeare uses it—"my dainty Ariel," "*fine* Ariel."
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 405.

He gratified them with occasional . . . *fine* writing.
M. Arnold.

6. Attracting pleased or interested attention; admirable; notable; remarkable; striking: often ironical: as, some *fine* day you will discover your mistake.

What did you mean by that same handkerchief you gave me even now? I was a *fine* fool to take it.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him . . . that ever governed frenzy. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

At what a *fine* pass is the Kingdom, that must depend in greatest exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason, be hee wise or foole. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Of course I admit that there is something *fine* in the contempt or indifference he seems to have for anything that may happen to him in this world.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

"You are going to Harborough yourself, I suppose?" asks Peggy. . . . "How can I tell? Do I ever know where I may drift to? I may wake up there some *fine* morning."
R. Broughton, Doctor Cupid, xv.

7. Expert in knowledge or action; accomplished; skilled or skilful; adroit; apt; handy:

as, a *fine* actor or musician; a *fine* scholar or workman.

There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
ffellist in fight, and a *fyn* archer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7715.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a *fine* thief, of the age of two-and-twenty, or thereabout!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Let me tell you, I have, which I will show to you, an artificial minnow, that will catch a trout as well as an artificial fly; and it was made by a handsome woman that had a *fine* hand, and a live minnow lying by her.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 94.

8. Delicate in perception or feeling; nicely discriminating; acutely susceptible to impressions: as, a *fine* wit; a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense of color.

For hadde neuere frek [man] *fyn* wit the faith to dispute
Ne man myghte haue no merit ther-of, myghte hit be proued.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 149.

And fitted fables for your *finer* ears,
Although at first he scarce could hit the bore.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!*
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 217.

A certain *fine* temper of being was now not brought out in full relief. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

You shake your head. A random string
Your *finer* female sense offends.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

9. Minutely precise or exact; subtle: as, a *fine* distinction; a *fine* point in an argument.

We should do the Church of God small benefit by disputing with them [the Church of Rome] according unto the *finest* points of their dark conveyances.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

The detection of impurities in the air is . . . of the utmost importance, and it is only by the *finest* methods that they can be ascertained in small quantities of air.
Angus Smith, quoted in J. Constantine's Pract. [Ventilation, i.

10. Free from foreign matter; without dross or feculence or other impurities; clear; pure; refined: as, *fine* gold; *fine* oil.

The good whyte brede, the good red wyne,
And thereto the *fyne* ale browne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 112).

His feet like unto *fine* brass, as if they burned in a furnace. Rev. i. 15.

Other [gold] less *fine* in carat is more precious.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

They entertained me as well as they could, made cakes which were sour, and brought *fine* oil of olives.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

11. Delicate or choice in material, texture, or style; light, thin, elegant, tasteful, etc., according to the nature of the thing spoken of: as, *fine* silk or wool; *fine* linen or cambric.

It ya Also of tables of *fyne* whith marble stonne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

Pharaoh . . . arrayed him in vestures of *fine* linen.
Gen. xli. 42.

Why, thy verse swells with stuff so *fine* and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

12. Thin in consistence; subtile; rare; tenuous: as, *fine* spirits evaporate rapidly.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater. *Bacon.*

It is the law of fluids that prescribes the shape of the boat, . . . and, in the *finer* fluid above, the form and tackle of the sails. *Emerson*, Art.

With the first appearance of the dawn I had heard the new thrush in the scattered trees near the hut—a strain as *fine* as if blown upon a fairy flute, a suppressed musical whisper from out the tops of the dark spruces.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

13. Consisting of minute particles, grains, drops, flakes, etc.: as, *fine* sand or flour; *fine* rain or snow; *fine* shot.

Make ready quickly three measures of *fine* meal.
Gen. xviii. 6.

The wind blew fiercely over the hills, loaded with particles of snow, as *fine* as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 58.

14. Very small in girth or diameter; slender; attenuated: as, *fine* thread; *fine* wire; a *fine* hair; a *fine* needle.

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity *finer* than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Ere yet mortality's *fine* threads give way.
Cowper, Task, v. 578.

The lawyers of the Duchy of Lancaster . . . complained that as soon as they had split a hair, Lord Holland proceeded to split the filaments into filaments still *finer*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

15. Keen; sharp; easily penetrating: as, the *fine* edge of a razor; a *fine* point, as of a needle or a thorn.

What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath? *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

Which [treasure] he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the *fine* point of seldom pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, lii.

Don't put too *fine* a point to your wit, for fear it should get blunted. *Cervantes*, The Little Gypsy (trans.).

A *fine* entrance is a sharp under-water part of the forebody of a ship. *Hamersly.*

16†. Sheer; mere; pure; absolute: in the old phrase *fine force.*

Longe lasted that strife but lelli too knowe,
By *fin force* of his fight Philip it winoes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 128.

The saisnes were so many and so thikke that of *fin force* thei made hym to remeve fro the brigge in to the playn feelde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

Fine arts. See *art*[2].—**Fine as a fiddle,** very fine; high-strung; handsome. [Colloq.]

The horses are at the livery-stable while we have no pastor. Splendid animals they are, too, *fine as fiddles*, gentle as kittens. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 169.

Fine as fivepence, very smartly or gayly dressed. [Colloq.]

Be not, Jug, as a man would say, *finer than fivepence*, or more proud than a peacock.
Grim the Collier of Croydon, ii.

Fine casting. (*a*) A casting of special excellence, either for its artistic design, or for the soundness and homogeneousness or other characteristic of the material of which it is composed. (*b*) A casting from a mold in the preparation of which special care has been taken. See *figure-casting*.—**Fine stuff,** selected lime slacked in water, evaporated to the proper consistency, and used as a slip-coat to cover the previous coarser coats. Mixed with plaster of Paris, and sometimes with fine sand, it forms a finishing coat.—**To draw it fine.** See *draw*.—**To train fine,** in sporting language, to reduce (the body) to an effective condition by training; figuratively, to discipline thoroughly, as the intellectual powers.

A certain strain and a threat of latent anger in the expression, like that of a man *trained* too *fine* and harassed with perpetual vigilance. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

fine[2] (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen* (= MHG. *fînen* = Icel. *fīna*), refine, purify, < *fin*, *fine*, fine, pure: see *fine*[2], *a.* Cf. *affine*[2] and *refine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fine or pure; purify; clarify; refine: as, to *fine* gold or silver; to *fine* wine.

As gold . . .
Semes *fyned* clene ynoghe til mans sight,
Whar [were] it put in fire to *fyn* mare,
Yhit auld it leve sum dros thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3336.

Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they *fine* it. Job xxviii. 1.

Blow, blow, sweet winds, O blow away
All vapours from the *fined* air.
Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn [(song).

Clarifying the beer by such means as isinglass and gelatine is also called *fining* the beer.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 688.

After being racked and *fined*, the produce of the different vineyards is now ready for mixing together.
De Colange, Dict., I. 137.

2. To make fine or slender; make less coarse: as, to *fine* grass.—**3.** To change by imperceptible degrees; cause to pass by fine gradations to another or more perfect state. [Rare.]

I oftener sate at home
On evenings, watching how they *fined* themselves
With gradual conscience to a perfect night.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fine or pure; become clear, as by depositing sediment: often followed by *down*.

The ale hadn't had time to *fine down*, but it would be as clear as a diamond . . . tomorrow.
T. Hughes, Scouring of the White Horse.

2. To become fine or thin; melt or fade.

The fog *fined* away to the windward.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

The most unwieldy-looking animals often *fine* down into the best shapes.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 204.

fine[2] (fīn), *adv.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*] **1.** Finely; well: as, I wad like *fine* to do it. [Scotch.]—**2.** Delicately; cautiously.

To fish *fine* and far off is the first and principal rule for trout-angling. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 242.

fine[3] (fē'ne), *n.* [It., end, = E. *fine*[1].] In *musical notation*, the word indicating the end of a repeated section, whether da capo or dal segno; also, the end of a composition in several sections.

fine-arch (fīn'ärch), *n.* The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. *E. H. Knight.*

fine-cut (fīn'kut), *a.* Cut into fine pieces or strips: as, *fine-cut* chewing-tobacco.

finedraw (fīn'drâ), *v. t.*; pret. *finedrew*, pp. *finedrawn*, ppr. *finedrawing*. **1.** To sew up, as a rent, by drawing the edges of the fabric together with a fine thread, in such a manner as to restore the pattern if there is any. See *finedrawing*.

It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*, and that without any inconvenient delay.
Marryat, Peter Simple.

2. To draw out to extreme fineness, as wire: commonly in the past participle.

finedrawer (fīn'drâ'ėr), *n.* A person especially employed to do finedrawing, as in the manufacture of tapestry, where many are employed in uniting the separate pieces of which large tapestries are made.

finedrawing (fīn'drâ'ing), *n.* **1.** A method of darning in which the edges of a rent are brought together and the needle is passed through from one to the other at about half the thickness of the stuff in such a manner as to restore the pattern.—**2.** In *cloth-manuf.*, a finishing process in which the cloth is exposed to a strong light, and any minute hole or break is repaired by introducing, with a needle, sound yarns in place of the defective ones.—**3.** In *tapestry-manuf.*, the process of sewing together the different pieces separately manufactured.

fine-drawn (fīn'drân), *p. a.* Drawn out to extreme fineness or tenuity, as wire; hence, figuratively, drawn out with too much subtlety: as, *fine-drawn* conclusions.

fineer[1] (fi-nēr'), *v. i.* [< MD. *fijneren* (= MLG. *fenēren*, *phenēren*), make money, acquire wealth, in form like *fijneren*, refine, purify, but with sense due to *fijnancie*, money, wealth, finance, < F. *finance*, finance: see *finance*.] To get goods on credit by artifice. See the extract.

The second method of running into debt is called *fineering;* which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands.
Goldsmith, Ordinary of Newgate.

fineer[2]† (fi-nēr'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *veneer*.

fine-fingered (fīn'fing'gėrd), *a.* Delicate in workmanship; expert at fine work. *Spenser.*

fineless† (fīn'les), *a.* [< *fine*[1] + *-less*.] Endless; inexhaustible.

Riches, *finelcss*, is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

finely (fīn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *finliche* (= MLG. *finliken* = OHG. *fînlîhho*); < *fine*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a fine manner, in any sense of the word *fine;* admirably; elegantly; showily; delicately; sensitively; adroitly; subtlely; minutely; thinly; lightly: as, a picture *finely* painted; a stuff *finely* wrought; flour *finely* ground; a thought *finely* expressed.

Let mee be proued as Prince in pres where I wend,
And fende mee *finliche* well to fonde my strength.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1201.

Spirits are not *finely* touch'd
But to fine issues. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

It is as *finely* situated as any Rectory can be, for it is about the Midway 'twixt Oxford and London.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

The life of these men is *finely* described in holy writ by "the path of an arrow," which is immediately closed up and lost. *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

fineness (fīn'nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine, in any sense.

He sent, . . .
With some pretext of *fineness* in the meal
To save the offence of charitable flour
From his tall mill. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, the quantity of pure metal in alloys expressed by number of parts in 1,000.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

3†. Finesse; subtlety.

He promised
To use some holy and religious *fineness*,
To this good end. *Massinger*, The Renegade, iv. 1.

This is the artificialest pecce of *fineness* to perswade Men to be Slaves that the wit of Court could have invented.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

He did the devil more service in this *fineness* of undermining than all the open battery of the ten great rams of persecution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

fine-nosed (fīn'nōzd), *a.* Having a keen or delicate sense of smell.

The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. ii. 1.

finer (fī'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *fyner;* < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who refines or purifies; a refiner.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. Prov. xxv. 4.

fine-rolls (fīn'rōlz), *n. pl.* In England, from the reign of John to that of Charles I., ac-

counts of fines paid to the king for licenses to alienate lands, for freedom from knight's service, for pardons, wardships, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

finery[1] (fī'nėr-i), *n.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-ery*, collective suffix.] 1. Fineness; beauty; charm. [Rare.]

Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects. *Watts.*

2. Ornament; decoration, especially gaudy or excessive decoration, as ribbons, trinkets, a stilted or flowery style in writing, etc.

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but she turned with disgust from the *finery* of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Not a dowager brushed us, bedizened with *finery*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

finery[2] (fī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fineries* (-iz). [Also written *finary*; < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-ery*. Cf. *refinery*.] In *metal.*, a hearth on which cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron. Previous to the introduction of the process known as *puddling*, the conversion of cast-iron into wrought-iron was always effected in a finery, and this method is still in use in various regions, especially in Germany. For the best tin-plates, until recently, sheet-iron prepared in the finery was exclusively used.

fine-spoken (fīn'spō″kn), *a.* Using fine phrases; polite in language.

Fine-dressed and *fine-spoken* "chevaliers d'industrie." *Chesterfield.*

fine-spun (fīn'spun), *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtile: as, *fine-spun* theories.

Howe'er disguised th' inflammatory tale,
And covered with a *fine-spun* specious veil.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 328.

They are inexhaustible in conjectures and *fine-spun* conclusions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

The interest of the whole is small, in consequence of the inherent insipidity of such a *fine-spun* discussion. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 385.

finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *finesse* = Sw. *finess*, < F. *finesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *fineza* = It. *finezza*), fineness, delicacy, nicety, keenness, subtlety, < *fin*, fine: see *fine*[2], *a.*] 1. Artifice; delicate stratagem; subtlety of contrivance; also, that quality of mind or character which leads to subtle actions.

Prowde speeches and too much *finesse* and curiositie is not commendable in an Embassadour. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 223.

A masterpiece of diplomatic *finesse* and political invention, electioneering viewed on the most magnificent scale, . . . exhibits a political drama which for the honour and happiness of mankind is of rare and strange occurrence. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 255.

Compared to his brethren in the East, the Persian depicted in books of travel, however distinguished by questionable *finesse* and arrant falsity, has always presented a certain humorous side to European readers. *Athenæum*, No. 3085, p. 777.

2. In *whist*, the play (usually by the third hand, but occasionally by the second) of a card (say C) of the suit led, lower than another (A) in the hand, in the hope that an unplayed card (B) of intermediate value, whose position is still unknown, may be found to lie to the right, so that the trick may be taken by the card C while A is reserved to take B.—3†. Fineness of perception.

But he [Pope] (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 652.

=Syn. 1. *Artifice*, *Manœuver*, etc. (see *artifice*); skill, artfulness, adroitness, craft, subterfuge.

finesse (fi-nes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finessed*, ppr. *finessing*. [< *finesse*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use artifice or fine stratagem.

Though secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick
If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick. *Goldsmith*, Retaliation, l. 106.

2. In *whist-playing*, to attempt to take a trick by finesse.

With minor tenace it is generally proper to *finesse* the second round, as the best card must probably be to your left. *Pole*, Whist, v.

II. *trans.* In *whist-playing*, to practise or perform a finesse with: as, to *finesse* a king, a knave, etc.

fine-still (fīn'stil), *v. t.* To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine-stiller (fīn'stil″ėr), *n.* One who distils spirits from treacle or molasses.

finetop-grass (fīn'top-gras), *n.* The *Agrostis alba* (*A. vulgaris*), a valuable meadow- and pasture-grass. Also known as *redtop*, *herdsgrass*, etc.

fineŵ† (fin'ū), *n.* [< *finew-ed*, q. v.] Moldiness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

finewed† (fin'ūd), *a.* [Also written *fenowed*, also *vinewed*, *vinnewed* (E. dial., etc.); < ME. (not found), < AS. *gefinegod*, moldy, musty, pp. of *fynegian*, become moldy or musty (of bread), < *fynig* (pl. *finic*), moldy or musty (of bread), = OD. *vinnigh*, moldy, musty, rotteu, rank; perhaps related to *fūl*, E. *foul*[1], and to L. *putidus*, rotten. The resemblance to AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, E. *fenny*, marshy, muddy, dirty, is not phonetically close, and is accidental.] Moldy; musty; decayed.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowed* festival are yet secretly laid up in corners. *J. Favour*, Antiquities. Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 334.

A souldier's hands must oft be dled with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 417.

finewedness† (fin'ūd-nes), *n.* [Also *vinewedness*, *vinnewedness*.] The state or quality of being finewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness.

finfeet, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*.

fin-fish (fin'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ*; a fin-pike.

fin-fold (fin'fōld), *n.* In *ichth.*, a fold of the skin of the embryo fish in which fin-rays are developed.

finfoot (fin'fůt), *n.* 1. Pl. *finfoots* or *finfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). A name of the pinnatiped or lobe-footed birds of Africa and South America, of the family *Heliornithidæ*, related to the rails and coots; a bird of the genus *Heliornis* or *Podoa*; one of the sun-birds, as *Heliornis surinamensis* or *H. senegalensis*.—2. Pl. *finfeet*. A swimming-foot; a pleiopod, as of a crustacean.

Which appendages [abdominal legs of stomatopods] . . . are used in swimming, or are *fin-feet*. *G. Cuvier*, Règne Animal (tr. 1849), p. 423.

fin-footed (fin'fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane; web-footed; palmiped.—2. In *ornith.*, pinnatiped; having pinnate feet, the toes being separately furnished with flaps, as in the grebes, coots, phalaropes, finfoots, etc.—3. In *Mollusca*, pteropod. Also *fin-toed*.

Fin-footed (Coot).

finfoots, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*, 1.

finga (fing'gą), *n.* The East Indian king-crow or drongo-shrike, *Dicrurus macrocercus*.

fingent (fin'jent), *a.* [< L. *fingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fingere*, form. See *feign*.] Making; forming; fashioning. [Rare.]

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 2.

finger (fing'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *finger*, < AS. *finger* = OS. *fingar* = OFries. *finger* = D. *vinger* = MLG. *vinger*, LG. *finger* = OHG. *fingar*, MHG. G. *finger* = Icel. *fingr* = Sw. Dan. *finger* = Goth. *figgrs*, finger. The asserted connection with *fang* is doubtful: see *fang*. Cf. *toe* and *dactyl*.] 1. A digit of the fore limb; any one of the terminal or distal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, any digit of the hand except the innermost or thumb. In this restricted sense the fingers are commonly numbered from the forefinger as first to the little finger as fourth, but sometimes the thumb is counted as first.

Put not thy *fyngerys* on thy dysche,
Nothyr in flesche, nothir in fysche. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The *Finger* on which this Ring [the wedding-ring] is to be worn is the fourth *Finger* of the left hand, next unto the little *finger*; because, by the received Opinion of the Learned and Experienced in Ripping up and Anatomizing Men's Bodies, there is a Vein of Blood which passeth from that fourth *Finger* unto the Heart called Vena amoris, Love's Vein. *H. Swinburne*, quoted in Amer. Anthropology, I. 73.

Then he put it [a crown] by again; but to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his *fingers* off it. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude;
And, with forced *fingers* rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 4.

A smaller piece amidst the precious store,
Pinch'd close between his *finger* and his thumb. *Cowper*, Charity, l. 477.

2. Something like or likened to a finger, as a ray of a starfish; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

Fancy, like the *finger* of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 118.

Autumn laying here and there
A fiery *finger* on the leaves. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcix.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, one of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other. (*b*) In *mach.*, any small wood or metal projection on a machine, for parting materials or arresting motion, as the tooth of a rake, the gripper in printing-presses, or the wires of a stop-motion: as, the *fingers* of a harvester, in and between which the knives play.

In Webster's loom (1872) a temporary race is formed by means of "*fingers*," inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 214.

Passing through pointed sheaths now called *fingers*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 18.

3. (*a*) A measure of length, a finger-breadth, commonly a natural finger-breadth. A finger of liquor is a quantity in a tumbler one natural finger-breadth deep. The shot in a gun was similarly measured upon the ramrod, and still is where muzzle-loaders are used. See *finger-breadth*.

Yet he fayled of the garlonde,
Thre *fyngers* and mare. *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Their armes are clubbes or woodden swords, fiue or sixe foote long, and a foote broad, a *finger* thicke, and very sharpe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

4 *fingers* make 1 hand breadth. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

Upon entering the door [of the magazine], one of the guns, which had a spring to it, and was charged eight *fingers* deep with swan-shot, went off. *Wirt*, Patrick Henry, p. 168.

A *finger*, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot, and is divided into three straws or into four grains. *Hall*, Mexican Law, p. 79.

3 jows make 1 unglee or *finger*, ¾ inch. *Woolhouse*, Measures of Bengal.

(*b*) A finger's length, commonly that of the middle finger.—4. In *music*, execution, especially on a keyed instrument; method of fingering: as, she has a good *finger*.

Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody. . . . "What a *finger!*" cried Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxv.

A finger in the pie, a share in the doing of anything; frequently, officious intermeddling or interference.

The devil speed him! no man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious *finger*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Annular finger, **auricular finger**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Finger of God**, power or work of God.

The magicians said unto Pharaoh, This is the *finger of God*. Ex. viii. 19.

His fingers are all thumbs, said of one whose fingers are awkward or stiff.—**Mechanical finger**, in *microscopy*, a device consisting of a wire, hair, or bristle fixed on a forceps, and used in separating some minute object for examination from a mass of material on a slide.—**To burn one's fingers.** See *burn*[1].—**To have a finger in**, to be concerned in.—**To have at one's fingers' ends.** See *end*.—**To live by one's fingers' ends**, to live by mechanical skill or handiwork.

How many goodly cities could I reckon up that thrive wholly by trade, where thousands of inhabitants *live* singular well *by their fingers' ends*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 55.

finger (fing'gėr), *v.* [= D. *vingeren* = MLG. *vingerēren* = G. *fingern* = Dan. *fingerere*, *fingre* = Sw. *fingra*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To touch with the fingers; handle: as, to *finger* money.

Peace, childish Cupid, peace: thy *finger'd* eye
But cries for what, in time, will make thee cry. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 8, Epig.

They began to *finger* the Indian Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

2. To toy or meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them, to anger me. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

Moore lingered yet two minutes; he bent over Caroline's desk, and glanced at her grammar, he *fingered* her pen, he lifted her bouquet and played with it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, v.

There is a sense in which to be always *fingering* one's motives is a sign rather of an unwholesome preoccupation with self than of the eagerness in disinterested service which helps forward mankind. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 297.

3. To touch or take thievishly; pilfer; filch; secure by manipulation with the fingers.

The king was slily *finger'd* from the deck. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

4. In *music*: (*a*) To play, as an instrument requiring the use of individual fingers.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings,
Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful music,
Would draw heav'n down, and all the gods to hearken. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

(*b*) To play, as a particular passage involving a choice among different possible modes of execution. (*c*) To indicate upon a piece of music, by means of figures, the mode of execution with the fingers to be used.—5. To do or perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, etc.

II. *intrans.* To touch something with the fingers, as a musical instrument in playing it.

> Back . . . did Pelleas in an utter shame
> Creep with his shadow thro' the court again,
> *Fingering* at his sword-handle.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

finger-alphabet (fing'gėr-al″fą-bet), *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers, signifying the common alphabet, used by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*.

finger-and-toe (fing'gėr-and-tō'), *n.* The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See *dactylorhiza*.

finger-bar (fing'gėr-bär), *n.* The bar of a reaper or mower supporting the fingers and the reciprocating knives.

finger-board (fing'gėr-bōrd), *n.* 1. In the violin, guitar, and similar instruments, the thin, usually rounded, strip of wood on the neck, above which the strings are stretched, and against which, in stopping, they are pressed by the player's fingers. See cut under *violin*.—2. In the pianoforte and organ, the keyboard.

finger-bowl (fing'gėr-bōl), *n.* A bowl or glass for holding the water used to cleanse the fingers at table. Also *finger-glass*.

fingerbreadth (fing'gėr-bredth), *n.* The breadth of a finger; specifically, a long measure, the fourth part of a palm. The old English "fingerbreadth by assize" was $\frac{7}{8}$ foot. The word is often used to translate names of foreign units derived from the natural fingerbreadth.

> 4 barlycornes in bredth make 1 *fingerbreadth*.
> *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).
>
> 24 *fingerbreadths* = 1 foot.
> *Tate*, Modern Cambist (17th ed., Persia), p. 136.

Natural fingerbreadth, the breadth of a person's finger, used as a unit of length.

finger-brush (fing'gėr-brush), *n.* A brush used in sizing book-covers of leather or cloth after blanking or tooling, and preparatory to gilding.

finger-coral (fing'gėr-kor″al), *n.* A millepore coral, *Millepora alcicornis*. It is used for ornament.

finger-counting (fing'gėr-koun″ting), *n.* Counting upon the fingers.

> They may have adopted the reverse order, from thumb to little finger, as many savages do, and as in fact the Greeks and Romans did with that later and more complicated system of *fingercounting* which we find in use in the first century of our era. *Gow*, Greek Mathematics, § 8.

finger-cymbals (fing'gėr-sim″bą̈lz), *n. pl.* Castanets.

fingered (fing'gėrd), *a.* 1. Having fingers: commonly in composition with a qualifying term: as, five-*fingered*.

> *Fingered* and thumbed. *Skelton*, Poems, p. 124.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *digitate*.—3. In *music:* (*a*) Played by the individual fingers, as a stringed, keyed, or holed instrument. (*b*) Produced by the use of the fingers or by the choice of a particular fingering, as a tone or a passage. (*c*) Having the intended fingering marked: as, a piece *fingered* throughout.

fingerer (fing'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who fingers; one who handles that to which he has no right; a pilferer. *Webster*.

finger-fern (fing'gėr-fėrn), *n.* A name applied to *Asplenium Ceterach*, and to a variety of *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

finger-flower (fing'gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

finger-glass (fing'gėr-glȧs), *n.* Same as *finger-bowl*.

> After dinner, when she rose from table, her own servant presented her with a *finger-glass* and water, which nobody else had. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 1, 1830.

finger-grass (fing'gėr-grȧs), *n.* The common crab-grass, *Panicum sanguinale*.

finger-grip (fing'gėr-grip), *n.* An implement for regaining a rod or tool which has been dropped or broken in a bored shaft.

finger-guard (fing'gėr-gärd), *n.* That part of a sword-guard which is extended parallel or nearly parallel to the grip, and protects the fingers. The final and elaborated form of this is called the *knuckle-bow*. See cut under *hilt*.

finger-hole (fing'gėr-hōl), *n.* In musical instruments, as flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc., a hole in the side of the tube so placed that it may be closed by a finger of the player, that the tone produced may be modified in pitch. On elaborate instruments the holes are often so numerous and so widely dispersed that they can be closed only by an intricate mechanism of levers.

fingering (fing'gėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *fingering, fynguryng;* verbal n. of *finger, v.*] 1. The act of touching lightly or handling.

> These *fingerings* and suckings of every thing it [the infant] can lay hold of, these open-mouthed listenings to every sound, are the first steps in the series which ends in the discovery of unseen planets.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 129.

2†. Beckoning with the finger.—3. In *music:* (*a*) The method of using the fingers upon a fingered instrument, especially so as to produce given effects in the best way. The fingering of the pianoforte has developed gradually, the thumb and the little finger being but slightly used until the middle of the eighteenth century.

> In *fing'ring* some [bards] unskill'd, but only us'd to sing
> Unto the other's harp. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 174.

(*b*) An indication by figures, upon a piece of music, of the fingers to be used in its performance. For the pianoforte two systems of fingering are in use: the German or European, which marks the thumb 1, and the fingers 2, 3, 4, and 5 in order; and the American, which marks the thumb x, and the fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in order.

4. Delicate work done with the fingers.

> Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine
> With this so curious network might compare.
> *Spenser*.
>
> A shady, fresh, and ripply cove,
> Where nested was an arbor, overwove
> By many a summer's silent *fingering*.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

5. A thick, loose woolen yarn used for knitting stockings, etc. [Great Britain.]

finger-key (fing'gėr-kē), *n.* A key for opening and closing electric circuits, operated by the fingers; the ordinary transmitter of the Morse telegraph system.

fingerling (fing'gėr-ling), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fingerling, fyngyrlynge* (= D. *vingerling* = MLG. *vingerlink* = G. *fingerling*, a finger-stall, MHG. *vingerlinc*, a ring); < *finger* + dim. *-ling*[1].] 1†. A finger of a glove.

> *Fyngerlynge* of a glove, digitabulum.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 161.

2. Some small thing no bigger than a finger; specifically, a very small salmon or a small trout.

> When the salmon is just hatched, he is known as fry, or *fingerling*. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 740.

finger-mark (fing'gėr-märk), *n.* A mark, especially a soil or stain, made by a finger.

> The application of a *finger-mark*, either as an autograph in lamp-black on ordinary paper, in wax, or on prepared paper, which would instantly print the most delicate rugæ of the damp finger impressed on it, ought immediately to take the place of the present clumsy cross — which, in spite of school boards, will for a long time yet continue to figure in various documents.
> *St. James's Budget*, Dec. 24, 1880, p. 7.

finger-mirror (fing'gėr-mir″ọr), *n.* A dental hand-mirror supported by a clasp into which, when it is used, a finger may be inserted.

finger-nut (fing'gėr-nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut having wings which can be grasped by the fingers.

finger-plate (fing'gėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is, to prevent soiling by the hand.

finger-point (fing'gėr-point), *n.* 1. The point or end of the finger.—2. That at which the finger is pointed. [Rare.]

> He seeks to be what he ought; and is not content to dream on through life, the shadow of greatness, or the *finger-point* of scorn. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 602.

finger-post (fing'gėr-pōst), *n.* A post with projecting arm or arms for pointers, often terminating in the form of fingers, set up for the direction of travelers, generally where roads cross or divide.

> He threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post*, magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.
>
> The last cartoon of the year represents Louis Napoleon recklessly galloping a blind horse towards the edge of a precipice, which a *finger-post* indicates as the road "to glory." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 63.

finger-puff (fing'gėr-puf), *n.* In *hair-dressing*, a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger.

finger-reading (fing'gėr-rē″ding), *n.* A system of reading for the blind in which the fingers are passed over letters raised sufficiently from the paper to be distinguished.

finger-shell (fing'gėr-shel), *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *E. D.*

finger-shield (fing'gėr-shēld), *n.* A shield for a finger, used in sewing to protect the first finger of the left hand from the needle, or the little finger of the right hand from cutting by the thread.

finger-sponge (fing'gėr-spunj), *n.* One of various slender, branching sponges, of unmerchantable quality, found in Florida; a glove-sponge.

finger-stall (fing'gėr-stȧl), *n.* A cover or cot worn on a finger to protect it, as when injured, or in dissecting, etc.

finger-steel (fing'gėr-stēl), *n.* A small whetting instrument, shaped like an awl or a skewer, used by curriers to sharpen their knives.

finger-tip (fing'gėr-tip), *n.* The end or tip of a finger.

> The *finger-tips*, especially of the right hand, have an office similar to that performed by the yellow-spot of the retina; they are the centre or hearth of clear perceptions of touch. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 417.

To have at one's finger-tips, to be practically familiar with.

fingian, *n.* See *findjan*.

fingle-fanglet (fing'gl-fang'gl), *n.* [A var. redupl. of *fangle*.] A trifle. [Colloq.]

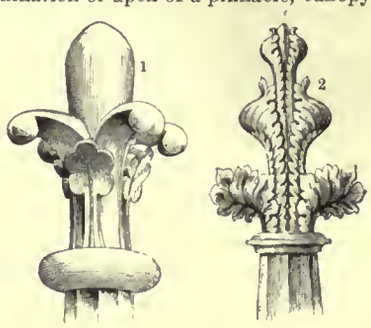
> And, though we're all as near of kindred
> As th' outward man is to the inward,
> We agree in nothing, but to wrangle
> About the slightest *fingle-fangle*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 454.

fingram (fing'gram), *n.* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel. [Scotch.]

> There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.
> *Colvil*, Mock Poem, ii. 9.

fingrigo (fing-grig'ō), *n.* [The Jamaica name.] In Jamaica, the *Pisonia aculeata*, a spiny, shrubby climber.

finial (fin'i-ąl), *n.* [< ML. **finialis*, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*[1] and *-al*.] 1. In *arch.*, the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, consisting usually of a knob or composition of foliage. By older writers the word is used to denote not only the termination, but the whole pyramidal mass.



1. Finial, A. D. 1230, Cathedral of Amiens, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") 2. Finial, 15th century.

> From this faire Palace then he takes his Front,
> From that his *Finials*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.
>
> The white *finials* of Milan Cathedral shining somewhere in the distance. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *decorative art*, by extension from architecture, the ornamental termination, usually a knob, cluster of leaves, or the like, of any upward-pointing part.

> He groped as blind, and seem'd
> Always about to fall, grasping the pews
> And oaken *finials* till he touch'd the door.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

finic (fin'ik), *a.* Same as *finical*. [Rare.]

> Does he think to be courted for acting the *finick* and conceited? *Collier*.

finical (fin'i-kąl), *a.* [A var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-al*.] Affecting great nicety or extreme elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious: same as *finikin*.

> A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd, action-taking, whoreson, glass-gazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue; one-trunk-inheriting slave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.
>
> You are too *finical* for me; speak plain, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 4.
>
> The king also reprobated the *finical* embarrassments of the new fashions, and seldom wore new clothes.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 573.

=**Syn.** *Finical, Spruce, Foppish.* *Finical* applies to an overwrought delicacy of taste in manners, dress, and speech; *spruce*, to appearance, especially dress, a *spruce* person being too conspicuously trim for elegance or dignity; *foppish*, to absorption in the vanities of dress. All these words are applied especially to men. See *coxcomb*.

> Be not too *finical;* but yet be clean;
> And wear well-fashion'd clothes, like other men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 578.
>
> Gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
> The tassel'd cap and the *spruce* band a jest,
> A mock'ry of the world! *Cowper*, Task, ii. 749.
>
> *Foppish* airs
> And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down
> The pulpit to the level of the stage.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 562.

finicality (fin-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *finical* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being finical; finicalness.—2. Something of a finical nature: as, that is a mere *finicality*. *Prescott*.

finically (fin'i-kal-i), *adr.* In a finical manner; with extreme or affected nicety. *Bailey*, 1727.

finicalness (fin'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress, manners, or style; foppishness; fastidiousness.

Nor had Gribelin any thing of greatness in his manner or capacity. His works have no more merit than *finicalness*, and that not in perfection, can give them.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 244.

finicking (fiu'i-king), *n.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a verbal n. in *-ing*[1].] Fussiness; fastidious ways.

The verse laughs at such *finnicking*, and asserts its true division. *E. Wadham*, Eng. Versification, p. 147.

Not in stuck-up bowing and scraping, *finnicking*, polite quadrillism, but in good active dances, that make every limb feel pleasant fatigue.
B. W. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 85.

finicking (fin'i-king), *a.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a ppr. in *-ing*[2].] Same as *finikin*.

To shew off his possessions, . . . with an intended superiority in his rude manliness to anything so *finicking*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 55.

finicky (fin'i-ki), *a.* [Var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-y*[1].] Same as *finikin*. [Colloq.]

finientt, *n.* [< L. *finien(t-)s*, ppr. of *finire*, end: see *finish*.] In *astrol.*, the horizon; the finitor.

finific (fi-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *finis*, end (see *fine*[1]), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Rendering limited or finite. [Rare.]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

finified (fin'i-fīd), *p. a.* Made fine; fine in dress or affectedly nice in manner; dandyish; finical: as, how *finified* you are! he has become very *finified*. [Colloq., U. S.]

finify (fin'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-i-fy*, make.] To make fine; adorn. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

As nimble a fine fellow of his feet as his hands: for there is a noble corn-cutter, his companion, hath . . . pared and *finified* them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye. *Man in the Moon*, 1609.

finikin (fin'i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *finnikin* and, with accom. terminations, *finicking*, *finicky*, *finical;* orig. a dial. word, of D. origin; cf. MD. *fijnkens*, adv., precisely, exactly, neatly, < *fijn*, fine, precise, exact, + dim. *-ken*, E. -kin.] **I.** *a.* 1. Daintily fine; dainty.

With that came in a wealthy knight,
Which was both grave and old,
And after him a *finikin* lass,
Did shine like the glistering gold.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. Pettily particular; precise in trifles; idly busy; especially, particular about dress.

The bearded creatures are quite as *finikin* over their toilets as any coquette in the world. *Thackeray.*

The most *finnikin* of us must needs begrime himself in getting forward ever so little a distance.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 33.

II. *n.* A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fining (fī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fine*[2], *v.*] 1. (*a*) The process of refining or purifying. (*b*) The process of clarifying wine or other liquor by hastening the deposition of floating solid matters.

Both white of egg and gelatine . . . are freely used for *fining*, and . . . wines that have been freely subjected to such *fining* keep better and become dryer with age.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 672.

2. The process of becoming clear: said especially of wine and other liquors.—3. The material or mixture introduced into liquor to clarify it, as whites of eggs or alum. It is customary to mix the fining with a little of the liquor and beat them thoroughly together; the mixture is then poured into the cask and the liquor is stirred.

fining-forge (fī'ning-fōrj), *n.* A finery or reheating furnace.

fining-pot (fī'ning-pot), *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

The *fining pot* is for silver, and the furnace for gold.
Prov. xvii. 3.

fining-roller (fī'ning-rō″lėr), *n.* In a papermaking machine, a cylindrical sieve of wire cloth by which the coarse fibers and knots are retained while the finely ground stuff is permitted to pass through.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* [L., the end, limit: see *fine*[1], *finish*.] The end; conclusion: a word occasionally, and in former times commonly, placed at the end of a book.

finish (fin'ish), *v.* [< ME. *finischen*, *finisshen*, also in contr. form *finchen* (like *punchen*, contr. of *punisshen:* see *punch*[2] = *punish*), < OF. *finiss-*, stem of certain parts of *finir*, F. *finir* = Pr. *fenir* = OSp. *finir* = It. *finire*, < L. *finire*, end, finish, complete, < *finis*, limit, end: see *fine*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring to an end; arrive at the end of; complete by passing throughout the length or extent of: as, to *finish* a journey or an undertaking; to *finish* the day; to *finish* one's life.

Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might *finish* my course with joy. Acts xx. 24.

So when four years were wholly *finished*,
She threw her royal robes away.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To bring to completion; complete by making or doing the last or final part of: as, to *finish* the reading of a book; to *finish* a task assigned; to *finish* a house.

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be *finished* by such a she.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Better to *finish* one small enterprise than to leave many large ones half done. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 349.

3. To put an end to; terminate the existence, opposition, etc., of; destroy: as, to *finish* an enemy by an overwhelming defeat; the last blow *finished* him. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins. Dan. ix. 24.

4. To complete and perfect in detail; elaborate carefully; put the final touches on, especially with reference to smoothing and polishing.

Age sets its house in order, and *finishes* its works, which to every artist is a supreme pleasure. *Emerson*, Old Age.

I call'd him Crichton, for he seem'd
All-perfect, *finish'd* to the finger-nail.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

To put the finishing hand to. See *hand.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, perform, achieve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To arrive at the end; stop.

They sey thei shull neuer *fenisshe* till thei have a-vengid the deth of Aungis. And thei have assembled a grete power, and wele to conquere this londe be force.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

2. To come to an end; terminate; expire.

These her women, . . . who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she *finish'd*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Exeter doth wish
His days may *finish* ere that hapless time.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

finish (fin'ish), *n.* [< *finish*, *v.*] 1. The end or last part of any movement or progress; especially, the end of a race or competitive contest of any kind.

I have followed him through his typical Swedish elk-hunt, and am loth to leave him before he has achieved some sort of success to console him for his disastrous *finish*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 96.

2. The last work performed upon any object, whereby it is completed or perfected.—3. Careful elaboration or its result; polish: as, the *finish* of a work of art, a poem, or a piece of cloth; to put a fine *finish* on anything, or to give it an exquisite *finish; finish* in deportment.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, *finish* would be loss of time. *J. Caird.*

4. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall: commonly called *hard-finish.*—**Blind finish,** in *bookbinding*, a style of ornamenting book-covers by means of heated stamps, without ink or gold.—**Curled finish,** in *metal-work*, an ornamental finish giving a curled appearance to the surface. It is produced by the manipulation of a small strip of oilstone or Ayr stone.

finished (fin'isht), *p. a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect: as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

A *finished* gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great characters in life. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished*. . . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well *finished* if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. ix. § 3.

Finished drawing. See *drawing.*—**Finished-spirit condenser,** that part of a still in which the work of condensation is completed, and from which the hot spirits pass to the refrigerator to be cooled.

finisher (fin'ish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which finishes, completes, or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. Heb. xii. 2.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*
Oft does them by the weakest minister.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, a workman who takes the incomplete book as left by the forwarder and finishes the work with gilding and decoration by various methods. (*b*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, a workman who perfects the face of plates by cutting out superfluous metal, rectifying faults, and correcting errors, for which purpose he cuts out the letters or words to be changed and solders in separate types or cast pieces. (*c*) In *paper-making*, the second rag-pulping machine or half-stuff engine. (*d*) In the *manufacture of fabrics*, the final carder, or the one that delivers the sliver. See *carding-machine.* (*e*) In *pianoforte-making*, the workman who puts the action together and fastens it into the case.

2. One who or that which puts an end to something; in colloquial use, that which settles or puts the finishing touch to something.

"You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both." "This was a *finisher*," said Lackington.
T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, II. vi.

finishing-drill (fin'ish-ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

finishing-press (fin'ish-ing-pres), *n.* A press used in finishing; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a simple form of press, usually made of two broad blocks of wood, connected by strong screws of wood, which are intended to hold a book firmly during the process of finishing.

finishing-tool (fin'ish-ing-tōl), *n.* In *lathe-work*, a turning-tool with a cutting edge ground to a large angle. Such tools remove a very thin chip, and are often used simply as scrapers.

finishmentt, *n.* [ME. *fynyshment*, *fynisment*, < OF. *finessement*, *fenisscment;* as *finish* + *-ment.*] Finishing; end; death.

Merlyn be-gan to telle the lovynge of Ihesu Criste, and of Iesep Abaramathie, like as they hadden ben of the slayn; and of Pieron, and of othir felowes like as they weren departed, and the *fynyshment* of Ioseph and of alle other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

finish-turn (fin'ish-tėrn), *v. t.* To subject to a final operation of turning; finish by the action of an accurate lathe.

They were then *finish-turned* on the parts fitting into the crank-webs. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8889.

finitt, *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end: see *finite.*] A limit. *Nares.*

And soe wee early ended our fifth weekes travell, with the *finit* of that sheere, at the noble city of Bristow.
MS. Lansdowne, 213.

finite (fī'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fini* = Sp. Pg. It. *finito*, < L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end, complete, finish: see *finish.* Cf. *fine*[2], *a.*, ult. a doublet of *finitc.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not too great nor too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement, whether measurable by us or not; not infinite nor infinitesimal. All objects of ordinary experience are finite; God, eternity, immensity, and the like are not finite. Etymologically, *finite* means having an end or terminal; but this signification is not coextensive with the English use of the term. Thus, the circumference of a circle has no ends, yet is finite; while past time has an end, yet is not finite. So, if a finite arc be cut out of a parabola, what remains has two ends, yet is not finite.

The obvious portions of extension that affect our senses carry with them into the mind the idea of *finite;* and the ordinary periods of succession whereby we measure time and duration, as hours, days, and years, are bounded lengths. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 2.

The following are the special significations of the word: (*a*) As applied to a class or integer number, capable of being completely counted: this is the fundamental meaning. This distinction between a finite and an infinite class is very important, because there is a peculiar mode of reasoning, called by logicians reasoning by transposed quantity, which is applicable to finite classes alone. The following syllogism is an example: "Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but no Hottentot is killed by more than one Hottentot; hence, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot." If by the Hottentots is here meant a class of which a complete census might be taken, this conclusion must be true, provided the premises are true. But if the generations of Hottentots are everlasting, each Hottentot might kill one of his children, and yet some Hottentots might die natural deaths. Reasoning by transposed quantity is indispensable in the higher arithmetic and algebra; and consequently in these branches of mathematics the distinction between finite and infinite classes is very important. (*b*) As applied to continuous quantity, smaller than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied into the unit of measurement, and larger than a suitably chosen finite number divided by the unit of measurement.

On account of the *finite* speed of light, each star appears to describe in space a circle of fixed magnitude, in a plane parallel to that of the ecliptic. *Tait*, Light, § 66.

(*c*) In *gram.*, limited by person; personal; strictly verbal; not infinitival nor participial.

2. Subject to limitations or conditions, such as those of space, time, circumstances, and the laws of nature: as, a *finite* being; *finite* existence or duration.

Only I discern
Infinite passion and the pain
Of *finite* hearts that yearn.
Browning, Two in the Campagna.

3. Of or pertaining or relating to finite beings: as, *finite* passions or interests.—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus.*—**Finite canon,** in *music*, a canon whose theme comes to a definite end, instead of perpetually returning into itself. See *canon*[1].—**Finite existence,** the mode of existence of everything except God; existence in the ordinary sense, not transcending our power to imagine it; contingent existence.—**Finite term.** (*a*) In *logic*, a noun or verb not contain-

ing a negative particle, as *man*, opposed to *not-man*; also, a proposition containing only finite terms. (*b*) In *math.*, an integral is said to be expressed in *finite terms* when it is expressed without resort to an infinite series, although it may be expressed by means of exponential, elliptic, or Abelian functions which are synonymous with infinite series; but frequently expressions involving higher kinds of functions than the exponential and trigonometric are excluded.

II. *n.* That which is finite; finite things collectively: used only with the definite article.

When one talks of the infinite in terms borrowed from *the finite* . . . his words are not symbols.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

finite (fī′nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *finited*, ppr. *finiting*. [< *finite*, *a.*] To limit; fix the limits of. [Rare.]

What gives me identity: i. e., what forever fixes or *finites* me to my own consciousness, and to others' regard.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 85.

finitelesst (fī′nīt-les), *a.* [< *finite* + *-less*.] Unlimited; infinite.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

finitely (fī′nīt-li), *adv.* In a finite manner or degree; within limits; to a certain degree only.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

finiteness (fī′nīt-nes), *n.* The mode or quality of being finite, in any sense; a finite state or condition; limited quality or character as regards extent, duration, power, etc.: as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers; the *finiteness* of a number.

The universe, though dependent on the Infinite, is made up of individual limited atoms, and any amount of *finiteness* added together or multiplied cannot reach infinity.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 696.

Once alienated from God and plunged into *finiteness* and sensuousness, men deified the powers of nature, or mortal men, or even carnal lusts, as in Aphrodite.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 11.

finitort (fin′i-tor), *n.* [< L. *finitor*, one who determines boundaries, a surveyor, also (sc. *circulus*) the horizon, < *finire*, end, limit, bound: see *finish*, *fine*[1].] In *astrol.*, the horizon.

finitude (fin′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp.: see *finite*. Cf. *infinitude*.] The state or mode of being finite; especially, subjection to limitations or conditions; limitation. See *finite*, 2.

The fulness of the creation, and the *finitude* of the creature. *Chalmers.*

The mind is not finite just because it knows it is finite. . . . It is a flagrant self-contradiction that the finite should know its own *finitude*.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 69.

finklet, *n.* [Also *finekle*, *finkel*; < ME. *fynkyl*, *fenkel*, a var. of *fennel*, ult. < L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum*: see *fennel*.] Fennel.

Of *Finkle* or Fennell, and Hempe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

Finlander (fin′lan-dėr), *n.* [See *Finn*.] A native or an inhabitant of Finland; a Finn.

finless (fin′les), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of fins: as, *finless* fish.

finlet (fin′let), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A little fin.—2. Technically, in *ichth.*, detached rays of a dorsal or anal fin, forming a kind of fin, especially in the mackerel family. See *Scombridæ*.

Serial concrescence of primitively distinct metameric *finlets*. *J. A. Ryder.*

Finn (fin), *n.* [Also spelled *Fin*; < ME. *Finnes*, AS. *Finnas*, pl., Finns, *Finna land*, land of the Finns; = Icel. *Finnr* = Sw. Dan. *Finne*, Finn; cf. Icel. *Finnland*, Sw. Dan. *Finland*, Finland, said to be a translation, equiv. to 'fenland,' of the Finnish name, *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, lit. the swampy region; cf. Icel. Norw. ODan. *fen* = E. *fen*[1].] 1. A native of Finland; a Finlander. —2. Ethnologically—(*a*) A member of the Finnic race in general. (*b*) Specifically, a member of that branch of the Finnic race inhabiting Finland and other parts of northwestern Russia, and calling themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset*. See *Finnic*.

finnac (fin′ak), *n.* [Also *finnack*, *finnoc* (and *finner*); < Gael. *fionnag*, a white trout, a young salmon, < *fionn*, white; also called *gealag*, < *geal*, white.] The white trout, a variety of *Salmo fario*. [Scotch.]

finnan-haddock, findon-haddock (fin′an-, fin′don-had″ok), *n.* [< *Finnan*, a corruption of *Findon* (pron. fin′in), a fishing-village near Aberdeen, Scotland, + *haddock*.] A common name for smoked haddock, especially that cured at Findon.

finned (find), *a.* Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad edges on either side, as a plow; specifically, in *her.*, having the fins of a different tincture from the rest: said of a fish used as a bearing: as, a fish sable *finned* or.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

finner[1] (fin′ėr), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-er*[1].] A fin-whale or a finback; any member of the *Balænopteridæ*. —**Oregon finner**, the finback whale or razorback, *Balænoptera velifera*.—**Sharp-headed finner**, the smallest species of *Balænoptera* known on the western coast of the United States; the *Balænoptera davidsoni*: generally called by the whalemen a *young finback*.

finner[2] (fin′ėr), *n.* Same as *finnac*. [Scotch.]

finner-whale (fin′ėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

Finnic (fin′ik), *a.* [< *Finn* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the Finns as a race, or to the group of languages spoken by them; Finnish, in the most general sense: as, the Magyars are a *Finnic* people.

It is maintained by some that the *Finnic* languages represent the oldest forms among the Uralo-Altaic groups.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 219.

Finnic race, an ethnological group belonging to the Ural-Altaic family of man, scattered over northern Russia and Scandinavia, Siberia, and Hungary, and including the Finns proper, Lapps, Esthonians, Livonians, Tchuds, Permians, Ugrians, Ostiaks, Magyars, etc. They all exhibit physical resemblances, and speak similar agglutinative languages, unlike any others spoken in Europe, but related to the Samoyedic, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusic languages. Their language is also called *Ugrian* and *Finno-Hungarian*.

finnicking, finnikin, *a.* and *n.* See *finicking*, *finikin*.

finning (fin′ing), *n.* The last throes of a whale in dying. See *to fin out*, under *fin*[1], *v. i.*

Finnish (fin′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *Finsk* = Icel. *Finnskr*; as *Finn* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland or its inhabitants, or the Finnic race.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Finns proper, called by themselves *Suomi*. It is a dialect of the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family, and is proximately related to the Lappish and many languages of the aborigines of Russia, and to the Hungarian. See *Finnic*.

finny (fin′i), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having fins; finned: as, *finny* fish.

The fish-market was full of *finny* monsters of the deep, all new and strange to us.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

2. Fishy; fish-like; of the nature of fish: as, the *finny* tribes.

She rules the feather'd Kind and *finny* Race.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Containing fish: as, the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith.*

finochio (fi-nō′ki-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio*, fennel, < L. *feniculum*, fennel: see *fennel*.] *Fœniculum dulce*, a variety of fennel; sweet fennel. *Loudon.*

finos (fē′nōs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *fino*, fine, excellent: see *fine*[2].] Wool from merino sheep next in quality to the best: a trade-term.

fin-pike (fin′pīk), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus*; a polypterid. See *bichir*.

fin-ray (fin′rā), *n.* One of the rays of the fin of a fish. See the extract, and cut under *scapulocoracoid*.

A form of dermal exoskeleton, which is peculiar to and highly characteristic of fishes, is found in the *fin-rays*. . . . Ordinary *fin-rays* are composed of a hornlike, or more or less calcified, substance, and are simple at the base, but become jointed transversely, and split up longitudinally, toward their extremities. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

fin-spine (fin′spīn), *n.* A spine of a fish's fin; a spinous ray of a fin.

fin-spined (fin′spīnd), *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fint, *v.* A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *findeth*. See *find*.

fintock (fin′tok), *n.* [< Gael. *fiuntac*.] A Scottish name for the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

fin-toed (fin′tōd), *a.* Same as *fin-footed*.

finweed (fin′wēd), *n.* A local English name of the *Ononis sativa*.

fin-whale (fin′hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

fin-winged (fin′wingd), *a.* Having wings like fins or flippers, as a penguin.

fiord, fjord (fyôrd), *n.* [Also *fyord*; < Norw. and Dan. *fjord* = Sw. *fjärd* = Icel. *fjörðhr*, a frith, a bay (larger than a *vīk*, a small crescent-formed inlet or creek); akin to E. *ford*, and to L. *portus*, a haven. From the Icel. *fjörðhr* comes ME. *firth*, mod. E. *firth*, *frith*: see *frith*[2], *firth*[2], *ford*, *port*[1].] A deep indentation of the land, forming a comparatively narrow arm of the sea, with more or less precipitous slopes or cliffs on each side. The coast of Norway offers the best examples. True fiords can exist only where a steep and lofty mountain-range borders closely on the sea.

King Olaf's ships came sailing
Northward out of Drontheim haven
To the mouth of Salten *Fiord*.
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf.

The frozen *fiords* were fishless,
The earth withheld her grain.
Whittier, Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

We see that, in whatever language it is that Brentesion means a stag's horn, the name was not unfittingly given to the antler-like *fiords* of this little inland sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 312.

fior di persico (fyōr dē pār′si-kō). [It., lit. peach-flower: *fior*, *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *persico*, < L. *persicum*, peach: see *flower*, *de*[2], *peach*[1].] A rich marble, mottled with red and white, found among Roman ruins in Italy, and often used again in more recent buildings.

fioret, *n.* Same as *fleuret*.

fiorin (fī′ō-rin), *n.* [Ir. *fiorthan*, a long coarse grass.] An Irish name for white or marsh bent, *Agrostis vulgaris*, var. *alba*, a common grass in pastures.

fiorite (fiō′rīt), *n.* [< Santa *Fiore* in Tuscany (where it is found) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of siliceous sinter found incrusting volcanic tufa. It is found in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions with a pearly luster, and consists of silica (sometimes impure from the presence of alumina), iron peroxid, and water. *Geyserite* is a variety occurring about the orifices of geysers.

fioritura (fyō-ri-tö′rä), *n.*; pl. *fioriture* (-re). [It., lit. a flowering, flourishing, < *fiorire*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] In *music*, an ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, etc., introduced into a melody: commonly in the plural.

fip[1] (fip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fipped*, ppr. *fipping*. [E. dial., a reduction of *fillip* or *flip*[1]. Cf. G. *fippsen*, fillip, *fipps*, a fillip.] To fillip. [Prov. Eng.]

fip[2] (fip), *n.* [An abbr. of *fippenny*.] A fippenny bit. [Local, U. S.]

I haven't hardly a hair left to my hide, or a pewter *fip* in my pocket. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

fippence (fip′ens), *n.* A contracted form of *fivepence*.

fippenny (fip′e-ni), *a.* A contracted form of *fivepenny*.—**Fippenny bit**, fivepence: a colloquial name formerly common in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States for the Spanish half-real, the value of which was about 6 cents.

fipple (fip′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The under lip. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A stopper, as at the mouth of a musical wind-instrument.

Some kind of wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straitneth the breath of the first entrance; the rather, in respect of their traverse, and stop above the hole, which performeth the *fipple's* part.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 116.

fir (fėr), *n.* [< ME. *fir*, *fur*, *firre*, *fyrre*, rather from Scand. than from AS. **furh*, which would give ME. **furwe*, E. **furrow* (cf. AS. *furh*, a furrow, E. *furrow*), and is found only in comp., in the single gloss "*furh-wudu*, pinus," fir-wood, i. e., fir-tree; = OHG. *forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = Icel. *fura* = Norw. *fura*, *furu*, *fora*, *foro* = Sw. *fura*, *fur* (in comp. *furu-*) = Dan. *fyr* (in comp. *fyrre-*), fir (cf. W. *pyr*, fir); akin to OHG. *verch-eih* (*eih* = E. *oak*), Lombard. *fereha*, the Italian oak (L. *æsculus*), G. *ferch*, oak, = L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*. The L. for 'fir' is *abies*: see *Abies*. For the relation E. *f* = L. *qu*, cf. E. *four* = L. *quattuor*. Not related, as sometimes asserted, either to *fire*, to *furze*, or to *forest*.] A coniferous tree, properly of the genus *Abies*, in distinction from the spruce (*Picea*): a term also applied, more loosely, to trees of other genera, as *Picea* and *Pinus*. See *Abies*. Among the true firs are the silver firs, *Abies pectinata* of Europe and *A. Numidica* of the Atlas mountains; the balsam-fir or balm-of-Gilead fir of the Alleghanies, *A. balsamea*; the balsam-fir or white fir of the Rocky Mountains, *A. concolor*; the red firs of the Pacific coast, *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica*; the white fir of the same region, *A. grandis*; and the sacred fir of Mexico, *A. religiosa*. Of other genera are the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the spruce-fir or Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*; the red, yellow, or Douglas fir of western America, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*; the parasol-fir of Japan, *Sciadopitys verticillata*; and the plum-fir of Chili, *Podocarpus Andina*. The gnetaceous genera *Ephedra* and *Gnetum* are known as joint-firs.

But how the fyr was maked up on highte,
And eke the names how the trees highte,
As ook, *firre*, birch, etc.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2063.

Lofty *firs* which grace the Mountain's Brow.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

fir-apple (fėr′ap′l), *n.* A fir-cone. [Eng.]

fir-cone (fėr′kōn), *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

fire (fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fyre;* < ME. *fire, fir, fyre, fyr, fier, fyer, fur,* etc., < AS. *fȳr* = OS. *fiur* = OFries. *fior, fiur* = D. *vier, vuur* = MLG. *vūr, viur, vuir, vuer,* LG. *vür, vüer* = OHG. *fuir,* later *fiur,* MHG. *vuir, viur,* G. *feuer* = Icel. *fȳri* (and poet. *fürr*) = Sw. Dan. *fyr* = Umbrian *pir* = Gr. *πῦρ,* fire (> E. *pyre,* q. v.), dial. *πῦϊρ* (cf. *πυρσός,* a torch). Different words are used in Goth. (*fōn,* gen. *fūnins,* fire; cf. Icel. *funi,* a flame), in L. and Skt. (L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni,* fire), and in Rom. (It. *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = F. *feu,* fire, < L. *focus,* fireplace: see *fuel, focus*).] **1.** The visible heat, or light, evolved by the action of a high temperature on certain bodies, which are in consequence styled inflammable or combustible; combustion, or the heat and light evolved during the process of combustion. Anciently, fire, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed; and fire continued until comparatively recent times to be considered a distinct imponderable substance, existing throughout the universe in the supposed form of caloric. See *combustion, flame.*

The Lindsays flew like *fire* about,
Till all the fray was done.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Thou wouldst as soon go kindle *fire* with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Wheresoe'er I am, by night and day,
All earth and air seem only burning *fire.*
Tennyson, Œnone.

In popular language, the word element is often referred to *fire,* air, earth, and water. A very slight acquaintance with chemistry is sufficient to prove that air, earth, and water are compound bodies, and that *fire* is mainly the result of a high temperature on certain bodies.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or the ground, or in a grate, stove, or furnace; a burning mass of material lighted for the sake of warmth or for the utilization of the heat or light from it.

Bryng in *fyre* on alhalawgh day,
To eondulmas euen, I dar welle say.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

And ther with owt the Door in the Courte, on the left honde, ys a tree with many stonys a bowght it, wher the ministres of the Jewys and Seynt Petir with them warmyd them by the *fyer.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

Now the king sat in the winterhouse in the ninth month: and there was a *fire* on the hearth burning before him.
Jer. xxxvi. 22.

In winter's tedious nights sit by the *fire*
With good old folks. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. The burning of any large collection of material, as a building, town, forest, etc.; a conflagration: as, the great *fire* of London or of Chicago; a forest or a prairie *fire.*

A *fyre* is foul affray in thinges drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Grub-street! thy fall should men and gods conspire,
Thy stage shall stand, ensure it but from *fire.*
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 3.

Till the last *fire* burn all between the poles.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 756.

4. A spark or sparks; specifically, a spark, as from red-hot iron, or from flint or other stones when struck.

His spurs o' steel were sair to bide,
And fra her fore-feet flew the *fire.*
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

5. Flashing light; vivid luster; splendor.

She is very beautiful, and very like her father, with eyes full of *fire,* and great expression in all her features.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 211.

6. In precious stones, the quality of refracting and dispersing light, and the brilliancy of effect that comes from this quality.—**7.** A luminous body; a star. [Poetical.]

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly *fires.* *Milton*, P. L., xii. 256.

Yon fair stars, . . .
Cold *fires,* yet with power to burn and brand
His nothingness into man. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii.

8. A sensation of internal heat arising from either a physical or a mental cause; an inflammatory process or effect.

What *fire* is in mine ears? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

9. Ardor; burning desire; passionate love for something.

Out he flash'd,
And into such a song, such *fire* for fame,
Such trumpet-blowings in it, . . .
That when he stopt, we long'd to hurl together.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

10. Consuming violence, as of temper; fierceness; vehemence: as, the *fire* of love or of enmity.

For Wealth he seeks, nor feels Ambition's *Fires.*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

He had *fire* in his temper. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardor and zeal; animation; vivacity.

Old as we are, our soul retains a *fire*
Active and quick in motion. *Ford*, Fancies, v. 1.

His *fire* is out, his wit decayed.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Mrs. Rebecca Quickly, whom he married, had all that the *fire* of youth and a lively manner could do towards making an agreeable woman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

And bless their Critic with a Poet's *fire.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 676.

Pitt's . . . ardour and his noble bearing put *fire* into the most frigid conceit. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

12. Subjection to evil effects of any kind; especially, overwhelming trouble; severe trial: used with reference to the old or savage practice of trial or torture by fire, and especially to the passing through the fire to Moloch mentioned in the Bible: as, to pass through or be subjected to the *fires* of affliction.

Not passing thro' the *fire*
Bodies, but souls — thy children's — thro' the smoke,
The blight of low desires. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

13. [< *fire, v. t.,* 6.] The firing or discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like: as, to be under *fire;* to silence the enemy's *fire;* enfilade and ricochet *fire,* etc. Artillery fire is said to be *direct* when the line of fire is perpendicular to the line aimed at, and the projectile does not touch the intermediate ground; *oblique* when the line of fire makes an angle less than 90° with the front of the object; *enfilading* when the line of fire is nearly parallel to the parapet or line of troops to be swept; *reverse* when the line of fire forms a horizontal angle greater than 30° with the interior slope of the parapet or the line of troops exposed to its effects; *slant* when the angle made with the interior slope is less than 30°; *horizontal* when the piece has but a small angle of elevation and the projectile strikes the object without striking the intermediate ground; *vertical* when the piece has a great angle of elevation, as in the case of mortars; *ricochet* when the elevation is slight and the projectile strikes the earth or water and rebounds one or more times (used chiefly with reduced charges for enfilading purposes); *rolling* when the axis of the piece is parallel to the ground, or nearly so, and the projectile makes a series of ricochets; *plunging* when the piece is situated above the plane of the object fired at.

Bullets would sing by our foreheads, and bullets would rain at our feet —
Fire from ten thousand at once of the rebels that girdled us round. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

They were under *fire* for more than two hours, and every vessel was struck many times, but with little damage to the gunboats. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 463.

A dropping fire. See *drop, v. i.*—**A flaught o' fire.** See *flaught*[2].—**Artillery fire.** See def. 13.—**Ascending fires.** See *firework.*—**Baptism of fire.** See *baptism.*—**Blind fire.** See *blind*[1].—**Center fire.** See *center-fire.*—**Central fire,** a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans, occupies the center of the universe and was the first thing made, being the germ of everything else. Copernicus and others supposed the sun was intended.—**Chinese fire,** a composition used in fireworks. It consists of 16 parts of gunpowder, 8 of niter, 3 of charcoal, 10 of small cast-iron borings, and 3 of sulphur.—**Colored fires,** the tinted flames produced by the salts of barium, strontium, sodium, copper, and other metals, or the compositions used to produce such flames. Various mixtures are employed, and the lights are used for signals, in pyrotechny, etc.—**Cross fire.** See *crossfire.*—**Curved fire.** See the extract.

When a projectile is fired so as just to clear an interposing cover, and then descend upon the object, the line of fire being perpendicular or nearly so to the front of troops or works to be destroyed, such practice is termed *curved fire,* in order to distinguish it from ricochet.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., I. 441.

Elmo's fire. Same as *corposant.*—**False fire.** (*a*) A blue flame made by burning certain combustibles in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night. (*b*) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction; a false or misleading beacon.

Shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
False fires, that others may be lost.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

Fire of the periphery, a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans and other ancient philosophers, occupies the circumference of the universe.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework.*—**Greek fire,** a combustible composition the constituents of which are supposed to have been asphalt, niter, and sulphur. It would burn on or under water, and was used with great effect in war by the Greeks of the Eastern Empire, who kept its composition secret for several hundred years. Upon the conquest of Constantinople the secret came into the possession of the Mohammedans, to whom it rendered repeated and valuable service. Also *Grecian fire.*

The Saracens, by throwing *Greek fire* on the Christians, burnt many of their boats and killed the people in them, thus obtaining the victory.
Quoted in *Hewitt's* Ancient Armour, I. 328.

Hollow fire. (*a*) A peculiar kind of hearth or furnace used in the manufacture of iron for tin-plates, and so arranged that the metal, in the form of "stamps" (bars broken into pieces weighing about a quarter of a hundred each), is heated in the flames, and does not come in direct contact with the fuel, thus avoiding contamination by sulphur. (*b*) A fire burning chiefly in the interior of the mass of fuel, so as to avoid waste of the coal by combustion on the outside, where it is not in contact with the metal. For the common blacksmith's fire semi-bituminous coal is preferred.—**Holy fire,** in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, a light kindled on Holy Saturday (the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday) by sparks from a flint, and used to relight the church lamps, all of which are extinguished on Good Friday. In the Greek Church the fire is claimed to be a miraculous gift from heaven. At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the pope. At Jerusalem the lighting of the holy fire is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, amid a scene of wild enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.—**Kentish fire.** See *Kentish.*—**Letters of fire and sword,** in the ancient law of Scotland, letters of ejectment issued by the Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the law.—**Line of fire** (*milit.*), a line formed by the prolongation of the axis of a firearm forward.—**Oblique fire,** a phrase noting a form of action in firearms, in which the plunger which explodes the cartridge moves obliquely to the axis of the barrel.—**On fire,** ignited; inflamed; burning; hence, figuratively, eager; ardent; zealous. See *afire.*

Receiv'd my heart an offering all *on fire,*
Kindled, and fed, and blown by strong Desire.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 88.

All frets
But chafing me *on fire* to find my bride.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire. See *frying-pan.*—**Primitive fire,** a fire which, according to Heraclitus and other ancient philosophers, was the primitive material out of which the universe was formed.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework.*—**Running fire** (*milit.*), the rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.—**St. Anthony's fire.** Same as *erysipelas.*—**St. Elmo's fire.** Same as *corposant.*—**St. Francis's fire†,** probably the same as *St. Anthony's fire.*

All these, and many evils moe haunt ire,
The swelling Splene, and Frenzy raging rife,
The shaking Palsey, and *Saint Fraunces fire.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

The fat is in the fire. See *fat*[1].—**To bank a fire, to give fire, to hang fire.** See the verbs.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal.*—**To play with fire,** to meddle carelessly or ignorantly with a dangerous matter; do anything lightly or for amusement that may cause great trouble or suffering.—**To pour oil on the fire,** to add fuel to the flame—that is, to do or say something likely to intensify existing passion or trouble.—**To set on fire.** (*a*) To apply fire to; cause to burn.

And [they] a-bide so in this manere till tydinges com to hem, that her emmyes were entred into the londe that *sette on fire* ouer all ther as thei myght eny harme do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

Now the children of Judah had fought against Jerusalem . . . and *set* the city *on fire.* Judges i. 8.

(*b*) Figuratively, to make fiery; inflame; excite violently.

The tongue . . . *setteth on fire* the course of nature; and it is *set on fire* of hell. Jas. iii. 6.

To set the river (or the Thames, Hudson, or other river, according to locality) **on fire,** to accomplish something surprising or remarkable; cut a figure in the world: always used with a negative: as, he is a smart fellow enough, but he'll *never set the river on fire.* See *tense.*—**To strike fire,** to produce a spark or flame by friction or concussion.

Striking fire, I kindled some heath and dry sea-weed, by which I roasted my eggs. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

To take fire. (*a*) To become ignited; begin to burn.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows fungous, and *takes fire* at every spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

(*b*) Figuratively, to become inflamed; be violently excited or aroused.

I am no courtier, of a light condition,
Apt to *take fire* at every beauteous face,
That only serves his will and wantonness.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

White Bengal fire, a very brilliant light produced by means of pure metallic arsenic.

fire (fīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fired,* ppr. *firing.* [< ME. *firen, fyren, furen,* set on fire, expose to fire, animate, < AS. *fȳrian,* found only in the sense of 'give warmth to,' = D. *vuren* = MLG. *vuren,* LG. *füren* = Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fyre,* fire; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set on fire; enkindle: as, to *fire* a house or a chimney; to *fire* a pile.

And of a certain hearbe which, being folded up in a mans clothes, would make him walke invisible, & the smoke of the same, being *fired,* would cause thunders.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 61.

Reedisdale has *fired* our house.
Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 91).

Captain Swan ordered the Town to be *fired,* which was presently done. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 145.

2. To expose to the action of fire; prepare by the application of heat; bake: as, to *fire* pottery; to *fire* a stack of bricks. [Rarely used of culinary processes.]

The dough is . . . cut into small scones, which, when *fired,* are handed round the company.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 28, note.

3. To inflame; irritate the feelings or passions of: as, to *fire* one with anger or revenge.

Lords are lordliest in their wine;
And the well-feasted priest then soonest *fired*
With zeal, if aught religion seem concern'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 1419.

O'er prostrate towns and palaces they pass, . . .
Breathing revenge; whilst anger and disdain
Fire every breast, and boil in every vein.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. To animate; give life or spirit to.

Truly to tread that virtuous path you walk in,
So *fir'd* her honest soul, we thought her sainted.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

Let Ambition *fire* thy Mind,
Thou wert born o'er Men to Reign.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Virgil seldom rises into very astonishing sentiments where he is not *fired* by the Iliad.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

It so *fired* his imagination that he wrote a description of it. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 10.

5. To drive out or away by fire. [Rare.]

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

6. To subject to explosion or explosive force by the application of fire (usually in the form of a spark, variously produced); discharge, send forth, or break up by explosion: as, to *fire* a gun or pistol; to *fire* a cannon-ball or a shell; to *fire* a blast or a mine.

Let all the battlements their ordnance *fire*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Is that lead slow which is *fired* from a gun?
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

The German gun *fired* 30 rounds in 16 minutes.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 94.

The unfortunate wretch who *fired* the train was killed by the explosion. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

7. To throw as a missile. [Colloq.]

The boys were *firing* stones at the house at a great rate, and after a while the negroes began firing back with rocks, chunks, and broken bricks.
Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, Sept. 19, 1870.

8. In *vet. surg.*, to cauterize.—9. To illuminate strongly; make to shine as if on fire.

When, from under this terrestrial ball,
He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

10. To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily: commonly with *out*. See *to fire out* (*b*), below. [Slang, U. S.]—**A ball fired**, in *her.* See *ball*[1].—**To fire off**, to discharge as a missile, literally or figuratively.

Mr. Moon was one of the Dean's adversaries, and *fired off* a pamphlet against him.
British and Foreign Evangelical Rev.

To fire out. (*a*) To drive out by or as if by fire. [Rare.]

Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
Till my bad angel *fire* my good one *out*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliv.

If any wench should offer to keep possession of my heart against my will, I'd *fire* her *out* with sack and sugar.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 1.

(*b*) To eject, expel, or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily; discharge from employment; bounce: in allusion to the discharge of a cannon-ball. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fire up**, to kindle the fires of, as an engine.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take fire; be kindled.—2. To be or become heated, irritated, or inflamed: as, his feet *fire* easily in walking. [Colloq.]—3. To become excited; become irritated or inflamed with passion. See *to fire up* (*b*), below.

I grow full of anger, Sir Lucius! I *fire* apace!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

4. To discharge artillery or firearms: as, they *fired* on the town.—5. To discharge or throw a missile or missiles.—6. To ring all the bells in a peal at once.—**Fire away**, begin; go ahead; do as you propose; go on. [Slang.]—**To fire up.** (*a*) To start a fire in a furnace, a locomotive, etc.: as, the stoker *fired up* at five o'clock. (*b*) To become irritated or angry; fly into a passion.

He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defence.
Macaulay.

fire-alarm (fīr′a-lärm′), *n.* 1. An alarm of fire.—2. A mechanical apparatus for giving a signal or alarm of fire. There are various kinds of automatic fire-alarms; thus, an alarm may be given by the burning away of a cord which supports a weight that in falling sets in motion a clockwork or rings a bell, or by the expansion of mercury as the result of a rise in the temperature, by which it is caused to touch a wire and close an electric circuit, as in the thermostat.—**Fire-alarm telegraph**, a telegraph system used to give an alarm of fire, comprising circuits from district stations to a central station, and circuits from the central station to church or other bells or directly to fire-engine houses. When the second circuits are only to the engine-houses it is called a *silent-alarm system*, to distinguish it from a system where large bells are rung to inform the public of the location of a fire. The signal-boxes are controlled by a crank or some simple device, and only signals and not messages are sent over the lines. Some fire-alarm telegraphs are also connected with private stations, and with thermostats or other automatic fire-alarms.

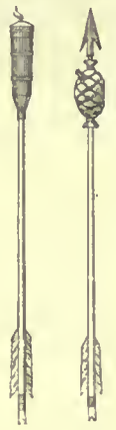
fire-annihilator (fīr′a-nī′hi-lā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

fire-ant (fīr′ant), *n.* An ant which stings severely, producing a burning sensation: a common name in tropical countries of various species of stinging ants of the family *Myrmecidæ*.

firearm (fīr′ärm), *n.* A weapon from which a missile, such as a bullet, cannon-ball, shell, etc., is expelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other similar explosive. Pistols, muskets, cannon, etc., are firearms.

I made a sign that I wanted to speak with one of them; but seeing me surrounded with a number of horse and *fire-arms*, they did not choose to trust themselves.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

fire-arrow (fīr′ar′ō), *n.* An arrow formerly used, whether shot from a hand-bow or from an engine, having combustibles attached to it for incendiary purposes.



Fire-arrows, 14th and 15th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fireback (fīr′bak), *n.* 1. The back wall of a furnace or fireplace.—2. A macartney or fire-backed pheasant, of the genus *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignitus*.

fire-backed (fīr′bakt), *a.* Having the plumage of the back of a fiery color: as, a *fire-backed* pheasant.

fire-ball (fīr′bâl), *n.* 1. A ball of fire, as the sun.

They trudge under the *fire-ball* in the firmament.
Livingston's Life-Work, p. 358.

2. *Milit.*, a ball filled with explosives or combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, to injure them by explosion, to set fire to their works and expose their movements, or simply to produce the last result by the light of its own combustion.—3. Globe-lightning; an electrical phenomenon sometimes seen in thunder-storms, having the appearance of a globe of fire falling from the clouds and often bursting with a loud report.

The *fire-ball* is almost incomparably less brilliant than forked lightning, because, though it lasts long enough to give the full impression of its brightness, it is rarely brighter than iron in the state which we call "red-hot."
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

4. A ball composed of very fine anthracite coal or dust and clay, used to kindle fires.—5. The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.—6. In *her.*, same as *ball fired* (which see, under *ball*[1]): as, a *fire-ball* fired in four places.

fire-balloon (fīr′ba-lön′), *n.* 1. A balloon beneath and attached to which is a fire by which the air contained in it is heated and rarefied, thus causing it to rise.—2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a regulated height.

A *fire-balloon*
Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
And dropt a fairy parachute and past.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

fire-bar (fīr′bär), *n.* A bar of a grate. Also called *furnace-bar*.

firebare†, *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*fȳrbēr*, iguiferus," fire-bearing, < *fȳr*, fire, + *beran*, bear.] A beacon.

fire-barrel (fīr′bar′el), *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

fire-basket (fīr′bàs′ket), *n.* A portable grate or cresset for a bedroom.

fire-bavin (fīr′bav′in), *n.* A bundle of brushwood for lighting a fire: used in fire-ships.

fire-beacon (fīr′bē′kon), *n.* In *her.*, a beacon used as a bearing. It is represented as a cresset on a pole or mast, sometimes having a ladder leading up to it; or as a square box with posts at the corners, and shown to be of iron from the division of the plates, bolt-heads, etc.

fire-bell (fīr′bel), *n.* A large bell used for sounding an alarm of fire. Such bells are now, in cities, commonly sounded by electricity, the number of strokes indicating the district within which the fire occurs.

fire-bill (fīr′bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a bill showing the proper distribution of the officers and crew on board a man-of-war in case of an alarm of fire.

fire-bird (fīr′bêrd), *n.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See *oriole*.

fire-blast (fīr′blâst), *n.* A disease of hops, chiefly occurring toward the latter periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire.

fire-blight (fīr′blīt), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

fireboard (fīr′bōrd), *n.* A board used to close a fireplace in summer. Also called *chimney-board*.

fire-boat (fīr′bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with steam-pumps, hose, and other appliances for extinguishing fires: used along river-fronts to protect the shipping and docks.

firebody (fīr′bod′i), *n.* A kind of compound ascidian; a species of the genus *Pyrosoma* or family *Pyrosomatidæ*: a book-name, or literal translation of the generic name.

fire-boom (fīr′bōm), *n.* One of a number of booms projecting from the side of a ship close to the water, and connected at their outer ends by ropes, designed to keep off fire-ships and -rafts.

fire-bote (fīr′bōt), *n.* [< *fire* + *bote*, i. e., *boot*[1]. Not found in ME. or AS.] In *law*, an allowance of fuel which a tenant of land is entitled to take from it.

There are a great number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforesaid, the crops whereof as they grow are usually cut by the copiehoulders of the sayd maner, and taken and converted by them for *fire-boote* according to the custom thereof.
Archæologia, X. 443.

fire-box (fīr′boks), *n.* The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed, surrounded on the outside by an iron casing which is separated from the copper fire-box by a space of about three inches all round, filled with water, to prevent the radiation of heat.

firebrand (fīr′brand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fyre-brand*, *furbrond* (= G. *feuerbrand*); < *fire* + *brand*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire; a piece of any burning substance.

It semes that God made us in vayne
When . . . he made us for noght els to dwelle
In erth, bot to be *fyrebrandes* in helle.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7418.

This is a *Fire-brand* may we see, whose Fire
Doth in his Flame toward's natiue Heav'n aspire.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As a mad man who casteth *firebrands*, arrows, and death. Prov. xxvi. 18.

Hence—2. That which or one who sets on fire, literally or figuratively; specifically, an incendiary, in any sense; especially, one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

We do not only contend, oppress, and tyrannise ourselves, but, as so many *firebrands*, we set on and animate others. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 440.

3. In *her.*, specifically, a torch. When ignited it is blazoned as firebrand inflamed. It is represented as a torch or as a pale or pallet raguly couped. In the latter case it is always inflamed at the top.

II. *a.* Of an incendiary nature. [Rare.]

Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

fire-brick (fīr′brik), *n.* A brick made of material which will not fuse readily in a kiln or furnace: used for lining furnaces, etc.

fire-bridge (fīr′brij), *n.* A low wall of fire-brick, which in a reverberatory furnace separates the furnace from the hearth or working-place. Also called *flame-bridge*, *flame-stop*.

fire-brief†, (fīr′brēf), *n.* A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire. *Nares.*

We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
Commended to us by his Majesty.
Cartwright, Poems (1651).

fire-brigade (fīr′bri-gād′), *n.* An organized body of firemen belonging to a particular town or district.

fire-brush (fīr′brush), *n.* A brush used to sweep a hearth.

fire-bucket (fīr′buk′et), *n.* A bucket designed to be used to carry water for extinguishing a conflagration.

firebug (fīr′bug), *n.* An incendiary. [Colloq., U. S.]

fire-cage (fīr′kāj), *n.* An iron box or basket for holding fire; a cresset.

fire-chamber (fīr′chām′bėr), *n.* The combustion-chamber of a puddling-furnace; also, in general, that part of a furnace in which the fire is maintained.

fire-chemise†, *n.* See *chemise*.

fire-clay (fīr′klā), *n.* That kind of clay which is suitable for making articles which will not

melt, nor even perceptibly soften when exposed to a high temperature. The most important articles made of fire-clay are fire-bricks and crucibles. Much of the clay associated with the coal of the Carboniferous series is sufficiently refractory to be used for this purpose. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, is a locality famous for manufactures of this kind. In New Jersey a belt of rocks of Cretaceous age extends across the State, from Staten Island sound southwest to the Delaware, with which are associated clays of various kinds. Along this belt the manufacture of fire-bricks and crucibles is a business of importance.

fire-cock (fīr′kok), *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

fire-company (fīr′kum″pa-ni), *n.* 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker (fīr′krak″ėr), *n.* A species of fire-work consisting of a paper cylinder filled with a preparation of gunpowder, etc., stopped at each end, furnished with a fuse, and discharged for the sake of the noise of its explosion. It is of Chinese make.

We celebrated the termination of our trouble by setting off two packs of *fire-crackers* in an empty wine-cask. They made a prodigious racket. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 89.

firecrest (fīr′krest), *n.* The fire-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus ignicapillus.*

fire-crested (fīr′kres″ted), *a.* Having the crest of a fiery color: as, the *fire-crested* wren.

fire-cross (fīr′krôs), *n.* The fiery cross (which see, under *cross*[1]).

What is this, but to blow a trumpet, and proclaime a *fire-crosse* to a hereditary and perpetuall civill warre? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

fire-damp (fīr′damp), *n.* The gas contained in coal, often given off by it in large quantities, and exploding, on ignition, when mixed with atmospheric air. Explosion takes place when, as is often the case, the gas given off by the coal consists largely of marsh-gas (light carbureted hydrogen). The composition of the gas evolved from coal is, however, very variable; in connection with the marsh-gas, oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen seem to be always present. Fire-damp is a source of great danger to life in coal-mines. See *davy*[1].

fire-department (fīr′dē-pärt″ment), *n.* A department of the government of a city, town, or village charged with the prevention and the extinction of fires; also, the entire force of men employed in this service.

fired-off (fīrd′ôf′), *a.* In *brick-manuf.*, noting the condition of a heated kiln immediately after the fire has expended itself. Also called *burned-off.*

If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers . . . at the top of a *fired-off* kiln. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 284.

fire-dog (fīr′dog), *n.* Same as *andiron.*

The great iron *fire-dogs*, at least four feet in height, were connected from shaft to shaft by a chain, in grotesque suggestion of the Siamese twins. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 212.

fire-door (fīr′dōr), *n.* The feeding- or charging-door of any form of furnace.

firedrake (fīr′drāk), *n.* [< ME. *firedrake*, < AS. *fyrdraca* (= G. *feuerdrachen*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *draca*, drake, dragon: see *drake*[2], *dragon*.] 1†. A fiery dragon or serpent.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now; but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

Here [Masjid el Jinn] was revealed the seventy-second chapter of the Koran, called after the name of the mysterious *firedrakes* who paid fealty to the Prophet.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 472.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by blazing stars, *fire-drakes*, or ignes fatui.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 120.

So have I seen a *fire-drake* glide at midnight
Before a dying man to point his grave.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iii. 1.

3. A kind of firework.

That *fire-drake* did I hit three times on the head, and three times was his nose discharged against me; he stands there, like a mortar piece, to blow us.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3.

How many oaths flew toward heaven
Which ne'er came half-way thither, but, like *fire-drakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

4†. A worker at a furnace or fire: an allusive use.

That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

fire-dress (fīr′dres), *n.* An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armor of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, etc., immersed in certain saline solutions.

fire-eater (fīr′ē″tėr), *n.* 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous *fire-eater*. He devoured brimstone, on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them; he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, etc.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1672.

2. A person of recklessly defiant disposition, especially a persistent duelist; specifically, in the United States, before the civil war, a violent and bitter Southern partizan. [Colloq.]

Barnes need not get up in the morning to punch Jack Belsize's head. I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch-street *fire-eater*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxix.

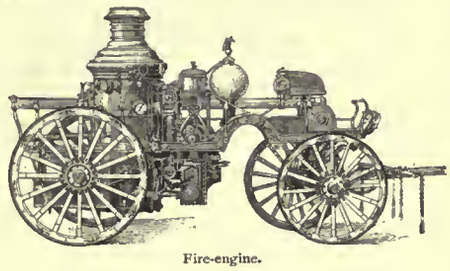
All parties joined in this measure: the *fire-eaters* to promote secession, the Unionists to thwart it.
The Century, XXXVI. 76.

fire-eating (fīr′ē″ting), *a.* Having the disposition or spirit of a fire-eater, in sense 2; recklessly defiant and fiery.

fire-engine (fīr′en″jin), *n.* 1†. An early name for the steam-engine.

First, That vessel in which the powers of steam are to be employed to work the engine, which is called the cylinder in common *fire-engines*, and which I call the steam-vessel, must, during the whole time the engine is at work, be kept as hot as the steam that enters it.
Watt, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXII. 475.

2. An engine designed to throw a continuous stream of water through a hose upon a conflagration, for the purpose of extinguishing it.



Fire-engine.

Fire-engines are of three principal kinds: *hand-power*, *steam*, and *chemical*, according to the power employed. Hand-power fire-engines consist in the main of a pair of single-acting force-pumps, mounted on wheels, and worked by hand. They have been generally superseded by the application of steam. Steam fire-engines consist essentially of a pair of single-acting suction- and force-pumps operated by steam, the whole apparatus being mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, or sometimes self-propelled. The chemical fire-engine is a large form of fire-extinguisher mounted on wheels and drawn by horses. Floating fire-boats and steam fire-engines are used in large ports, for the protection of shipping and the water-fronts.

fire-escape (fīr′es-kāp″), *n.* Any apparatus or structure designed to enable persons to escape from the upper windows of a building in case of fire. Portable fire-escapes consist generally of ladders, often mounted on wheels for ease in transportation, and capable of being extended like a telescope; permanent fire-escapes consist usually of light iron ladders and landings attached to the outside of a building.

fire-extinguisher (fīr′eks-ting″gwish-ėr), *n.* An apparatus designed for immediate and temporary use in putting out a conflagration by means of a small stream of water or of water mingled with carbonic-acid gas. In the commonest form water is placed in a metal holder or vessel, and above it, within the holder, is placed a smaller vessel containing a chemical, as sulphuric acid, that may be set free by the turning of a handle or screw on the outside of the apparatus. Another chemical, commonly sodium bicarbonate, is also placed in the apparatus. When the acid is set free it combines with the sodium, setting free carbonic-acid gas, which, by its pressure, escapes when a nozle is opened, carrying the water with it in a strong stream. Such extinguishers are usually made portable, to be carried in the hand or upon the back, or are mounted upon a light truck to be drawn by a horse; but they are also made in heavier forms, when they are commonly called *chemical fire-engines.*

fire-eye (fīr′ī), *n.* One of the South American ant-thrushes, *Formicivora* (*Pyriglena*) *leucoptera*: so called from its red eyes.

fire-eyed (fīr′īd), *a.* Having eyes of fire. [Poetical.]

They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the *fire-eyed* maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding, will we offer them.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fire-fan (fīr′fan), *n.* A blast-apparatus of small size, suitable to be used at a small or portable forge.

fire-fanged (fīr′fangd), *a.* [= Sc. *firefangit*; < *fire* + *fanged*, pp. of *fang*, take, seize.] Dried up as by fire. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved during decomposition. (*b*) Applied to cheese when swelled or cracked, as a result of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried. *Jamieson.*

fire-feeder (fīr′fē″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for feeding the fire of a furnace.

A properly constructed *Fire-feeder*, which would supply the furnaces without involving the necessity of opening the fire-doors.
R. Armstrong, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 254.

fire-fiend (fīr′fēnd), *n.* 1. Fire, as of a conflagration, personified as an evil spirit of destruction.—2. An incendiary. [Colloq.]

fire-finch (fīr′finch), *n.* A weaver-bird of the genus *Euplectes*: as, the flame-colored *fire-finch* (*E. ignicolor*).

fire-fishing (fīr′fish″ing), *n.* Fishing by fire-light, as when blazing torches are used to attract fish to a boat or to the side of a stream, so that they may be caught or speared. Also called *torch-fishing.*

fire-flag (fīr′flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning. [Rare and poetical.]

The upper air burst into life!
And a hundred *fire-flags* sheen. *Coleridge.*

fireflare, fireflaire (fīr′flār), *n.* Same as *fiery-flare.*

fire-flaught (fīr′flât), *n.* [Sc., also written *fire-flaucht*; < *fire* + *flaught*, *flaucht*: see *flaught*[2].] 1. A flash of lightning; specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder.

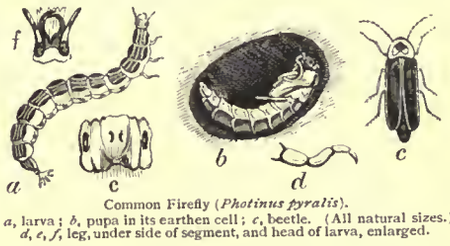
The flamb of *fyreflaucht* lighting here and thare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 165.

Even Goneril has her one splendid hour, her *fire-flaught* of hellish glory. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 173.

2. The northern light, or aurora borealis.

firefliirt (fīr′flėrt), *n.* Same as *firetail*, 2. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Eng.]

firefly (fīr′flī), *n.*; pl. *fireflies* (-flīz). An insect which has the faculty of becoming luminous; a lampyrid or elaterid beetle which emits phosphorescent light from organs in some part of the body. One of the commonest American species is a lampyrid, *Photinus pyralis*, vulgarly called *lightning-bug.* Its larva lives in the ground, feeding on earthworms and soft-bodied insects, and transforms to the pupa in an oval earthen cell in June, issuing as a beetle ten days later. In the genus *Photuris* the larva is luminous. The larger tropical fireflies belong to the elaterid genus *Pyrophorus*, and are known as *cucujids.* One of the most brilliant is *P. noctilucus* of South America and the West Indies, emitting such luminosity from two eye-like fe-



Common Firefly (*Photinus pyralis*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa in its earthen cell; *c*, beetle. (All natural sizes.) *d*, *e*, *f*, leg, under side of segment, and head of larva, enlarged.

nestræ on the thorax that small print may be read by this light. The insects are sometimes used to afford light for domestic purposes, several of them confined together emitting light enough to enable a person to write. The *glow-worm* is, however, a lampyrid. The *lantern-fly* is a homopterous insect of a different order.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of *fire-flies* tangled in a silver braid.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

fire-fork (fīr′fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrforke*; < *fire* + *fork.*] A fork-shaped implement used for piling fagots upon a fire.

fire-gilding (fīr′gil″ding), *n.* A gilding process in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam of gold and mercury, and then heated in a muffle. The mercury escaping leaves a film of gold.

Fire-gilding may furnish gilding with a bright or dead lustre, scratch-brushed, ormolued, and also with different shades. *Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 239.

fire-gilt (fīr′gilt), *a.* Treated by the process of fire-gilding; as, a *fire-gilt* vase.

fire-god (fīr′god), *n.* The power of fire personified as a spirit; a god of fire.

If we are to derive the notion that Jahveh is a "*fire-god*" from such language as: "Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment" (Ps. civ. 2), we may as well attribute the same idea to Paul, when he describes God as "dwelling in light unapproachable." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 514.

fire-grate (fīr′grāt), *n.* The grate to hold the fuel in common use in domestic fireplaces and in many forms of heaters and furnaces.

The furnace itself is, as already stated, the ordinary one, only, in place of the *fire-grate*, passages are built for the admission of gas and air. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 383.

fire-guard (fīr′gärd), *n.* A framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace as a protection.

fire-holder (fīr'hōl″dėr), *n.* A receptacle for carrying fire. See the extract.

At a later period, the light for igniting the matches was carried by a slow-burning fuse contained in a metal case perforated with small holes to afford egress for the smoke. These *fire-holders* were usually attached to the girdle.
W. W. *Greener*, The Gun, p. 45.

fire-hole (fīr'hōl), *n.* A hole cut through the ice near a camp or a ship which has been frozen in, for the purpose of drawing water to extinguish any accidental fire.

The crew . . . had been employed in their ordinary daily duties, such as cleaning decks, keeping the *fire-hole* open, procuring ice, and other like work.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 217.

fire-hook (fīr'hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fuyrehoke* (= D. *vuurhaak* = MLG. *vūrhāke* = G. *feuerhaken* = ODan. *fyrhage*); < *fire* + *hook*.] 1. A strong iron hook used at fires in tearing away burning timbers, etc. Such hooks are usually operated by a special corps called a hook-and-ladder company.

Also, that ther be v. *fuyre hokes*, to draws at euery thynge wher paryle of fuyre ya in eny parte of the cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

A *firehooke*, such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire. *Nomenclator.*

2. A heavy rake for stirring a furnace-fire.

fire-house (fīr'hous), *n.* A house containing a fire; a dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other outhouse. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Peter-pences to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *fire-house* in England. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 13.

fire-hunt (fīr'hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a light is used to reveal or attract the game.

fire-hunt (fīr'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt at night, using a torch or other light to reveal or attract the game; practise fire-hunting.

fire-hunting (fīr'hun″ting), *n.* A method or practice of hunting at night with lights which reveal the game, usually by the reflection from its eyes, or attract it to the hunter. See *floating, jacking, shining, torching.*

Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country; . . . the streams are not suited to the floating or jacking with a lantern in the bow of the canoe, as practised in the Adirondacks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

fire-insurance (fīr'in-shör″ans), *n.* Insurance against loss by fire. See *insurance.*

fire-iron (fīr'ī″ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *fyreiren, fyyryryn, furire* (= ODan. *fyrjern*), iron or steel for striking fire with flint; < *fire* + *iron*. Cf. *fire-steel*.] 1. Iron or steel for striking fire with flint.

Now he getis hym flint,
His *fyreirene* he hent,
And thenne withowttene any atynt
He kyndilt a glede.
Sir Perceval, l. 753 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

2. *pl.* Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, shovel, and tongs.

fire-kiln (fīr'kil), *n.* An oven or place for heating anything. *Simmonds.*

fire-ladder (fīr'lad″ėr), *n.* A fire-escape.

fire-leaves (fīr'lēvz), *n. pl.* A name given in some parts of England to the leaves of the plantain and devil's-bit, from the belief that they induce fermentation in newly stored hay.

fireless (fīr'les), *a.* [< *fire* + *-less*.] Destitute of fire.

The unsheltered, *fireless* soldiers.
The Century, XXIX. 295.

firelight (fīr'līt), *n.* 1. The light emitted by a fire, especially an open fire of any kind.

Shadows from the fitful *fire-light*
Dance upon the parlor wall.
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

2. Same as *fire-lighter*.

fire-lighter (fīr'lī″tėr), *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, as pitch and sawdust, used for kindling fires.

firelock (fīr'lok), *n.* A musket or other gun discharged by means of some mechanical device which causes sparks by friction or concussion; specifically, a flintlock: distinguished from and superseding the *matchlock*, which was fired with a match; hence, one armed with such a gun. See cut under *flintlock*.

The day following we were faine to hire a strong convoy of about 30 *firelocks* to guard us through the cord-woods.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

fire-mace (fīr'mās), *n.* An incendiary weapon used in ancient warfare, consisting of a vessel of pottery or glass filled with combustible fluid, and usually thrown from a military engine. The vessel broke when it struck, and distributed its burning contents. Such vessels were often charged with Greek fire (which see, under *fire*). The name probably had its origin in the bulbous or club-like shape of the vessel.

fire-main (fīr'mān), *n.* A pipe for water to be employed in case of conflagration.

fireman (fīr'man), *n.*; pl. *firemen* (-men). 1. One of an organized company, in a city or town, whose business it is to extinguish or prevent conflagrations; a member of a fire-company.

Oh! it's only the *firemen* a-swearing
At a man they've run over and kill'd!
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

2. One of the crew of a gun in the United States navy whose duty it is to assist in extinguishing fire, especially during a battle.—3. A man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine; a stoker.

The *fireman* can not cram too much pine into the furnace. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 16.

4. In *coal-mining*, a person charged with the special duty of examining every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if fire-damp is present.

fire-marble (fīr'mär″bl), *n.* Same as *lumachel*.

fire-master (fīr'mås″tėr), *n.* 1. An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks. [Rare.]

Fire-master, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients, for all the compositions of Fire-works, whether for service in war, or for rejoicings and recreations.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 479.

2. In Great Britain, the chief of a fire-brigade.

fire-new (fīr'nū), *a.* [< *fire* + *new*; = OD. *viernieuw* = G. *feuerneu* = ODan. *fyrny*. Cf. *brand-new*.] Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert:
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

With always some *fire-new* project in his brain, J. E. is the systematic opponent of innovation.
Lamb, My Relations.

fire-office (fīr'of″is), *n.* A fire-insurance office. [Eng.]

fire-opal (fīr'ō″pal), *n.* A variety of opal. See *girasol*.

fire-ordeal (fīr'ôr″dē-al), *n.* [< *fire* + *ordeal*; = OD. *vieroordeel* (mod. *vuurproef*).] An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See *ordeal*.

fire-pan (fīr'pan), *n.* [< ME. *fierpanne*, < AS. *fyrpanne* (= OD. *vierpanne*, D. *vuurpan* = OHG. *fiurphanna*, G. *feuerpfanne* = ODan. *fyrpande* = Sw. *fyrpanna*), a chafing-dish, < *fȳr*, fire, + *panne*, pan.] 1. A pan or other receptacle for holding fire or live coals. (*a*) A chafing-dish or a brazier.

A *fire pan*, such is used in barbers shops and others, in cold weather. *Nomenclator.*

(*b*) A fire-pot; a grate.

The place where fire is made, as a hearth moveable or a *fire-panne*, focus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 183.

(*c*) A pan or crate used to carry fire in fire-hunting. (*d*) In the English version of the Bible, used to translate a Hebrew word elsewhere rendered "censer" and "snuff-dish."

And thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basons, and his fleshhooks, and his *firepans*. Ex. xxvii. 3.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fire-pike (fīr'pīk), *n.* A poker; an instrument used in stirring a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

fireplace (fīr'plās), *n.* The part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; in a restricted sense, a place for a fire in which the fuel is supported on andirons or is placed upon the hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hearth;* a broad flat stone placed in front of the hearth is called the *slab* or *outer hearth*. The vertical sides of the fireplace-opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantel*. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is called the *breast*, and the wall behind the fireplace the *back*. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fireplace to the top of the chimney is called the *flue*. The fireplace-cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering portion, at the narrowest part of which there is often a damper for regulating the draft. The fuel is burned on andirons or, if coal, in an iron receptacle or *grate*.

The *fireplaces* were of a truly patriarchal magnitude, where the whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white, nay, even the very cat and dog, enjoyed a community of privilege, and had each a right to a corner. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

Covings of a fireplace. See *coving*.

fire-plug (fīr'plug), *n.* A device for connecting the supply-pipe of a fire-engine with a water-main in case of fire.

fire-point (fīr'point), *n.* A poker. [Prov. Eng.]

fire-policy (fīr'pol″i-si), *n.* A written instrument whereby, in consideration of a single payment or of periodical payments of premiums, an insurance company engages, under certain specified conditions, to make good to the insured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, and usually not exceeding a specified sum.

fire-pot (fīr'pot), *n.* 1. A vessel used in ancient warfare to contain combustible fluid, and dropped from the walls or thrown from a military engine. Compare *fire-mace*.—2. That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.—3. A solderers' furnace.—4. A crucible.

fire-proof (fīr'prōf), *a.* Proof against fire; so constructed or protected as to be incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by the exclusive use in their construction of non-combustible materials, as stone, brick, iron, cement, concrete, and asbestos. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton and linen, the means adopted is saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabric. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which on the application of strong heat fuses into a glass, and, not only enveloping the outside, but also filling the internal pores of the wood, shields it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done to protect combustible materials by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no process yet known can prevent smoldering.

fireproof (fīr'prōf), *v. t.* [< *fire-proof*, *a.*] To render proof against fire by some protecting cover, by chemical treatment, or by construction with incombustible materials.

fireproofing (fīr'prōf″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire-proof*, *v.*] 1. The act of rendering fire-proof: as, the *fireproofing* of cloth.

A porous tile for *fireproofing* has been introduced.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 293.

2. Material for use in making anything fire-proof.

fire-quarters (fīr'kwâr″tėrz), *n. Naut.*, the stations of a ship's company for extinguishing fires; also, the assembling of a ship's company at their stations when an alarm of fire is given.

firer (fīr'ėr), *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raft (fīr'râft), *n.* A raft loaded with combustibles, set on fire, and directed against an enemy's ship or fleet.

Then the *fire-raft* was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze.
D. G. Farragut, quoted in N. Y. Tribune, May 10, 1862.

fire-raising (fīr'rā″zing), *n.* The act of setting on fire. In Scots law, *fire-raising* is the technical equivalent of *arson* in English law. See *arson*[1].

"But we'll see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie barn-yard ae morning before day-dawning."
"Hush! Meg, hush! hush! that's not safe talk."
"What does she mean?" said Mannering to Sampson, in an undertone.
"*Fire-raising*," answered the laconic Dominie.
Scott, Guy Mannering, III.

fire-red (fīr'red), *a.* [< ME. *fyrreed* (= OHG. *fiurrōt*, G. *feuerroth*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *reed*, red.] Red as fire.

A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
That hadde a *fyrreed* cherubynes face.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

fire-regulator (fīr'reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* An automatic device employed with low-pressure steam-heating furnaces to maintain a uniform temperature. It consists essentially of an expanding valve, which opens when the steam reaches a certain pressure, lifting a lever which in turn controls a damper in the chimney. The closing of the damper checks the fire, when the pressure falls and the damper opens again, the process being continually repeated, and thus maintaining the temperature within certain limits.

Fire-regulator.

fire-roll (fīr'-rōl), *n. Naut.*, a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire; a summons to fire-quarters; in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell as an alarm-signal of fire.

fire-room (fīr'rōm), *n.* A room or space in front of the furnaces or steam-boilers on a ship, devoted to the management of the boilers and the

supply of the furnaces with coal. Also called *stoke-hole*.

fire-screen (fīr′skrēn), *n.* 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. Specifically—(*a*) A standing frame supporting a surface of panel-work, textile fabric, or glass, the last of which allows the fire to be seen, while keeping off the heat. (*b*) A piece of stuff hanging from the edge of the mantelpiece or from a bracket or an arm, generally of light metal-work. (*c*) A screen, not unlike a fan, small enough to hold in the hand.

2. A woolen screen placed in the passage-way from a powder-magazine whenever this is opened.

fire-set (fīr′set), *n.* A set of fire-irons, usually comprising shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder. The holder consists generally of a metal rod with arms or a ring, fixed at the foot in a solid block or tile.

fire-setting (fīr′set″ing), *n.* Excavation in a mine with the preliminary aid of a fire built against the working-face. Now almost an obsolete process, but before the application of gunpowder to mining purposes a method of the greatest importance. The rock, after being highly heated, is rapidly cooled by throwing cold water on it, by which it is so much cracked that it can be broken down by pick and gad.

fire-shield (fīr′shēld), *n.* A sheet-metal guard used to protect workmen at a furnace or firemen at a fire from the heat. In an improved form two sheets of corrugated iron are riveted together at the edges, and connected at the top with a hose bringing water under pressure. The water fills the screen and escapes below. Hung on an elevated track before a furnace-door or suspended from a crane, it serves to absorb the heat from the furnace, and to keep the fire-room cool. When not required, it is rolled aside or lifted by the crane.

fire-ship (fīr′ship), *n.* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives and set adrift, for the purpose of burning or blowing up an enemy's ships, a bridge, or other object.

fire-shovel (fīr′shuv″l), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fyrscofl* (in a gloss), < *fȳr*, fire, + *scofl*, shovel.] A shovel for lifting or removing coals of fire or ashes, or for placing coals on a fire.

Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a *fire-shovel:* I knew, by that piece of service, the men would carry coals. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

fireside (fīr′sīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; the space about a fire or hearth, considered especially as the place where a family gathers for social enjoyment.

There is no *fireside*, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.
Longfellow, Resignation.

How often shall her old *fireside*
Be cheer'd with tidings of the bride.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

For the winter *fireside* meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet,
The mug of cider simmered slow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

II. *a.* Fitted for the fireside; homely; intimate.

In a letter to Southey, Lamb says of Hunt, "He is one of the most cordial-minded men I ever knew, and matchless as a *fireside* companion."
Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 226.

No higher compliment was ever paid to a nation than the simple confidence, the *fireside* plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 174.

fire-silvering (fīr′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* A method of silvering either by the use of a silver amalgam or by thoroughly cleansing the surface of the metal and then applying a mixture of spongy precipitated metallic silver, sal ammoniac, salt, and corrosive sublimate, and finally heating in a muffle.

firesmo (fi-res′mō), *n.* A little-used mnemonic name for the mood of syllogism called *festino*. The name *firesmo* implies that the premises are transposed.

fire-spirit (fīr′spir″it), *n.* The spirit or deity supposed in some systems of religion to be the animating principle of fire; fire personified.

The *Fire-spirit* has great influence with the winged aërial supreme deity, wherefore the Indians implore him to be their interpreter, to procure them success in hunting and fishing, fleet horses, obedient wives, and male children. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 253.

fire-spot (fīr′spot), *n.* In *archæol.*, a bowl-shaped hollow in the earth, partly filled with ashes, calcined bones, etc., and apparently used as a fireplace. By some, fire-spots are thought to be the vestiges of funeral pyres. They are common in the north of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries.

fire-steel (fīr′stēl), *n.* [(= D. *vuurstaal* = G. *feuerstahl* = Dan. *fyrstaal*) < *fire* + *steel*. Cf. *fire-iron*.] A steel used with a flint for striking fire.

A *fire-steele* wherewith to strike fire out of a flinte. *Nomenclator* (1585).

fire-stick (fīr′stik), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *fyrstik*, *fyrstikke*, a match.] 1. A lighted stick or brand. *Sir K. Digby.*—2. The implement used in various parts of the world for obtaining fire by friction, or rubbing of one stick against another, either with the hands simply or with the aid of the drill.

When the use of pyrites for striking fire is found existing in company with it in North America, it is at least likely that the *fire-stick* is the older instrument.
E. B. Tylor, Early History of Mankind, p. 262.

fire-stone (fīr′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *fyrstone*, < AS. *fyrstān* (= OD. *viersteen*, D. *vuursteen* = MLG. *vürsten*, LG. *füersten* = G. *feuerstein* = Dan. *fyrsten*), flint, < *fȳr*, fire, + *stān*, stone.] 1. A flint used with a steel for striking fire.

A *fire-stone* to strike fire with, silex.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 206.

2†. Iron pyrites: so called because it strikes fire with steel. See *pyrites*.—3. A stone which resists the action of fire; especially, a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces: same as *malm-rock*.—4. An incendiary composition employed to set fire to ships, buildings, etc. It is made of niter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin, mixed with melted tallow and turpentine. The melted mixture is cast in paper molds and primed with a fuse. For use it is charged in shell together with a bursting-charge.

fire-surface (fīr′sėr″fās), *n.* In steam-boilers, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Also called *heating-surface*.

fire-swab (fīr′swob), *n.* A swab of rope-yarns, saturated with water during action, and used to extinguish any particles of fire; the rammer and sponge-heads.

firetail (fīr′tāl), *n.* 1. A hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, such as the ruby-tailed fly, *Chrysis ignita*.—2. The redstart or redtail, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, a bird. Also *fire-flirt*. [Local, Eng.]

fire-telegraph (fīr′tel″ē-grâf), *n.* A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city, by means of signal-boxes placed at convenient points.

fire-tower (fīr′tou″ėr), *n.* [Cf. D. *vuurtoren* = G. *feuerthurm* (rare) = Dan. *fyrtaarn* = Sw. *fyrtorn*, a lighthouse.] 1. An erection with an iron vessel on its top for holding fire or a flame, answering the purpose of a lighthouse.—2. A tower from which to watch for the outbreak of fire in a city, and to give the alarm by the ringing of a bell: now generally superseded by the fire-telegraph.

fire-trap (fīr′trap), *n.* A place or building specially combustible, in which life is greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

While searching for *fire-traps* among the theaters, why not take a look at the churches and school-houses?
Waterbury (Conn.) *Weekly American*, Dec. 23, 1881.

fire-tree (fīr′trē), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *flame-tree*, 1. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*, a large myrtaceous tree with brilliant flowers.

fire-tube (fīr′tūb), *n.* In steam-engines, a furnace-tube through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber; a pipe-flue.

fire-ward, fire-warden (fīr′wârd, -wâr″dn), *n.* An officer having authority in the prevention or extinguishing of fires, as in towns or camps.

fire-water (fīr′wâ″tėr), *n.* Ardent spirits: a name used by American Indians.

The blood of chiefs is in my veins, where it must stay forever. The Dutch landed, and gave my people the *fire-water;* they drank until the heavens and the earth seemed to meet, and they foolishly thought they had found the Great Spirit. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iii.

From Sagamore Bonython's hunting flask
The *fire-water* burns at the lip of Megone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.

fire-weapon† (fīr′wep″n), *n.* Same as *firearm*.
J. Bingham, Tactics of Aelian, 1616.

fireweed (fīr′wēd), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The *Erechthites hieracifolia*, a coarse annual composite of North America, so called from its appearing abundantly where clearings have recently been burned over. (*b*) The great willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*, for the same reason. (*c*) The horseweed, *Erigeron Canadensis*. (*d*) A species of plantain, *Plantago media*.

fire-wood (fīr′wůd), *n.* Wood for fuel.

In haste they drove . . . and heap'd
Their *firewood*, and the winds from off the plain
Rolled the rich vapour far into the heaven.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 548.

firework (fīr′wėrk), *n.* [= D. *vuurwerk* = G. *feuerwerk;* cf. Dan. *fyrværkeri* = Sw. *fyrverkeri* (def. 2).] 1†. Work wrought in the fire. *Davies*.

His heart the anuile wheron the deuill frames his *fire-worke*. *Breton*, A Murmurer, p. 10.

2. A contrivance of inflammable and explosive materials combined in various proportions, for the purpose of producing in combustion beautiful or amusing scenic effects, or to be used as a night signal on land or sea, or for various purposes in war: commonly used in the plural. The basis of these compositions consists of potassium chlorate, niter, sulphur, and charcoal, pulverized, and combined in different proportions with other agents which have the quality of imparting color to the flame (as with copper sulphate for blue, strontium nitrate or carbonate for red, potassium salts for violet, sodium salts for yellow, barium carbonate or nitrate for green), and with iron- and steel-filings to produce brilliant scintillations. These compositions are packed in cases of paper and pasteboard, generally cylindrical, the processes of packing and finishing demanding much skill and care. For scenic displays, the forms of fireworks most in use are the *fixed fires*, such as theater-fires, lances, and gerbes; *rotating fires*, as pin- or catharine-wheels, spiral wheels, etc.; *ascending fires*, as sky-rockets and girandoles; Roman candles; etc. As night signals or as incendiary projectiles, various pyrotechnic devices have been employed with success in military and naval operations. These devices consist of preparations used (1) in the service of cannon or cannon-ammunition, such as slow-match, quick-match, friction, electric, and obturating primers, port-fires, and fuses; (2) for signals, such as signal-rockets, signal-lights, blue lights, etc., with their decorations consisting of stars, serpents, gold rain, rain of fire, and marrons; (3) for incendiary purposes, as the carcass, incendiary match, and fire-stone; (4) for light, as tarred links, torches, light-balls, fire-balls, pitched fascines, and parachute-shells; (5) for offensive and defensive purposes, as bags of powder, petards, projectile rockets, as those of Congreve and Hale, light-barrels, and dynamite or nitroglycerin cartridges. The most familiar of the many forms of fireworks is the sky-rocket, whether employed as a signal or for mere display, or as a projectile in war. An important use of the rocket is that of a line-carrier to establish communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. The Chinese, if not the actual inventors of fireworks, were the first to use the rocket as a missile in war, and the pyrotechnic exhibitions of the Chinese and Japanese still surpass those of all other peoples in ingenuity and splendor. The Japanese have contrived an exhibition of fireworks by daylight, consisting of bombs which, exploding high in air, discharge jets or volumes of colored smoke which take the forms of birds, fishes, trees, and even of human beings. Fireworks are supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the Italians. They are mentioned in a description of a pageant at the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

The king would have me present the princess . . . with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antic, or *firework*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

All the hammocks were taken down, our ordnance loaded, and our powder-chests and *fireworks* made ready.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 7.

There was at night a shew of very strange and sundry kinds of *fireworks*, compelled by cunning to fly to and fro, and to mount very high into the air upward, and also to burn unquenchable in the water beneath.
Laneham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 480.

fire-worker† (fīr′wėr″kėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fyrværker* = Sw. *fyrverkare*.] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master: now called *second lieutenant*.

Fire-workers are subordinate officers to the fire-masters, who command the bombardeers. They receive the orders from the fire-masters, and see that the bombardeers execute them.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 479.

Fire-worker of H. M. Office of Ordnance.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 429.

fire-worm (fīr′wėrm), *n.* [= MLG. *vürworm* = G. *feuerwurm*.] A glow-worm.

I have seen the fireflies and *fire-worms*.
Byron, Cain, ii. 1.

fire-worship (fīr′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of fire, or of the god of fire, or of the divine as typified by fire; also, the ceremonial cult of a public or a family hearth, as practised, for instance, by all Aryan peoples, by all ancient Greek communities, by the vestal virgins of Rome, and in each ancient Greek and Roman family. The term *fire-worship*, as specifically applied to the religion of the ancient Persians taught by Zoroaster, and practised by their descendants, the Guebers and Parsis of Persia and India, is, if taken literally, a misnomer derived from the Mohammedans, the fire being with these peoples merely a symbol of divinity and a visible sign of their religion. See *Gueber* and *Parsi*.

Fire-worship brings into view again, though under different aspects and with different results, the problems presented by water-worship. The real and absolute worship of fire falls into great divisions, the first belonging rather to fetishism, the second to polytheism proper, and the two apparently representing an earlier and later stage of theological ideas. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 251.

After vanquishing Moab and Ammon, both nations addicted to *fire-worship*, he [David] showed no trace of mercy towards them. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 47.

fire-worshiper (fīr′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster. See *Gueber* and *Parsi*.

There has been an error in imagining that the Persians and the ancient *fire-worshippers* were idolaters simply of fire, inasmuch as, in bowing down before it, they simply regarded Fire as a symbol, or visible sign, or thing placed as standing for Deity. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 79.

The so-called *Fire-worshippers* certainly do not worship the fire, and they naturally object to a name which seems to place them on a level with mere idolaters.
Max Müller, Chips, I. 169.

When he was seven years old, all the kindred of his father's house, and all the friends thereof, assembled in the inner temple to see the high-priest invest him with the symbolic raiment of the *fire-worshipper*, "the garment of the good and beneficial way."
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 273.

fir-in-bond (fėr′in-bond′), *n.* [< *fir*, taken in a general sense; *in bond:* see *bond*[1], *n.*] In *carp.*, lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. See *bond*[1], 12.

firing (fīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire*, *v.*] 1. The act of applying fire or of making a fire for any purpose; specifically, the method of treating a furnace with regard to the use of fuel: as, hard *firing* (supplying fuel frequently and urging the fire); light *firing* (moderate supplies of fuel at frequent intervals); steady *firing;* heavy *firing.*—2. Fuel; fire-wood or coal.

And in some places they burne it [rhubarb] in stead of other *firing*, and giue it their horses to eat.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in *firing*
At requiring. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

You would have a load of wood for *firing* on All Saints' or Christmas. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

3. The exposing of any material to high temperatures to burn, bake, etc.: as, the *firing* of painted glass to fix the colors; the *firing* of porcelain to melt and fix the glaze.

When the "withering" is finished, then follows the *firing*. The tea is placed in metal pans, set in a brickwork furnace, heated to a temperature of 240° or 250°; the leaves are turned incessantly . . . to prevent their burning; . . . they are then removed, . . . thrown on tables, and rolled and sifted while hot.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 345.

4. The act of discharging firearms.

After loading, the block is depressed and kept in position for *firing* by a spring catch working under the barrel.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 91.

5. The application of fire or of a cautery in surgery and farriery; cauterization.

A blow on the sinew is generally the cause of a long period of lameness, and *firing* may be needed.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

6. In *bell-ringing*, the ringing of all the bells in a peal at once. It is practised in England on occasions of general rejoicing or mourning. In the latter case the bells are muffled.—**Mechanical firing**, the operation of supplying fuel to a furnace by means of a mechanical attachment.

firing-iron (fīr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a cautery.

firing-machine (fīr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *mech.*, an apparatus for feeding an engine-furnace with coal.

firing-party (fīr′ing-pär″ti), *n.* A detachment of soldiers, marines, or sailors detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honors, or to execute any person sentenced to death by shooting.

firing-point (fīr′ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which an inflammable oil or hydrocarbon is liable to take fire spontaneously.

Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard *firing-point*, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 570.

firk[1]† (fėrk), *v.* [Also written, more prop., *ferk*, < ME. *ferken*, rarely *firken*, carry, take, or drive off, refl. take oneself off, intr. go away, hasten, < AS. *fercian* (once), bring or take away, prob. not connected with *ferian*, *ge-ferian* (each once), sustain, support (with food). Cf. G. dial. (Swabian, Swiss) *fergen*, *ferggen*, *fergken*, *ferken*, bring, despatch.] I. *trans.* 1. To carry away or about; carry; move.

So bolnet was his body, that burthen hade ynoghe
The fete of that freke to *ferke* hym aboute,
Or stond vppo streght for his strong charge.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3839.

2. To drive away.

Thei werned hym soone,
That by force of hur fight thei *firked* hym thennes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

3. To beat; drub; trounce.

Thei . . . felled the falsse folke, *ferked* hem hard,
With skathe were thei skoumfyt, skape thei ne myght.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 85.

I will *firk* your father, whether you see or no.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

I shall have
The worst on 't, for I can *firk* nobody.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To rouse; raise up.

A fine lawyer, sir,
And would have *firk'd* you up a business,
And out of this court into that.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I have also spent Christmas Day in India, but not all the marigolds of Cathay will *firk* up Christmas spirits, or make me throw crumbs to a blue-jay.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 98.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; go off or fly out suddenly: sometimes used reflexively.

ferke to the far-lande, and fetche me that wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

How would he *firk*, like Adam Overdo,
Up and about; dive into cellars too.
B. Jonson, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

firk[1] (fėrk), *n.* [< *firk*[1], *v.*] A stroke; a lash. [Prov. Eng.]

firk[2] (fėrk), *n.* [Prob. a transposition of *freak*[1], q. v.] A freak; a trick. [Prov. Eng.]

Out on him!
These are his megrims, *firks*, and melancholies.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or, by this light,
I'll give your throat a slit.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

What new *firk* of folly has enter'd into the rascal's head? I must observe him.
Sir W. Davenant, The Man's the Master.

firkery (fėr′kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *firkeries* (-iz). [< *firk*[2] + *-ery.*] A trick; a prank. [Prov. Eng.]

firkin (fėr′kin), *n.* [< OD. **vierken* (not found) (cf. ODan. *firik*, a farthing, *firken*, a multiple of four), < D. *vier*, = E. *four*, + *-ken*, E. *-kin.* Cf. *kilderkin*, a measure of two firkins, also of D. origin.] 1. A measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel, and varying in magnitude with the barrel. The English ale and beer firkin is 9 imperial gallons, equal to 10.8 United States gallons; but at the time when ale- and beer-measures were distinct a firkin of beer was 9 gallons, while a firkin of ale was only 8 gallons. A firkin of honey was also 8 gallons, by a statute of 1581. A firkin of butter is 56 pounds (36 Geo. III.). A firkin of soap is 64 pounds or 8 gallons. The oldest firkins were of much greater capacity. Thus, by a statute of 1423 the firkin was 84 gallons; while by another of 1482 the firkin of fish was made 21 gallons, being one fourth of a butt and half a barrel. An Irish firkin was half a barrel or 100 pounds.

8 gallons in measure make 1 *firkin* of ale, sope, herring; 9 gallons, 1 *firkin* of beere; 10½ gallons, 1 *firkin* of salmon or eeles. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

2. A small wooden vessel or cask of no determinate capacity, used chiefly for butter, tallow, soap, etc.

Here are come for you, from my sister Downing, divers chests of commodities, and many *firkins* of butter and suet. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 469.

firlot (fėr′lot), *n.* [Also written *fyrlot*, *furlet*, *fearlot*, < *fir-*, *fyr-* (< D. *vier*, as in *firkin*?) + *lot*, part (or *-let*, dim.?); cf. *-kin* in *firkin.*] The principal dry measure of the old Scottish system. The standards, from 1621, were the Linlithgow firlots. The wheat firlot, used for wheat, rye, peas, beans, salt, grass-seed, etc., contained 21¼ Scottish pints, or 2,197¼ cubic inches, equal to 1⅛ Winchester bushels. The barley firlot, used for barley, oats, fruit, potatoes, etc., contained 31 Scottish pints, or 3,205¼ cubic inches, equal to 1¾ Winchester bushels. But the firlots in actual use were from 1 to 7 per cent. larger than the standards. The firlot was also used in the Isle of Man.

firm (fėrm), *a.* [The spelling with *i* is mod., in imitation of the L.; < ME. *ferme*, < OF. *ferm*, *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferm* = Sp. Pg. *firme* = It. *fermo*, < L. *firmus*, steadfast, stable, strong, fast, firm.] 1. Having consistence or solidity; compact; close in fiber or dense in grain; hard: as, *firm* flesh; cloth of a *firm* texture.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are *firm* in themselves; they cannot be moved. Job xli. 23.

The other Fort is a Citadell, built on a *firme* land on the west side of the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

If cushion might be call'd what harder seem'd
Than the *firm* oak of which the frame was form'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 56.

The body of the amœba is less *firm* than jelly, yet it has the power of moving from place to place.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 83.

2. Strongly fixed; stable; rigid; immovable, or not easily moved: as, a *firm* foundation.

It is as positive as the earth is *firm* that Falstaff is there. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

It shall be
My study to appear another Atlas,
To stand *firm* underneath this heaven of empire,
And bear it boldly.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet frostbound,
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 156.

3. Steady; not tottering or shaking; not relaxed or feeble; vigorous: as, a *firm* step; a *firm* seat in the saddle; to rule with a *firm* hand.

Thus King Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be *firm* to bear his body.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

"Who's there?" a clear *firm* voice demands.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Me you call great; mine is the *firmer* seat,
The truer lance. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. Fixed in character; stable; enduring; established; steadfast; stanch: as, *firm* credit; *firm* prices; a *firm* friend; a *firm* conviction.

Myn affiaunce and my faith is *ferme* in this billeue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 238.

All the presidents of the kingdom . . . have consulted together . . . to make a *firm* decree. Dan. vi. 7.

A man *firme* and standing in his purposes, nor beau'd off with each wind and passion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

O! shame to men! devil with devil damn'd
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 497.

5. Strong in action or manner; resolute; positive; confident: as, a *firm* defense or resistance; a *firm* answer; the *firm* handling of a subject in art or literature.

So unaffected, so composed a mind;
So *firm*, yet soft; so strong, yet so refined.
Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

6. Indicating firmness: as, a *firm* countenance or demeanor.—7. Determined; positive; distinctly stated.

There is no *firm* reason to be render'd
Why he cannot abide a gaping pig.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. Dense.—2. Fast, established, secure.—2 and 4. Immovable, stanch, strong, sturdy.

firm† (fėrm), *v. t.* [< ME. *fermen*, confirm, < OF. *fermer* = Pr. *fermar* = OSp. Pg. *firmar* = It. *fermare*, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, confirm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] 1. To make firm; give consistence to.

The powder that made Venus a goddess, . . . that kept her perpetually young, cleared her wrinkles, *firmed* her gums, filled her skin, coloured her hair.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

The force of the water . . . did *firm* and harden it [land].
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

2. To fix; establish; confirm.

Your wish is blest,
Jove knocks his chin against his breast,
And *firms* it with the rest.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

3. To fix or direct with firmness.

Upon his card and compas *firmes* his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 1.

4. To confirm by signing; make valid by subscription or indorsement.

For lacke of time the gouernours haue not *firmed* this letter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 309.

Of the death of the Emporour they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

firm (fėrm), *n.* [From the adj.; in defs. 2, 3, a special use, = It. Sp. *firma*, < ML. *firma*, signature, subscription, in confirmation of a writing: see *firm*, *a.* Cf. *farm*[1].] 1†. The firm land; terra firma; in general, the mainland.

No such Islands may bee found in the Scithian sea toward the *firme* of Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 438.

And to the North, betwixt the fore-land and the *firm*,
She [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent term. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 407.

Towards evening we went ashore on the *firm* of Asia for fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

2†. A sign manual; a signature.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius the Archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 90.

3. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; a concern; also, the name or title under which associated parties transact business: as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. The name of one only of the partners may be taken as the firm-name: as, the *firm* of Thomas Jones. If, however, only one person is interested in the business, there is no partnership or firm, even though he should use a fictitious addition to make the concern seem one. Present statutes in several jurisdictions forbid the use of firm-names where there is no firm, saving, however, the right, under proper restrictions, of foreign houses, and of continued use of an established name notwithstanding dissolution of the firm it originally represented.

Round these halls a thousand baby loves
Fly twanging headless arrows at the hearts. . . .
With me, Sir, enter'd in the bigger boy,
The Head of all the golden-shafted *firm*,
The long-limb'd lad that had a Psyche too.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Such a steel could now be produced, and his *firm* were prepared to make it. *The Engineer*, LXV. 529.

firmament (fėr′ma-ment), *n.* [< ME. *firmament* (also translated *fastness*[1], q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *firmament*, < OF. *firmament*, F. *firmament* = Pr. *fermamen* = Sp. Pg. *firmamento* = It. *fermamento*, < L. *firmamentum*, a strengthening, support, prop, in LL. (Vulgate) the firmament (tr. Gr. στερέωμα, Heb. *rakia:* see note to def. 2),

(*firmare*, make strong, strengthen: see *firm*, *v.*] 1†. Foundation; support; basis.

The law is the law of sin, . . . custom is the sanction or the *firmament* of the law.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

2. The sky or heavens; the vault of heaven, viewed as something solid and abiding; the region of the air. [The Hebrew word *rakia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is 'that which is expanded by beating out.' The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek στερέωμα (< στερεός, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *rakia*. Some old astronomers identified the firmament with the orb of the fixed stars; but the word never had any settled and exact meaning in astronomy.]

For thelse 2 ben the grettest Lordes undir the *Firmament*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the *firmament* and divided the waters which were under the *firmament* from the waters which were above the *firmament*. Gen. i. 6, 7.

On flaky wings it mounts, and quick as Sight
Cuts thro' the yielding Air, with Rays of Light;
Till the blue *Firmament* at last it gains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. A piece of jewelry, as a star or the like, meant to be worn in a head-dress, such as the commode or tower of the seventeenth century.

firmamental (fêr-ma-men'tal), *a.* [< *firmament* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1122.

firman (fêr'man or fêr-män'), *n.* [Also written *firmaun*, *phirman*, *phirmaun*, *firmand*, etc., repr. Turk. *fermān* = Ar. Hind. *farmān*, < Pers. *farmān*, a mandate, order, command, patent, = Skt. *pramāna*, a measure, scale, authority, decision, < *pra-* (= Pers. *far-* = Gr. προ-, etc.) + √ *mā*, measure, + *-ana*.] A decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, issued for various special purposes, as to provide protection and assistance for a traveler, or to sanction an enterprise and prescribe its conditions; a passport; a permit; a license; a grant.

The *firman* for importing rice and coffee from Ægypt is in the hands of some merchants here [at Balas].
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 175.

After sitting down about two minutes, I again got up, and stood in the middle of the room before him, saying, I am bearer of a hatésherriffe, or royal mandate, to you, Mahomet Aga! and took the *firman* out of my bosom, and presented it to him. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 152.

The difference between a *Firman* and a Hatti Sherif is that, though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sultan himself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be irrevocable. The distinction is as real as between a love-letter and a marriage settlement. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The Sultan granted a *firman* . . . allowing the members of each sect to put to death any person belonging to the other sect who should be found inside of their churches or synagogues. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 80.

firmary[1]† (fêr'ma-ri), *n.* [< ML. *firmare*, sign, confirm.] The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

firmary[2]† (fêr'ma-ri), *n.* Same as *fermery*, ultimately *infirmary*.

Infirmarium, or the *Firmorie* (the Curatour whereof Infirmarius), wherein persons downright sick (trouble to others, and troubled by others, if lodging in the dormitorie) had the benefit of physick, and attendance private to themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 286.

firmation† (fêr-mā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *firmatio(n-)*, confirmation, assurance, etc., taken in its lit. sense, < L. *firmare*, strengthen, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A fixing or steadying.

It is also true that man onely sitteth, if we define sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

firme, *a.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *firm*.—2. In *her.*, reaching and fixed to the edge of the escutcheon: applied especially to a bearing such as a cross, which is usually borne free in the middle of the field: as, a cross patté *firme* (which is also blazoned a cross patté entire, or a cross patté throughout). Also *fixed*.

firmer-chisel (fêr'mêr-chiz″el), *n.* A carpenters' chisel with a blade thin in proportion to its width. The blade is fixed to the handle by a tang, as distinguished from that of the framing-chisel, in which the handle is received in a socket.

firm-footed (fêrm'fût″ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*, soliped, or solidungulate, as the horse. See *soliped*.

firm-hoofed (fêrm'höft), *a.* Same as *firm-footed*.

firmisternal (fêr-mi-stêr'nal), *a.* [As *Firmisternia*, q. v., + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, having a completed scapular arch, as a frog; pertaining to the *Firmisternia*: as, a *firmisternal* batrachian. *Coues.* Also *firmisterniat*, *firmisternous*.

Firmisternia (fêr-mi-stêr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *firmus*, strong, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] A suborder or superfamily of phaneroglossate anurous batrachians, containing frogs which have the coracoids firmly united by a simple epicoracoid cartilage. The precoracoids, if present, rest with their distal ends upon the coracoids, or are connected with the latter by the epicoracoid cartilage. The best-known families are *Dendrobatidæ*, *Phryniscidæ*, *Engystomidæ*, *Brevicepitidæ*, *Dyscophidæ*, and *Ranidæ*. Contrasted with *Arcifera*. See cuts under *Anura* and *Omosternum*.

firmisternial (fêr-mi-stêr'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *firmisternal*. *Gill.*

II. *n.* One of the *Firmisternia*. *Gill.*

firmisternous (fêr-mi-stêr'nus), *a.* Same as *firmisternal*: as, the *firmisternous* type of structure. *Cope.*

firmitude† (fêr'mi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *firmitudo*, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] Firmness; strength; solidity.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

In most delicious drops did fall
Down to the floor heartmelting Tears, and yield
A pearly pavement, which the ground'a cool kiss
Into chaste *Firmitude* did crystallize.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 42.

firmity† (fêr'mi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *fermete*, F. *fermeté* = It. *fermità*, validity, < L. *firmita(t-)s*, < *firmus*, firm.] Firmness; strength.

The square is of all other accompted the figure of most solliditie and stedfastnesse, and for his owne staye and *firmitie* requireth none other base then himselfe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, i. 6.

firmless† (fêrm'les), *a.* [< *firm* + *-less*.] Wavering; shifting; unsteady.

Past the Red-Sea, heer vp and down we float,
On *firm-less* sands of this vast Desart heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

firmly (fêrm'li), *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; strongly; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; steadfastly; resolutely; immovably: as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering; he *firmly* believes in fatalism; his resolution is *firmly* fixed.

And so incessantly contynued all that nyghte, in so moche where we had out .ij. ancres they helde not *fermely*, but rasyd and draggyd by vyolence of that outrageous storme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

His breastplate first, that was of substance pure,
Before his noble heart he *firmely* bound.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 57.

I falter where I *firmly* trod.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

While he entertained us with the most lavish generosity, he *firmly*, though courteously, refused the half dozen pieces of silver which I offered him.
O'Donovan, Merv, xviii.

firm-name (fêrm'nām), *n.* The name or title of a firm in business.

firmness (fêrm'nes), *n.* [< *firm* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; resoluteness; constancy; fixedness; certainty: as, the *firmness* of jelly; *firmness* of flesh; *firmness* of union; the *firmness* of a purpose; the *firmness* of a judge.

And in the steddy resting of the ground
Your noble *firmnesse* to your friend is feund:
For you are still the same, and where you love,
No absence can your conatant mind remove.
Beaumont, To the Prince.

A weak mind would have sunk under such a load of unpopularity [as Fox had]. But that resolute spirit seemed to derive new *firmness* from the public hatred.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. In *phren.*, an organ situated toward the back part of the head, between self-esteem and veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance. =Syn. 1. *Firmness*, *Constancy*, *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*. *Firmness* is a matter of the will, preventing one from yielding; *constancy*, of the heart, holding one steadfast. *Firmness* is opposed to *weakness* or *pliancy*; *constancy* to *fickleness*. *Faithfulness* is a matter of the heart; it is generally a warmer sort of *fidelity*, with the element of principle sometimes less prominent. *Fidelity* is a matter of personal principle; the word more often than the others applies to definite action. We speak of the *firmness* of a teacher in maintaining order, the *constancy* of a lover, the *fidelity* of a bank cashier, the *faithfulness* of a mother. We may speak of the *fidelity* of a dog only as he meets trusts reposed in him, or is considered as having the power to apply principle to action as a moral being. See *decision* and *assiduity*.

She now took her place among her pupils with an air of spirit and *firmness* which assured them at once that she meant to be obeyed, and obeyed she was.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

Without *constancy* there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world. *Addison.*

Faithfulness can feed on suffering,
And knows no disappointment.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, i.

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his *fidelity*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

firn (firn or fêrn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), also *firne*, a glacier, accumulated snow, lit. last year's snow; < G. *firn*, a., last year's, of the last year, < OHG. *firni*, old, ancient: see *fern*[2].] A name given to snow accumulated in the highest parts of mountain ranges on which glaciers occur, while such snow is in a granular condition, and before, in its downward movement, it has been fully consolidated into ice. Such snow is called by the French *névé*. Both words are in common use among writers on Alpine geology and mountaineering generally.

The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as névé or *firn*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 155.

Firola (fir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of heteropods of the family *Firolidæ*, having no shell, no tentacles in either sex, and a pinnate tail: same as *Pterotrachea*. *Bruguière*, 1792.

Firolidæ (fi-rol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Firola* + *-idæ*.] A family of nucleobranchiate gastropods, or *Heteropoda*: same as *Pterotracheidæ*.

Firoloides (fir-ō-loi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Firola* + *-oides*.] A genus of pteropods, so called from its relation to *Firola*, but distinguished by the simple tail-fin and the presence of tentacles in the male.

firoza (fi-rō'zä), *n.* [E. Ind. ?] The turquoise-blue of Indian ceramic ware, put on with the enamel.

fir-parrot (fêr'par″ọt), *n.* A name of the crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*.

firret, *adv.* See *farl*.

firren† (fêr'en), *a.* [< *fir* + *-en*[2].] Made of fir.

It ne shal no thing ben betwene
Thi bour and min, also y wene,
But a fayr *firrene* wowe [wall]. *Havelok*, l. 2076.

firry (fêr'i), *a.* [< *fir* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to firs; formed of fir; abounding in firs.

Mine too, Blakesmoor—whose else?—thy *firry* wilderness, the haunt of the squirrel, and the daylong murmuring wood-pigeon. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 263.

first, **firset**, *n.* See *furze*.

first[1] (fêrst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, *fyrst*, *firste*, etc., < AS. *fyrst* (rare, the usual superl. being *forma*, with different suffix: see *former*[1]) = OFries. *ferost*, *ferest*, *ferst*, NFries. *foarste*, first, = OS. *furisto*, the first or chief (person), = D. *voorste*, foremost, *vorst*, prince, = MLG. *vorste*, *vurste*, prince, = OHG. *furist*, first, as noun *furisto*, MHG. *vürste*, G. *fürst*, chief, prince, = Icel. *fyrstr* = Sw. *första* = Dan. *förste*, first (as a noun, Sw. *furste* = Dan. *fyrste*, prince); cf. Dan. *forrest*, foremost; < AS., etc., *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-st*, *-est*. Cf. L. *primus* (= AS. *for-ma*, E. *for-mer*), first, Gr. πρῶτος, Skt. *prathama*, first, from the same ult. source, with different suffixes.] **I.** *a.* Being before all others; being the initial unit or aggregate in order of occurrence or arrangement as to time, place, or rank: the ordinal of *one*. (*a*) Foremost in time; preceding all others of the kind in order of time: as, Adam was the *first* man; I was the *first* guest to arrive.

Tho adam our *uerste* fader the sunne hadde ido
And idriue was out of parais and eue is wif also.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I had from my *first* yeeres, by the ceaselesse diligence and care of my father, whom God recompence, bin exercis'd to the tongues, and some sciences.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

Both [orations] are hopeful, but the second is more sanguine than the *first*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

(*b*) Foremost in place; before all others from the point of view or consideration: as, the *first* man in a rank or line.

At this Jaffe begynnyth the holy londe, and to every pylgryme at the *fyrst* foote that he set on the londe ther ys grauntyd plenary remission.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 23.

The *first* beast was like a lion. Rev. iv. 7.

(*c*) Foremost in importance or estimation; before or superior to all others in character, quality, or degree: as, Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece; the part of *first* villain in a play; wheat of the *first* grade; specifically, in *music*, highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class: as, *first* alto; *first* horn.

The *first* and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Established Freedom clap'd her joyful Wings;
Proclaim'd the *first* of Men, and best of Kings.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 15.

Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the *first* of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the *first* of orators, or Shakspeare the *first* of dramatists. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Who [Washington] was already *first* in war—who was already *first* in the hearts of his countrymen, and who was

now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country, to be *first* in peace.
D. Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

First agent. See *agent*.—**First baiting,** the supply of bait first taken on board a fishing-vessel bound for the Banks. [Local, U. S.]—**First base,** in *base-ball*, the first of the bases from the home-plate, or the player stationed at that base. See *base*², 20, and *base-ball*.—**First cause,** a cause which does not depend upon any other.

So Adam is the *first cause* of men in his species, because begotten of no other man as the rest were.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 29.

First chop. See *chop*⁴, 2.—**First controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**First cousin.** See *cousin*¹, 2.—**First-day,** the first day of the week—that is, Sunday; the name preferred by the Society of Friends to designate Sunday.

The *First-day* after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple-house. *Fox*, Journal, I. 147.

Come, sit thee down! Here is the bench where Benjamin would sit
On *First-day* afternoons in spring, and watch the swallows flit. *B. Taylor*, The Quaker Widow.

First difference. See *difference*.—**First digit,** the innermost digit of a pentadactyl limb; in man, the thumb or the great toe.—**First energy.** See *energy*, 4.—**First ens.** See *ens*.—**First extreme.** See *extreme*, *n.*, 4.—**First figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**First floor.** See *floor*.—**First good,** in *ethics*, that which is desirable for itself; the ultimate end.—**First hand,** the mate of a fishing-smack. [Florida, U. S.]—**First integral.** See *integral*.—**First intention, notion.** See the nouns.—**First inversion, iron, mate, matter, meridian, motor, pherecratic, philosophy, position, principle,** etc. See the nouns.—**First set,** in *whaling*, the first thrust of the lance: as, the whale died at the *first set*. Also called *first lance*.—**First subject** or **object** of a science, the general class of things to which the science relates.—**First substance,** in *metaph.*, an individual thing.—**The first,** even one; a single. [Colloq., U. S.]

I am not aware of having committed *the first* act which should bring upon me the displeasure of the house.
W. A. Gilbert, Speech in House of Rep., Feb. 27, 1857.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, earliest. See comparison under *primary*. (*c*) Highest, chief, principal, capital, foremost, leading.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is first; the beginning, or that which makes or constitutes a beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last. Rev. xxii. 13.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or chorus; a leader of a part or group of performers. (*b*) The interval and concord of the unison or prime. See *unison* and *prime*.—**3.** Same as *first base* (which see, above).—**4.** The highest rank in an examination for honors: as, he got a *first* in mathematics. See *double-first*. [Eng. university term.]—**At first, at the first.** (*a*) At the beginning or origin. (*b*†) Immediately. *Davies*.

He bids them put the matter in adventure and then but whistle for an angel, and they will come *at first*.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 523.

First of exchange. See *exchange*.—**From the first,** from the beginning or origin.

Ferdinand and Isabella manifested *from the first* an eager and enlightened curiosity in reference to their new acquisitions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

first¹ (fėrst), *adv.* [< ME. *first, ferst, furst, fyrst,* < AS. *fyrst* (rare) = Icel. *fyrst* = Sw. Dan. *först*, adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, etc.

Thanne un to Mounte Joye; and from thenne, Pylgrymes mowen *fyrste* se un to Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii. 13.

The two senses to which all objects *first* address themselves are the sight and the touch.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

Hence—**2.** Sooner; before doing or suffering (that is, so as not to do or suffer) some act or result: as, I will not do it, I will die *first*.

My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue;
I and my power will sink *first*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Die?
He'll bribe a jailer or break prison *first!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 177.

First and last, altogether.

I mentioned an Account I intended to give of the Bay of Campeachy, where I lived *first and last* about 3 Years.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 2.

First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden*.

Head first. See *head*.

first²†, *n.* [ME., also *furst, fyrst;* < AS. *fyrst,* time: see *frist*.] Time; time granted; respite: same as *frist*.

Ak hel crieth him merci so snithe,
That he gaf hem *furst* of here line.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

first-begot†, **first-begotten** (fėrst'bē-got', -got'n), *a.* First produced; eldest among children.

When he bringeth in the *firstbegotten* into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i. 6.

first-born (fėrst'bôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** First brought forth; first in the order of birth; eldest: as, the *first-born* son. Hence—**2.** Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

II. *n.* The first-born child; hence, the first result or product.

I will make him my *firstborn*, higher than the kings of the earth. Ps. lxxxix. 27.

Where pale-fac'd murder, the *first-born* of pride,
Sets up her kingdom in the very smiles
And plighted faiths of men like crocodiles.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

first-class (fėrst'klȧs), *a.* **1.** Of the highest class with respect to some quality or mark, especially with respect to excellence; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Her father was a — what you would call a *first-class* business man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Best equipped and most expensive: noting the first grade of conveyances for travel: as, he traveled *first-class;* a *first-class* coach or carriage.—**3.** Of the first class in any order of numeration, as from the lowest to the highest: as, a *first-class* clerk (one receiving the lowest salary). [U. S.]—**First-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection.

first-foot (fėrst'fůt), *n.* In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year; also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking.

Great attention is paid to the *first-foot:* that is, the [first] person who happens to meet them [the marriage company]; and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, he is generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. *Edinburgh Mag.*

first-fruit (fėrst'frōt'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Usually in the plural.] **1.** The earliest productions of the soil; the first gatherings of a season's produce. Of these the Jews made an offering to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

The *firstfruit* also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him. Deut. xviii. 4.

2. The first profits of anything; in *feudal* and *eccles. law,* the first year's profit of a tenant of real property. The first-fruits of a benefice were payable in the Church of Rome to the pope, in the Church of England formerly to the crown, but since the time of Queen Anne, when paid at all, to a benevolent fund. See *Queen Anne's bounty*, under *bounty*.

I had a commission to solicit, in conjunction with two bishops who were then in London, the *first-fruits* and tenth to the clergy. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

The right to the *first-fruits* of bishoprics and other promotions was apparently first claimed in England by Alexander IV. in 1256. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 395.

3. The first portion, products, effects, or results of anything.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man!
Milton, P. L., xi. 22.

We give you welcome: not without redound
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The *first-fruits* of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II.† *a.* Original; earliest. *Congreve.*

first-hand (fėrst'hand'), *n.* The first or highest source, without the intervention of agents or media of any kind: generally with *at*, or, without a preposition, in adverbial use: as, information secured *at first-hand* from the person interested; goods obtained *first-hand* from the manufacturer.

Case 238, though our first knowledge of it was due to a published account, would have been at once procured *at firsthand* from the percipient, had we been at work in 1876.
Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 159.

first-hand (fėrst'hand), *a.* [< *first-hand, n.*] Obtained direct from the first source; obtained from the producer, maker, etc., without the intervention of agents or media.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of Him is *first-hand* and direct; and that is the sphere of our mind.
J. Martineau.

firsthood† (fėrst'hůd), *n.* [< *first* + *-hood;* ME. *firsthed,* < *first* + *-hed,* -head.] The state or condition of priority.

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the *firsthood*. *Goodwin*, Works, I. vi.

firstling (fėrst'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *first* + *-ling*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The first produce or offspring: applied to beasts.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 437.

2†. The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

I have given ye two or three notes of him out of his Title page; by which his *firstlings* feare not to guesse boldly at his whole lumpe, for that guesse will not faile ye.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *a.* First produced.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd and of thy flock thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God.
Deut. xv. 19.

firstly (fėrst'li), *adv.* First; in the first place; before anything else.

Christ shed his blood, by 's wound to save us,
And salve the wound th' old serpent *firstly* gave us.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*)—first the shilling for which I have given a receipt; secondly two skeins of suitable thread.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 5.

firstness (fėrst'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being first. [Rare.]

When I give (as he acknowledges) a *firstness* of precedency and presidency to the Pope, he tells me he is confident I know not how much more is allowed him by the universal consent of all Catholicks, as of divine institution, whatever I may have read in particular authors.
Hammond, Works, II. 163.

first-rate (fėrst'rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of the first class or rate; especially, of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality or estimation.

Think not these Instructions are design'd
For *first-rate* Beauties of the finish'd kind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We have a *first-rate* musician in the house now—Herr Klesmer. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

Entirely *first-rate* work is so quiet and natural that there can be no dispute over it; you may not particularly admire it, but you will find no fault with it.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 129.

II. *n.* Something rated among the first or in the first class; specifically, a war-ship of the first or most powerful rating or class.

firth¹† (fėrth), *n.* [< ME. *firth, fyrth,* transposed form of *frith,* a park, wood, etc.: see *frith*¹, *n.*] A wood or park: same as *frith*¹, 2.

We have fonndene in gone *firthe*, floreschede with leves,
The flour of the faireste folke that to thi foo langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1708.

firth² (fėrth), *n.* See *frith*².

fir-tree (fėr'trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *firtre, fyrr-tree, fyrretre* (= Dan. *fyrretræ*); < *fir* + *tree*.] **I.** *n.* The tree called *fir*.

II. *a.* Inhabiting or frequenting firs.—**Fir-tree parrots,** a name of the crossbills, fringilline birds of the genus *Loxia*.

fir-wood (fėr'wůd), *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*furh-wudu,* pinus"; = Dan. *fyrreved,* fir-wood: see *fir*.] The wood of the fir-tree.

fir-wool (fėr'wůl), *n.* A fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of various species of the genera *Pinus* and *Abies*.—**Fir-wool extract,** an extract from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.—**Fir-wool oil,** a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

firy† (fīr'i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *fiery*.

firze†, *n.* See *furze*.

fisc (fisk), *n.* [< F. *fisc* = Pr. *fisc, fisco* = Sp. Pg. It. *fisco,* < L. *fiscus,* a basket of rushes, a money-bag, the public chest, the state treasury.] A treasury, particularly that of a prince or a state.

The streams were perennial which fed his *fisc*.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

It had been decided to forbid the Prince bread, water, fire, and shelter; to give his wealth to the *fisc*, his heart to the assassin. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 494.

Its [the United States government's] proper business as a *fisc* is to receive the people's revenue from taxes in good money which it has coined for them.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxxvi.

fiscal (fis'kal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *fiskaal* = Dan. Sw. *fiskal,* < F. *fiscal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fiscal* = It. *fiscale,* < LL. *fiscalis,* of or belonging to the state treasury, < *fiscus,* the state treasury: see *fisc*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; relating to or concerned with the collection and expenditure of taxes and customs; pertaining to the financial operations of a government.

Whatever amount is taken from the community in the form of taxes, if not lost, goes to them in the shape of expenditures or disbursements. The two—disbursement and taxation—constitute the *fiscal* action of the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 19.

In the taxes imposed by the Parliamentary ordinances we find the germs of our subsequent *fiscal* system.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of or pertaining to financial matters in general: as, a *fiscal* agent.—**Fiscal lands,** among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valor. These, under the name of *benefices*, were granted to favored subjects, upon the condition that the grantees should render to the king personal service in the field.—**Fiscal year,** the financial year of the treasury of a government; hence, the period at the end of which the accounts of any

public office or treasury, or of any business enterprise or firm, etc., are made up, and the books balanced.

During the *fiscal year* ending June 30, 1884, the total expense of the Diplomatic and Consular service was nominally $1,288,355.28. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 17.

II. *n.* 1†. Revenue; the income of a sovereign or state.

War cannot be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. In some countries, a treasurer or minister of finance.—3. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

The *fiscal* is of an active, enterprising genius. *II. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xlii.

4. A public prosecutor. In Scotland he is also called *procurator-fiscal*. In the Dutch colonies in America the officer who acted as sheriff and public prosecutor and carried out the customs regulations of the Dutch West India Company was called a *fiscal*, or *schout fiscael* (fiscal sheriff).

Our guardian-angel shall then be *fiscal* and accuser, calling for Divine justice against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 369.

I dinna ken what's to be the upshot o' a' this, and I'm no going to be cross-questioned before the *Fiscal*. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xx.

5. An African shrike, as *Lanius* or *Fiscus collaris*.

fischerite (fish'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Fischer* + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in small prismatic crystals of a green color: found at Nijni Tagilsk in the Ural.

fiscus (fis'kus), *n.* [L.: see *fisc*.] 1. A fisc.

He that wishes the *fiscus* empty, and that all the revenues of the crown were in his counting-house, cannot be punished by the laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus which contains the fiscals. *Bonaparte*, 1853. See *fiscal*, *n.*, 5.

fise¹† (fis), *n.* [< ME. *fise*, *fyse*; = Sw. Dan. *fis*; from the verb represented by Icel. *fisa*, break wind: see *fist*².] A breaking wind.

fise² (fis), *n.* [Also written *fice*, *fyce*, *phyce* (the origin being forgotten); abbr. of *fise-dog*.] Same as *fise-dog*.

fise-dog (fīs'dog), *n.* [Also written *fice-dog*; < *fise*¹ (or *fist*² reduced to *fise* before the following *d*) + *dog*. Cf. *fisting-hound*, of the same sense.] A small spaniel or other pet dog.

fiseget, *n.* An obsolete form of *visage*.

fisetin (fi-sē'tin), *n.* In *chem.*, a yellow crystalline coloring matter to which the formula $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ has been given, obtained from the *Rhus cotinus*, or Hungarian fustic.

fisgig, *n.* See *fizgig*¹.

fish¹ (fish), *n.*; pl. *fishes* (fish'ez). (The singular form is generally used for the plural in a collective sense.) [< ME. *fisch*, *fissh*, *fiss*, *fisc*, < AS. *fisc* (pl. *fiscas*, sometimes transposed *fixas*) = OS. *fisk* = OFries. *fisk* = D. *visch* = OHG. *fisc*, MHG. *visch*, G. *fisch* = Icel. *fiskr* = Sw. Dan. *fisk* = Goth. *fisks* = W. *pysg* = Ir. and Gael. *iasg*, OIr. *iasc* (with reg. apheresis of *p*) = L. *piscis* (> It. *pesce* = Sp. *pez* = Pg. *peixe* = Pr. *pesc* = OF. *peis*, also (dim.) *peisson*, *poisson*, F. *poisson*), fish.] 1. A vertebrate which has gills and fins adapting it for living in the water. In this sense the word has been and is still largely used as the equivalent of the former extensive class *Pisces*, including the leptocardians, myzonts, and selachians, as well as true *Pisces*. But the differences between these several types of structure are so great that the leptocardians and myzonts have been each contrasted with all remaining vertebrates.

"Trewlie," quath the frere, "a fol y the holde!
Thou woldest not weten thy fote & woldest *fich* kacchen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 405.

3d *Fish.* Master, I marvel how the *fishes* live in the sea.
1st *Fish.* Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

The *fish* was adopted by the early Church as its sacred symbol because the Greek word for *fish*, which contains the initial letters of the name and titles of Christ, contains also the initial letters of some prophetic lines ascribed to the Sibyl of Erythra. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 400.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any branchiferous vertebrate with a complete cranium and a lyriform shoulder-girdle. In this sense, the leptocardians and myzonts are excluded, but the selachians are included with true *Pisces*. (*b*) A branchiferous or teleostomous vertebrate with dermal plates or membrane-bones superadded to the primordial cranium and shoulder-girdle, and with the branchiæ free outwardly. The sturgeons as well as all the osseous fishes are included in the group thus defined.—3. In popular language, any animal that lives entirely in the water; a swimming as distinguished from a flying or walking animal, including cetaceous mammals, batrachians, mollusks, crustaceans, and echinoderms, as well as fishes proper: commonly distinguished by some specifying word, as black*fish*, shell*fish*, star*fish*. See these and other compounds.

Skeleton of Fish (Perch).

a, intermaxillaries; *b*, nasal region; *c*, dentary bone of mandible; *d*, orbit of eye; *e*, supraoccipital crest; *f*, preopercullum; *g*, *g'*, vertebral column; *h*, pectoral fin; *i*, ventral fin; *k*, first dorsal fin; *l*, second dorsal fin; *m*, anal fin; *n*, *n*, caudal fin, making a homocercal tail.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the *fish* of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. Gen. i. 26.

4. The meat of a fish or of fishes used as food. [In this sense there is no plural.]

Jesus . . . taketh bread, and giveth them, and *fish* likewise. John xxi. 13.

Either at flesh or *fish*,
A table full of welcome makes scarce one dainty dish.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

5. The codfish: so called specifically by Cape Cod and Cape Ann fishermen, in distinction from fish of other kinds, as mackerel, herring, etc. [U. S.]—6. The zodiacal sign Pisces.

Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere,
For in the *fish* her [their] lady sat ful hye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 265.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) A purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the bill-board. Also called a *fish-tackle*. (*b*) A long piece of timber or iron used to strengthen a mast or a yard when sprung.—8. In *joinery*, etc., a piece secured alongside of another to strengthen or stiffen it.—**A big deck of fish**, a large fare or catch of fish. [Prince Edward island.]—**A cool, a strange, an odd, or a queer fish**, a whimsical, odd, or eccentric person. [Colloq.]—**A loose fish**, a person of irregular habits. [Colloq.]—**Angler's fish**, fish that are angled for; gamefish, as salmon, trout, bass, pike, pickerel, etc.—**A pretty kettle of fish.** See *kettle*.—**Bait-fish.** (*a*) Fish used for bait, as the herring, alewife, capliu, sand-lance, smelt, minnow, and other small fish. Squids, clams, etc., are also included. (*b*) Fish that are or may be caught with bait.—**Bank fish**, fishes caught on the Banks of Newfoundland: distinguished from *shore fish*.—**Boneless fish**, fish—as cod, pollack, hake, or cusk—salted and sliced for the market with bones and skins removed: a trade-term.—**Bony fish.** Same as *osseous fish*.—**Bottom-fish**, fishes which live and feed on the bottom, as halibut, flounders, etc.—**Brackish-water fish**, fishes living at the confluence of fresh and salt water.—**Broken fish**, in Newfoundland, the third quality of cured codfish, usually reserved for home consumption.—**Bunch-fish**, small fishes sold in bunches. They include white and yellow perch, catfish, pickerel, suckers, several species of *Centrarchidæ*, etc. [U. S.]—**Cartilaginous fish**, any fish whose skeleton is entirely or partly cartilaginous, as the lampreys, selachians, and sturgeons. See cut under *Acipenser*.—**Christmas fish.** See *Christmas*.—**Clip-fish**, codfish salted and dried in the same manner as the Newfoundland shore-cured cod. Also *klip-fish*.—**Coarse fish**, a commercial name for all kinds of fishes except whitefish and trout. [Western U. S.]—**Cold-blooded fish**, the true fish; those fishes that breathe through gills under water, as distinguished from the *warm-blooded fish*, or cetaceans.—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Cooked fish**, menhaden steamed in the process of extracting the oil.—**Deep-sea fish**, fishes living at more or less great depths in the sea: thus distinguished from *shore* and *pelagic fish*.—**Emperor-fish.** See *emperor*.—**Fish and potash-salts**, a mixture of fish-scrap with German potash-salts, used as a fertilizer. The potash supplies that quality of a complete fertilizer which is lacking in the fish.—**Fish Commission.** See *commission*¹.—**Fish day.** See *fish-day*.—**Flat-soled fish**, in *ship-carp.*, a fish of which the faying surface is made flat. *Fincham*, Ship-Building, iv. 64.—**Foul fish.** See *foul*¹.—**Fresh-water fish**, fishes living in fresh water.—**Hard fish**, prime or first-quality fish: distinguished from *soft fish*, as the whitefish, muscalonge, and catfish. [Great Lakes, U. S.]—**Mid-water fish**, fishes which do not school at the surface nor feed on the bottom, but usually swim about midway between the bottom and the surface, as the weakfish.—**Mucous fish**, the hags or myxinoids.—**Order of the Fish**, a decoration founded by the Mogul emperors in India, and conferred upon certain English statesmen in the early part of the nineteenth century. The insignia are of the nature of standards borne before the person upon whom the order is conferred.—**Osseous fish.** (*a*) A teleost or teleostean fish; one of the *Teleostei*. (*b*) Fish having a more or less ossified skeleton: thus distinguished from *cartilaginous fish*. See cut under *Esox*.—**Pelagic fish**, a fish of the high sea or open ocean.—**Ripe fish**, fish about to spawn or milt; a spawner or milter; a roe-fish.—**Rough fish**, any fish except whitefish: a commercial name. [Western U. S.] See *coarse fish*.—**Round fish**, undressed fish, as cod.—**St. George's fish**, the common starfish, *Asterias vulgaris*. *Stimpson*.—**Sea-fish**, fishes living in the sea or in salt water.—**Shore fish.** (*a*) Fish taken in-shore, as cod, pollack, hake, and haddock. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.] (*b*) In *ichth.*, a fish inhabiting the sea near the shore and in water of moderate depth: thus contrasting with *deep-sea fish* and *pelagic fish*.—**Soft fish.** (*a*) A fishermen's name for certain fish, as the herring, menhaden, and smelt. (*b*) The squid or cuttlefish. [Rhode Island, U. S.]—**Sow fish**, a female fish when noticeably larger than the male. [U. S.]—**Spent fish**, a fish which has lately spawned or milted.—**Surface-fish**, any fish which habitually swims "high," or near the surface of the water, often making a ripple as it goes. The menhaden is an example.—**To be neither fish nor flesh**, or **neither fish, flesh, nor fowl**, to be neither one thing nor another; be a nondescript: sometimes contemptuously said of a waverer or trimmer who belongs to no party or sect.

Damned neuters, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, Epil.

To have other fish to fry, to have other occupations or other objects which require the attention. [Colloq.]

"I've got other things in hand. I've other—I've—well, let us be vulgar," she cried, with a wild little laugh, "*I've got other fish to fry.*"
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

Trawl-fish, fish which are or may be caught on trawls, as the cod. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]—**Warm-blooded fish**, any mammiferous marine animal, as a cetacean.—**White fish**, a collective name for cod, haddock, hake, ling, pollack, solc, turbot, plaice, halibut, and whiting. [Eng.] See also *whitefish*.

fish¹ (fish), *v.* [< ME. *fischen*, *fisshen*, *fissen*, < AS. *fiscian* = OS. *fiskōn* = OFries. *fiskia* = D. *vissehen* = MLG. *vischen* = OHG. *fiscōn*, MHG. *vischen*, G. *fischen* = Icel. *fiskja* = Sw. *fiska* = Dan. *fiske* = Goth. *fiskōn*, fish; = L. *piscari*, fish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To catch or attempt to catch fish; be employed in taking fish by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

Peter *fisched* for his fode and his felawe Andrewe;
Some thei solde and some thei sothe [boiled], and so thei lyued bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 287.

He ys a fole afore the nette that *fysshes*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

A man may *fish* with the worm that hath eat of a king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. To be arranged or adjusted so as to catch fish; be capable of catching fish: as, the net or pound is *fishing*; the net was set, but was not *fishing*; the net *fishes* seven feet (that is, seven feet deep).—**To fish broad**, to fish beyond the three-mile limit, as a schooner—that is, beyond the limit inside of which it is unlawful to fish according to the treaty of 1818 between England and the United States. See *fishery*.

But the majority [of mackerel-men] sailed past the Nova Scotia coast, through the Gut of Canso, and spent the late summer in the Bay of St. Lawrence, *fishing broad*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 222.

To fish for, to attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth: as, to *fish for* compliments.—**To fish too big**, to use an artificiat fly too large for the fish intended to be taken with it.

Generally the chances are that the error made by fishermen is *fishing too big*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 349.

II. *trans.* 1. To catch by means of any of the operations or processes of fishing: as, to *fish* minnows or lobsters.

The actual proceeds of this year's pearl fishery in Ceylon were considerably greater than had been anticipated. Seven millions of oysters were *fished*, instead of about three millions.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 227.

2. To attempt to catch fish in; try with any apparatus for catching fish, as a rod or net.

Black Rocke was yerely *fished* by three or foure hundred saile of Spaniards, Portugals, and Biskiners.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 216.

Do but *fish* this stream like an artist, and peradventure a good fish may fall to your share.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 248.

3. To use in or for fishing: as, gill-nets are *fished*; an oysterman *fishes* his boat. [Colloq.]—4. To catch or lay hold of, in water, mud, or some analogous medium or position, as if by fishing; draw out or up; get or secure in any way with some difficulty or search, as if by angling. [Chiefly colloq.]

[A lawsuit] as to whether the chapter can interfere at all if the dean . . . thinks fit to order a new one, either *fished* up from some ancient "use," or invented afresh.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 177.

One of the mares . . . managed to flounder into the very center of a mud-hole, and we spent the better part of a morning in *fishing* her out. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

5. To search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) To strengthen, as a weak spar, by lashing one or more pieces of wood or iron along the weak place.

When the ship arrived at Hampton Roads, the steam-launch, which stowed inboard on the starboard side, was hoisted out with the *fished* fore and the main yard, and no signs of giving way could be detected.
Quoted in *Luce's* Seamanship, p. 501.

(*b*) To hoist the flukes of, as an anchor, up to the bill-board.

The anchor [was] catted and *fished*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

7. In *joinery*, to strengthen, as a piece of wood, by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—8. In *rail.*, to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.—**Fished beam**, in *joinery*, a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished—that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams.—**To fish out.** (*a*) To exhaust of fish by fishing; overfish: as, waters barren because *fished out*. (*b*) To obtain by careful search or study or by artifice; elicit by pains or stratagem: as, to *fish out* a meaning from an obscure sentence, a secret from a person, or an admission from an adverse witness.

> You shall see, I have *fished out* a cunning piece of plot now. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*c*) To pull up or out from or as from some deep place, as if by fishing: as, the boy *fished out* a top from the depths of his pocket.—**To fish the anchor.** See *anchor*[1].

fish[2] (fish), *n.* [< F. *fiche*, a peg, pin, dibble, a peg used in marking at cribbage, etc., a fish, < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, fix: see *fitch*[3] and *fichu*.] A counter used in various games.

fishable (fish'a-bl), *a.* [< *fish*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in; lawful to be fished in.

> There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

fish-back (fish'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the fish-block, and used to facilitate hooking the anchor.

fish-backed (fish'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upward: as, a *fish-backed* rail.

fish-bait (fish'bāt), *n.* Bait used for fish or in fishing. Fish-baits are either *natural* or *artificial*; the former are either *live* or *dead* baits; the latter include artificial flies, spoons, etc., and are sometimes called *lures*, *bait* being then restricted to natural baits.

fish-ball (fish'bâl), *n.* Same as *fish-cake*, 1.

> The waiter roars it through the hall:
> We don't give bread with one *fish-ball*.
> *The Lone Fish-ball.*

fish-bar (fish'bär), *n.* In *mech.*, the splice-bar, as of a fish-joint, etc.; a bar used to connect two pieces secured end to end.

fish-basket (fish'bas″ket), *n.* 1. A creel used by anglers to carry fish. Such creels are of various sizes and shapes, made to fit the body easily when carried.—2. A creel for catching fish; a fish-pot or an eel-pot. See *eel-pot*.

fish-beam (fish'bēm), *n.* In *mech.*, a beam which bellies out, usually on the under side.

fish-bed (fish'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes in predominant quantity among those of other marine animals. Such beds are also known as *bone-beds*.

fish-bellied (fish'bel″id), *a.* Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downward: as, a *fish-bellied* rail.

fishberry (fish'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *fishberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* (*Cocculus Indicus*), from its use in capturing fish. When made into a paste with flour it is readily eaten by fishes, and produces a speedy but temporary stupefying effect, during which the fishes float upon the surface of the water and are easily taken. See *Cocculus*. Also called *fisher's berry*.

fish-bolt (fish'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which secures a fish-plate.

fishbone-tree (fish'bōn-trē), *n.* The *Panax crassifolium*, a small araliaceous tree of New Zealand, the leaves of which are singularly toothed.

fish-book (fish'bůk), *n.* A memorandum-book in which is entered each man's catch of fish when several fishermen are catching on shares.

fish-boom (fish'bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom secured in men-of-war by a gooseneck on the forward side of the foremast, by the aid of which the anchor is fished.

fish-breeder (fish'brē″dėr), *n.* One who propagates fish artificially; a pisciculturist.

fish-breeding (fish'brē″ding), *n.* The act, art, or industry of propagating fish by artificial means; fish-culture; pisciculture.

fish-cake (fish'kāk), *n.* 1. In *cookery*, a ball of shredded or chopped fish (especially salt cod-fish) and mashed potatoes, fried. Also *fish-ball*.—2. The refuse of fishes, from which the oil or glue has been expressed, taken from the presses in large circular cakes shaped like a cheese.

fish-can (fish'kan), *n.* 1. A large can of heavy tin or galvanized iron employed by fish-culturists in the transportation of live fish.—2. A can used to contain cooked or preserved fish.

fish-car (fish'kär), *n.* 1. A box in which fish which have been caught are kept alive, designed to be towed in the water behind a boat.—2. A railroad-car especially constructed and fitted up for the transportation of fish for commercial purposes or in the operations of fish-culture.

fish-carver (fish'kär″vėr), *n.* An implement, usually of silver, resembling rather a large flat spoon or a modified trowel than a knife, used for cutting and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*, *fish-knife*, *fish-trowel*.

fish-chowder (fish'chou″dėr), *n.* A chowder made of fish. The fish most esteemed for the purpose are the cod, sea-bass, and blackfish.

fish-chum (fish'chum), *n.* 1. Fish ground into fine particles and mixed with water to serve the purpose of tole-bait; chum.—2. Same as *fish-pomace*.

fish-coop (fish'kōp), *n.* A box about three feet square used in fishing through ice. There is a hole in its bottom, which is placed over a similar hole in the ice. The fisherman crawls into the box, and, it being quite dark inside, can see to the bottom of the water, into which he lets down a decoy or lure by a string. When fish are attracted by the lure, he spears them. This device is used on lakes in western New York.

fish-creel (fish'krēl), *n.* A wicker basket used by anglers in carrying fish; a fish-basket.

fish-crow (fish'krō), *n.* See *crow*[2].

fish-cultural (fish'kul″tůr-al), *a.* [< *fish-culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or interested in fish-culture; piscicultural. [Rare.]

> The finest private *fish-cultural* establishment in the world. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 129.

fish-culture (fish'kul″tůr), *n.* The artificial breeding of fish; pisciculture.

fish-culturist (fish'kul″tůr-ist), *n.* [< *fish-culture* + *-ist*.] A fish-breeder; a pisciculturist.

> The first-honor prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Professor Baird . . . as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the President of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first *fish-culturist* in the world. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 149.

fish-davit (fish'dav″it), *n.* *Naut.*, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

fish-day (fish'dā), *n.* [< ME. *fissheday*, *fysshe-day*; < *fish* + *day*.] A day on which fish is eaten customarily, or in conformity with ecclesiastical regulations forbidding the eating of flesh-meat.

> Sewes [courses] on *fishe dayes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

fish-driver (fish'drī″vėr), *n.* One of a fishermen's gang who keeps close to a school of fishes and directs or guides the gang in setting a seine.

fish-duck (fish'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fisher (fish'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fishere*, *fischere*, *fisshere*, etc., < AS. *fiscere* = OS. *fiskari* = OFries. *fisker* = D. *visscher* = MLG. *vischer* = OHG. *fiscāri*, MHG. *vischer*, G. *fischer* = Icel. *fiskari* = Sw. *fiskare* = Dan. *fisker*, a fisher (from the verb); = L. *piscarius*, a., of fish, n. a fishmonger (*piscator*, a fisher), < *piscis*, a fish.] 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; a fisherman.

> Thu wenest ibeo a beggere,
> And ihc am a *fissere*,
> Wel feor icome bi eate
> For fissen at thi feate.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1134.

> Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea: for they were *fishers*. Mark i. 16.

> The patient *fisher* takes his silent stand,
> Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 137.

2. The pekan, wejack, black-cat, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* of Erxleben (1777), *M. canadensis* of Schreber (1778), the largest North American carnivorous quadruped of the

Fisher, or Pennant's Marten (*Mustela pennanti*).

family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ* with the exception of the wolverene: so called from its habit of catching fish. It is a kind of marten or sable, peculiar to the northern parts of North America, and quite distinct from any other species. The length is 2 or 3 feet, generally about 30 inches, from the nose to the root of the tail, which measures from 14 to 20 inches more. The color is black or blackish, generally darker below than above, lightening by mixture of gray or brown on the upper fore parts and head, and there is no light throat-patch. The ears are low, wide, and semicircular, and the physiognomy is characteristic in comparison with other martens. The pelt is valuable. Also called *black-fox*.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Piscatores*, *Totipalmati*, or *Steganopodes*. *E. Blyth.*—**Bottom-fisher**, one who uses a sinker and fishes at the bottom: said by anglers: opposed to *fly-fisher* or *surface-fisher*.—**Fisher's berry.** Same as *fishberry*.—**Fisher's seal.** Same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Free fisher.** See *free*.

fisher-boat (fish'ėr-bōt), *n.* [= D. *visschers-boot* = G. *fischerboot* = Dan. *fiskerbaad* = Sw. *fiskarbåt*.] A boat used by a fisherman or in fishing.

> Having taken certaine Scotish and other *fisherboats*, they brought the men on boord their own ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 604.

> The gallies divided into sundry squadrons, and tricked all in their gallantry; rowing at their sternes three or four little vessels no bigger then *fisher-boats*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 40.

fisherfolk (fish'ėr-fōk), *n.* Those whose occupation is catching fish.

> Descriptive of the peasantry and *fisherfolk*. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 60.

fisherman (fish'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *fishermen* (-men). 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; one who catches fish, whether for profit or for pleasure; a man skilled in catching fish.

> And [Jesus] saw two ships standing by the lake: but the *fishermen* were gone out of them. Luke v. 2.

> The *fishermen*, that walk upon the beach,
> Appear like mice. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A vessel employed in fishing.—3. The fishing-duck or fish-duck; a merganser.—**Fisherman's bend.** See *bend*[1], 3.—**Fisherman's luck**, getting wet and hungry, and catching no fish; poor luck. [Colloq.]—**Fisherman's ring** (*annulus piscatoris*), a signet-ring bearing the device of St. Peter fishing. It has been worn by the popes since the thirteenth century, and is used for stamping the papal briefs. Also called *fisher-ring* and *fisher's seal*.—**Fisherman's Sunday**, Friday: so called in parts of Pennsylvania when fishing on that day was prohibited.—**Fisherman's weight**, the weight of a fish as guessed at, but not determined by weighing. See *river-weight*. [Cant.]—**Free fisherman.** See *free*.

fishery (fish'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fisheries* (-iz). [= D. *visscherij* = MLG. *vischerie* = G. *fischerei* = Dan. Sw. *fiskeri*; as *fish*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. The business of catching fish; the fishing industry.

> It is therefore important that the organization of a state *fisheries* department should . . . be primarily under the control of a scientific authority. *Science*, VII. 432.

2. In *law*, a right of fishing in certain waters.

> A common *fishery* is the right of fishing in the sea and public rivers open to all the public. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.

3. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water by fishing, diving, dredging, etc.: as, a salmon-*fishery*; a pearl-*fishery*; the *fisheries* of the coast.

> In one of the large *fisheries* at Rivière Ouelle, 3000 eels, averaging two pounds, have been taken in one tide. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 825.

Bay-fishery, the act or industry of fishing in a bay; specifically, the mackerel-fishery of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—**Coast-fishery**, fishery conducted within three marine miles from the shore-line, or inside a three-mile limit. When the fishery is pursued from the shore, but with the use of open boats, as in the taking of mackerel, herring, and especially caplin, smelt, and lance, it is a *strand-fishery*. *Hind.*—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Common of fishery**, the right of fishing "in another man's water": like *common of pasture*, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Fishery society**, a society organized for the protection, promotion, and encouragement of the industry of fishing.—**Fishery treaties**, treaties concerning fisheries; specifically, the treaties between the United States and Great Britain defining the privileges of fishermen who are citizens of the United States in the waters of British North America. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain extensive privileges were granted to American fishermen in the waters of British North America. These privileges were materially lessened by the treaty of 1818, which gave rise to the vexed questions whether the "three-mile limit" from the shore should be run parallel to the shore or from headland to headland, and relating to the rights of American ships in Canadian ports. On the fishery question the relations between the two countries continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of various attempts at solution, as in the treaty of Washington in 1871 and the proposed treaty of 1888.—**Free fishery**, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Several fishery**, the exclusive right of fishery of an individual, derived through or on account of ownership of the soil. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Strand-fishery.** See *coast-fishery*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commission*[1].

fish-fag (fish'fag), *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife. [Eng.]

> Who deemed himself of much too high a rank
> With vulgar *fish-fags* to be forced to chat.
> *Wolcot* (*P. Pindar*).

fish-fall (fish′fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the fall of the fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle.*

fish-farm (fish′färm), *n.* A place where fish-breeding or pisciculture is carried on.

fish-farmer (fish′fär″mėr), *n.* A pisciculturist.

fish-farming (fish′fär″ming), *n.* Pisciculture.

fish-flake (fish′flāk), *n.* 1. The sound or swim-bladder of a fish.—2. A frame, rack, or open stage on which cod and other salted fish are dried. See *flake*[2].

There were a few old buildings, . . . some dilapidated fish-houses, and a row of *fish-flakes.*
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 224.

fish-flour (fish′flour), *n.* 1. A flour-like substance made from fish.

Biscuits made from *fish-flour*, a preparation invented by the late Anton Rosing, a prominent agricultural chemist of Norway, . . . were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar.
Goode, Menhaden, p. 141.

2. A dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure.

fish-food (fish′fōd), *n.* 1. The food eaten by fishes.—2. Food consisting of fish.

fish-fork (fish′fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork with a short handle and 2 or 3 tines, used in pitching fish into or out of a boat or vessel.

fish-freezer (fish′frē″zėr), *n.* An establishment for freezing fish. In the building in which fish are frozen the required degree of cold is commonly produced by mixing ice and salt and filling in the mixture between galvanized iron plates in contact with the fish.

fishful† (fish′fûl), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-ful.*] Abounding with fish.

Britaine is watered with pleasant *fishfull* and navigable riuers, which yeeld safe havens and roads, and furnished with shipping and sailers that it may rightly be termed the Lady of the Sea. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Yet Groin and Nevern near, two fine and *fishful* brooks,
Do never stay their course. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 351.

fish-fungus (fish′fung″gus), *n.* 1. A peculiar red fungus, *Clathrocystis roscopersicina*, frequently found on salted codfish in midsummer where the temperature is high.—2. A fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*, which attacks living fishes, especially salmon, causing great destruction. It also occurs in aquariums.

fish-garth (fish′gärth), *n.* A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish. Also *fish-weir.* [Eng.]

fishgig (fish′gig), *n.* [Also *fizgig*, by confusion with *fizgig*[1]; < *fish*[1] + *gig*[2].] An instrument used for striking fish; a grain. It usually consists of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

The next day, seeking to kill them with *fisgigs*, they strucke so many the water in many places was red with bloud. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 121.

fish-globe (fish′glōb), *n.* A spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept.

fish-glue (fish′glö), *n.* Glue made from fishes; isinglass.—**White fish-glue**, isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

fish-god (fish′god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as Dagon, a divinity of the Philistines, or the Triton of the Greeks. See cut under *Dagon.*

fish-goddess (fish′god″es), *n.* In *myth.*, a female deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as the Atargatis of the Philistines.

Derketo became a fish near Ascalon; a *fish-goddess* identified with her was worshipped in Syria, and the fish sacred to her were not eaten. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 90.

fish-guano (fish′gwä″nō), *n.* Same as *fish-manure.*

fish-hawk (fish′hâk), *n.* The American name of *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey, bald buzzard, or fishing-eagle. See *osprey.*

fish-hook (fish′hůk), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.

The days shall come upon you, that he will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with *fishhooks.*
Amos iv. 2.

2. A hook used with a fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle.*

fish-husbandry (fish′huz″bạn-dri), *n.* Fish-farming.

fishify (fish′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fishified*, ppr. *fishifying.* [< *fish*[1] + *-i-fy*, make.] To change to fish. [Humorous.]

O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified!*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

fishiness (fish′i-nes), *n.* [< *fishy* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fishy, in any sense of that word.

Its flesh has much the flavour of that of a hare, and nothing of the *fishiness* of that of the heron.
Pennant, Zoölogy.

fishing (fish′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fischinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fish*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or practice of catching fish.

Cleopatra found it straight, yet she seemed not to see it, but wondered at his excellent *fishing.*
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

2. A fishery; a place or facilities for catching fish: as, there is good *fishing* there.

At the ende of the cauchie was a grete water, but therto com no shippes, but it was right feire and plesaunt, and good *fisshinge.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

In a Lauresham record, . . . we have an undivided share of the *fishing* in Edingero marca given to the church of St. Nazarius. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 45.

Bait-fishing, fishing with bait, as distinguished from fishing with artificial flies or the like.—**Bony fishing**, the menhaden-fishery. [Slang.]—**Reef-fishing**, fishing on or from coral reefs. [Florida, U. S.]—**Rip-fishing**, fishing in rippilngs or tide-rips, as for pollack. For this purpose the vessel is kept under easy sail, the lines being attached to poles about seven feet long, which project from the sides of the vessel.

fishing-banks (fish′ing-bangks), *n. pl.* A fishing-ground of comparatively shoal water in the sea. Thus, on the Atlantic coast of North America the Banks of Newfoundland are a famous fishing-ground, and another, about 20 miles off Cape May, is well known.

fishing-boat (fish′ing-bōt), *n.* A boat used in fishing; also, a small fishing-vessel.

fishing-duck (fish′ing-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fishing-eagle (fish′ing-ē″gl), *n.* Same as *osprey.*

fishing-float (fish′ing-flōt), *n.* A raft or scow with a small house on it designed to be floated and anchored wherever desired for use in fishing. A plank apron is let down from the edge to the bottom of the water, and over this, as upon an artificial shore, a seine is hauled by a windlass worked by horse- or steam-power. Fishing-floats are often clustered like a floating village, and the fishermen unite for large operations. They are peculiar to the mouth of the Susquehanna river and the neighboring region. [U. S.]

fishing-frog (fish′ing-frog), *n.* The angler, a fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* See *devil-fish.*

fishing-hawk (fish′ing-hâk), *n.* Same as *osprey.*

fishing-line (fish′ing-līn), *n.* 1. A line used with hooks and bait in catching fish; a fish-line.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry simple elongated or extensile tentacular parts of some compound organisms, as the *Siphonophora*, provided with special urticating organs, thread-cells, or nematocysts. *Gegenbaur.* Also *grappling-line.*

fishing-net (fish′ing-net), *n.* Same as *fish-net.*

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy *fishing-nets.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

fishing-out (fish′ing-out′), *n.* The removal of fish from a fish-pond; the "drawing" of a pond: as, the *fishing-out* of a carp-pond, that the fish may be placed in market-ponds.

fishing-place (fish′ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fishing is or may be carried on. Specifically—2. A prescribed length of shore in shore-fishing to which the sweep of a seine is limited. Such places are mostly situated on the tidal parts of streams and inlets, and can be fished only at certain stages of the tide, as during the flood or ebb. The most extensive are swept only at the turn of the tide, and these are known as *slackwater-hauls.* The importance of this species of property was early recognized and fostered by legislation. Also called *pool.* [U. S.]

fishing-room (fish′ing-röm), *n.* A definite portion of the shore appropriated to the curing and storing of fish. [American.]

My brother tells me that on Sunday, 7th June, there was such a terrible storm that some of the fishing vessels were driven ashore, and much damage done to the *fishing-rooms* everywhere.
Quarterly Missionary Leaf, New Harbour Mission, [Newfoundland, No. xxxviii., Aug., 1885.

fishing-swivel (fish′ing-swiv″l), *n.* A swivel used on a fishing-line to prevent it from being kinked or snarled by the rapid gyrations of fish upon the hooks. The form of the swivel varies.

fishing-tackle (fish′ing-tak″l), *n.* An angler's outfit; angling-gear; the hooks, lines, rods, and other implements of the art of fishing.

fishing-tube (fish′ing-tūb), *n.* A small glass tube for taking up small objects floating in water. One end is closed with the finger and the other is thrust into the water near the object; on removing the finger the water enters the tube, conveying the object with it; on again closing the top of the tube, the object may be lifted with a portion of the water. Also called *dipping-tube.*

fish-joint (fish′joint), *n.* In railroads, a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates of iron, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end. See *fish-plate.*

fish-kettle (fish′ket″l), *n.* A kettle designed to be used for boiling fish whole.

fish-killer (fish′kil″ėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the genus *Belostoma;* a large water-bug occurring in fresh water, and preying on fishes by sucking their blood and juices.

fish-knife (fish′nīf), *n.* A fish-carver.

fish-ladder (fish′lad″ėr), *n.* Same as *fishway.*

fish-line (fish′līn), *n.* A line used to catch fish.

fish-louse (fish′lous), *n.* A general name of crustacean parasites of fishes. Fish-lice proper belong to an order or other group of *Crustacea* known as *Ichthyophthiri*, *Siphonostomata*, and *Epizoa*, of which there are many families with numerous genera and species, generally epizoic or ectoparasitic. They are not confined to fishes proper, being found also on cetaceans, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals. Among them are found the most monstrous and grotesque forms of crustaceans degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Epizoa.*

fish-manure (fish′ma-nūr″), *n.* A manure or fertilizer prepared from fish. There are many preparations and modes of manufacture. The value is mainly due to the preponderance of nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds, these ingredients being furnished more cheaply by fish-manures than by any other class of fertilizers, except Peruvian guano. The crops most benefited by this fertilizer are those not specially helped by mineral fertilizers alone, as grass, grain, potatoes, some garden-vegetables, and roots. As a manure it is quick and stimulating, soon spending its force, and often leaving the soil worse than it was before its use. Also called *fish-guano.*

fish-market (fish′mär″ket), *n.* [= D. *visch-markt* = G. *fischmarkt.*] A market where fishes are sold.

fish-maw (fish′mâ), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-meal (fish′mēl), *n.* 1. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth so over-cool their blood, and making many *fish-meals*, that they fall into a kind of male green-sickness. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

2. Same as *fish-flour.*

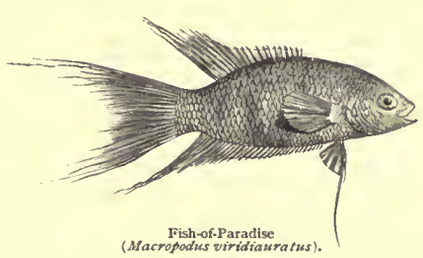
fishmonger (fish′mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fiseh-, fyeh-manger* (= MLG. *vischmenger* = G. *fischmenger* = ODan. *fiskemanger*); < *fish* + *monger.*] A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. Excellent, excellent well; you're a *fishmonger.*
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

fishmoth (fish′moth), *n.* Same as *fishtail.*

fish-net (fish′net), *n.* A net used to catch fish. Fish-nets are divided into two classes: *gill-nets*, in which the fish in attempting to pass through the net is wedged or jammed in a mesh so that it cannot open its gills, when it is soon drowned or is unable to move forward or backward; and *inclosing-nets*, by which the fish is surrounded, as the purse-net, the drag-net, the seine, the weir, the casting-net, etc. Nets vary in construction from heavy chain oyster-drags to fine linen-thread herring-nets, and they are given a variety of names, according to their shape, purpose, or mode of operating. Also *fishing-net.*

fish-of-Paradise (fish′ov-par′a-dīs), *n.* A fish of the family *Osphromenidæ*, *Macropodus viridiauratus*, so called from the beauty of its coloration. It has been cultivated to some extent for exhibition in aquariums.



Fish-of-Paradise
(*Macropodus viridiauratus*).

fish-oil (fish′oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, etc.; specifically, cod-liver oil. Fish-oil for medicinal purposes is obtained principally from the cod, but also from the pollack, turbot, ling, dorse, etc.

fish-owl (fish′oul), *n.* An eared fishing-owl with rough feet; a member of the genus *Ketupa.*

fish-packing (fish′pak″ing), *n.* The act or process of packing or canning fish for the market. The fish are taken fresh to the packing-house, where they are cleaned, cut, weighed, and put in hermetically sealed cans. The cans are placed in large steam-chests, where they are left until the fish are thoroughly cooked. The cans are then tested to see if they are air-tight, and are labeled.

fish-pearl (fish′pėrl), *n.* An artificial pearl of an inferior grade. See the extract.

In Germany, or rather Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of artificial pearls] is manufactured. The globe of glass forming the pearl in inferior ones being very thin, and coated with wax, they break on the slightest pressure. They are known by the name of German *fish-pearls.*
Ure, Dict., III. 518.

fish-pie (fish′pī′), *n.* 1. A pie containing fish.—2. A compost-heap of fish-scrap mixed with earth.

fish-plate (fish′plāt), *n.* In railroads, an iron plate fitted to the web of a rail, and sometimes partly embracing the foot: used in pairs, one

on each side of the junction of two rails, to join them end to end, and fastened together by bolts passing through the rails. When in position, they form a *fish-joint*, and assist in supporting the ends of the rails as the train passes from one to another.

fish-poison (fish′poi″zn), *n.* A name given to various plants which have the property of killing or stupefying fish. The number of such plants is very large, and the fruit is usually the part employed. Among the more commonly known are the *Anamirta paniculata*, usually called *Cocculus Indicus*; *Piscidia Erythrina*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, the leaves of which are used; *Lepidium Piscidium*; the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*; and the red buckeye, *Æsculus Pavia*.

fish-pomace (fish′pum″ās), *n.* 1. The residuum or refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed.—2. The crude state of fish-guano before it has been prepared as a fertilizer. Also called *fish-chum*.

fish-pond (fish′pond), *n.* A pond containing fishes; especially, a pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

> *Fish-ponds* were made, where former Forests grew;
> And Hills were levell'd to extend the View.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

fish-pool (fish′pöl), *n.* [< ME. *fischepol*, < AS. *fiscpōl*, < *fisc*, fish, + *pōl*, pool.] A pond or pool for fish.

> Thine eyes like the *fishpools* in Heshbon, by the gate of Bathrabbim. Cant. vii. 4.

fish-pot (fish′pot), *n.* A pot or creel for catching fish.

fish-preserve (fish′prē-zėrv″), *n.* 1. A place where fish are preserved alive. Two kinds are commonly distinguished, the fresh- and salt-water.—2. A private fishery.

fish-prong (fish′prông), *n.* A fish-fork with one tine and a short handle, used in moving pickled or dried fish.

fish-pugh (fish′pug), *n.* A one-pronged fork or spear used in handling fish. *C. Hallock.* [Nova Scotia.]

fish-refuse (fish′ref″ūs), *n.* A general name of any one of the several conditions or stages through which fish-scrap passes in the manufacture of fish-guano.

fish-roe (fish′rō), *n.* The roe of fish. It is much used for bait, a small quantity being secured to the hook in a bit of mosquito-netting or by means of woolen threads. For this purpose fresh roe is the best; but it can be preserved for a year in equal parts of salt and saltpeter.

fish-room† (fish′röm), *n.* On an English man-of-war, a small storeroom in the afterhold where fish and sometimes spirits were kept. *Hamersly.*

fish-sauce (fish′sâs), *n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, soy, etc.

fish-scale (fish′skāl), *n.* A scale of a fish.—**Fish-scale embroidery**, embroidery consisting wholly or in part in the application of fish-scales to the material to be decorated. The iridescent scales are selected, and are sewed to the stuff, being combined with the patterns of the needlework.

fish-scrap (fish′skrap), *n.* Fish or fish-skins from which oil or glue has been extracted by cooking and pressing. Fish-scrap, in either a crude or a dried state, is of great commercial importance as a fertilizer. The menhaden-fishery furnishes the greater part of the supply obtained in the United States.—**Acidulated fish-scrap**, a preparation of fish-scrap with sulphuric acid to render the phosphoric acid contained in it more soluble and to hinder putrefaction.

fish-show (fish′shō), *n.* An exhibition of fish and fisheries.

fish-skin (fish′skin), *n.* The skin of fish; especially, this skin made into a sort of shagreen.—**Fish-skin disease**, in *med.*, ichthyosis (which see).

fish-slice (fish′slīs), *n.* Same as *fish-carver*.

fish-slide (fish′slīd), *n.* A fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls: used in the southern United States.

fish-smother (fish′smuᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A cooked dish of fish. [Grand Manan.]

fish-sound (fish′sound), *n.* The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. The sounds of some fishes are made into glue, and others, as in the case of the cod, are eaten.

fish-spear (fish′spēr), *n.* 1. A gig or lance, often having more than one tine, for spearing fish through ice or from a boat.

> Canst thou fill his [leviathan's] skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fish spears*? Job xli. 7.

2. A lance for bleeding captured whales.

fish-stage (fish′stāj), *n.* A stage for dressing fish.

fish-store (fish′stōr), *n.* A storehouse in which fish are salted or packed awaiting shipment to market.

fish-story (fish′stō″ri), *n.* [In allusion to the supposed tendency of amateur fishermen to exaggerate in narrating their exploits.] An incredible or extravagant narration or tale. [Colloq., U. S.]

fish-strainer (fish′strā″nėr), *n.* 1. A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler.—2. An earthenware slab, with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle (fish′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle used for fishing or raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the *fish-hook*, fastened to its end.

fish-tail (fish′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The tail of a fish.—2. A thysanurous insect of the family *Lepismidæ*, as *Lepisma domestica* or *L. saccharina*; a silvertail; a silver-fish: in this sense properly *fishtail*. See *Lepisma*. Also called *fishmoth*. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Shaped like a fish's tail; resembling a fish's tail in any way.—**Fish-tail burner.** See *burner*.—**Fish-tail propeller** (*naut.*), a propeller consisting of a single wing or blade attached to the stern-post of a ship, and oscillating like a fish's tail.

fish-tongue (fish′tung), *n.* A dental instrument for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape.

fish-torpedo (fish′tôr-pē″dō), *n.* 1. A self-propelling torpedo. See *torpedo*.—2. A cartridge designed to be exploded under water for the purpose of killing fish.

fish-trap (fish′trap), *n.* A trap for catching fish. It may be a baited box or basket closed by hand, or a net, basket, or space shut in by stakes, with a funnel-shaped entrance through which fish pass, but which has obstacles of some sort to prevent their egress.

fish-trowel (fish′trou″el), *n.* Same as *fish-carver*.

fish-van (fish′van), *n.* A covered vehicle adapted to run on passenger-trains, and fitted to carry fresh fish in crates or boxes. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

fish-warden (fish′wär″dn), *n.* An officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality. Some of the States employ wardens to oversee the fisheries in streams and ponds, and prevent unlawful fishing. [U. S.]

fishway (fish′wā), *n.* An arrangement for enabling a fish to ascend a fall or a dam. In the *pool fishways* the water falls through small vertical heights, the velocity being retarded by means of rocks and boulders or by falling into pools whence it is allowed to fall again through a slight vertical distance to be again retarded, and so on to the bottom. In the *deflected-current fishways* the current is retarded by being made to travel through a distance equal to many times the perpendicular descent, being frequently interrupted by objects so placed in its course as to cause a change in its direction. In the *counter-current fishways* the water is delivered down the incline without acceleration of velocity. This is accomplished by compelling the water to travel in a constrained path. Also called *fish-ladder*.

fish-weir (fish′wēr), *n.* Same as *fish-garth*.

fishwife (fish′wīf), *n.*; pl. *fishwives* (-wīvz). A woman who sells fish.

fishwoman (fish′wum″an), *n.*; pl. *fishwomen* (-wim″en). Same as *fishwife*.

fish-wood (fish′wůd), *n.* The strawberry-bush, *Euonymus Americanus*.

fish-worker (fish′wėr″kėr), *n.* A fish-culturist.

fish-working (fish′wėr″king), *n.* Fish-culture; the artificial propagation of fish.

fish-works (fish′wėrks), *n. pl.* 1. The appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture for the artificial propagation of fish.—2. A place where the products of the fisheries are utilized for a specific purpose, as the manufacture of oil, guano, etc.; a fish-factory: often used as a singular.

fishworm (fish′wėrm), *n.* Same as *earthworm*, 1.

fishy (fish′i), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in fish; inhabited by fish: as, the *fishy* flood.

> Where are the flowry fields, the *fishy* streames,
> The pasturing mountaines, and the fertile plaines?
> *Stirling*, Doomes-day, Third Houre.

2. Like fish; having a fish-like quality: as, a *fishy* taste or smell.

> And when they arose early on the morrow morning, behold, Dagon was fallen upon his face to the ground before the ark of the Lord; and the head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the *fishy* part of Dagon was left to him.
> 1 Sam. v. 4 (margin).
>
> Better pleased
> Than Asmodëus with the *fishy* fume,
> That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
> Of Tobit's son. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 168.

3. Extravagant, as a story; dubious or incredible, like many stories told about fishing and fishes. Compare *fish-story*. [Colloq.]

> We did not lose a man. This sounds rather *fishy*; but they had no artillery. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 25, 1861.
>
> Altogether, the story is too *fishy*. *The American*, V. 83.

4. Dull and expressionless, like the eye of a fish. [Colloq.]

> A stout woman with a broad red face and *fishy* eyes.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 15.

5. Equivocal, unsafe, or unsound, as a speculation or a course of conduct: as, a *fishy* venture. [Colloq.]

> "I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sidney?" "The most *fishy* thing I ever saw," said Henry Sidney.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 9.

6. Plucky; brave; sturdy and enduring; thorough and faithful in duty: as, *fishy* to the backbone; a *fishy* man. [Fishermen's slang.]

fisk† (fisk), *v. i.* [< ME. *fisken*, wander about, be in constant motion, < Sw. *fjeska*, fisk, fidge, fidget. Associated in sense, but not in etymological form, with *fike*[2], *fig*[1], *fidge*, etc., and *frisk*, *whisk*.] To jump about; bustle or frisk about.

> And what frek of thys folde *fisketh* thus a-boute,
> With a bagge at hus bak a begeneldes wyse?
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 153.
>
> *Trotiere*, a *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt. *Cotgrave.*
>
> Himself doth ambush in a bushy Thorn;
> Then in a Caue, then in a field of Corn,
> Creeps to and fro, and *fisketh* in and out,
> And yet the safety of each place doth doubt.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

fiskery (fis′kėr-i), *n.* [< *fisk* + *-ery*.] Disposition to bustle or jump about; friskiness.

> His fussiness and *fiskery*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 43.

fisnamy†, *n.* See *fisnomy*.

fisnomy†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fisnamy*, *visnomy*; < ME. *fisnomy*, *fysnomye*, *fysnamie*, *phisonomy*, etc., < OF. *phisonomie*, *phinosomie*, *philozomie*, F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia* = Sp. *fisonomía* = Pg. *physionomia* = It. *fisonomia*, < Gr. *φυσιογνωμία*, late and incorrect form of *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy: see *physiognomy*, of which *fisnomy* (with the mod. abbr. *phiz*) is a corrupted form.] 1. The art of judging the character of a person by the countenance or appearance.

> The childe couthe of *fysenamye*.
> *Seven Sages*, l. 1072.

2. The face; countenance; appearance; physiognomy (which see).

> He feyede his *fysenamye* with his foule hondez,
> And frappez faste at hys face fersely there-aftyr!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.
>
> When he [a bear] waz lose, to shake hiz earz twyse or thryse wyth the blud & the slauer aboout his *fiznamy*, wsz a matter of a goodly releef.
> *R. Laneham*, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).
>
> Faith, sir, a' has an English name; but his *fisnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

fissate (fis′āt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ate*[1].] Fissured; cleft; split; especially, in *entom.*, having the apical portion divided or split into two parts. Specifically applied to the antennæ when the last joint forms two long branches directed outward, like the prongs of a fork, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ*.

fissel, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*[1].

fissenless, *a.* See *fizzenless*.

fissicostate (fis-i-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] Having the ribs divided.

fissidactyl, fissidactyle (fis-i-dak′til), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *dactylus*, a finger: see *dactyl* and *dactylus*.] Having cleft digits.

Fissidens (fis′i-denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of terrestrial mosses, with simple or sparingly branched frondiform stems and two-ranked leaves, which are conduplicate below and winged on the back. The peristome has bifid teeth, like *Dicranum*. There are 24 American species.

fissil, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*[1].

fissile (fis′il), *a.* [< L. *fissilis*, cleft, that may be cleft, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split: see *fent*.] 1. Capable of being split, cleft, or divided into layers, as wood in the direction of the grain, or certain minerals and rocks in the planes of cleavage or foliation. See *schist* and *cleavage*.

> This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton*, Opticks.
>
> A solid pumice-stone which possesses a *fissile* structure, like that of certain micaceous schists.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 75.
>
> A very *fissile* and smooth calcareous shale.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 126.

2. In *entom.*, formed of plates or scales which are closely appressed in repose, but may be spread apart: an epithet sometimes applied to lamellate antennæ.

fissilingual (fis-i-ling′gwal), *a.* [< NL. *fissilinguis* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, cloven, + *lingua* = E.

tongue) + *-al*.] Having the tongue cleft; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissilinguia*.

Fissilinguia (fis-i-ling'gwi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissilinguis*, cloven-tongued: see *fissilingual*.] A group of lacertilian reptiles, with procœlous vertebræ, cleft, slender, protrusile tongue, two valvular eyelids (except in *Ophiops*), the legs well developed, and the general aspect not serpentine. The group is made to contain the ordinary lizards of the family *Lacertidæ*, the monitors or varanians, etc. See *Ameiva* and *Leptoglossa*. Also *Fissilingues*.

fissility (fi-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fissile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being fissile.

By which it is evident that diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky contexture, not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, in wood. *Boyle*, Works, III. 521.

fission (fish'on), *n.* [< L. *fissio(n-)*, a cleaving, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave: see *fissile*, *fissure*.] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.—2. In *biol.*, the automatic division of a cell or an independent organism into new cells or organisms; especially, such division as a process of multiplication or reproduction. Also *fissuration*. See cut under *Paramecium*.

The human body is itself compounded of innumerable microscopic organisms, which . . . multiply, as the infusorial monads do, by spontaneous *fission*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

Multiplication is effected through *fission*: that is to say, each globule or filament, after elongating, divides into two segments, each of which increases in its turn, to again divide into parts, and so on.
Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 446.

fission-fungi (fish'on-fun'jī), *n. pl.* Bacteria.

fissipalmate (fis-i-pal'māt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split, + *palma*, palm, + *-ate*[1].] Semipalmate; palmiped with deeply incised webs; partly fissiped.

fissipalmation (fis'i-pal-mā'shon), *n.* [< *fissipalmate* + *-ion*.] Semipalmation; partial palmation or incomplete webbing of the toes.

fissipara (fi-sip'a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissiparus*: see *fissiparous*.] In *zoöl.*, a collective term applied to fissiparous animals, or organisms which propagate by fission or spontaneous self-division: it has no specific classificatory signification.

fissiparism (fi-sip'a-rizm), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, reproduction by fission. See *fission*, 2.

fissiparity (fis-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ity*.] Same as *fissiparism*.

fissiparous (fi-sip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fissiparus*, < L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, + *-parus*, < *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Reproducing or multiplying by fission or spontaneous self-division, a mode of asexual generation by division into two or more parts, each of which, when completely separated, becomes a new individual: it is a usual process among the protozoans, protophytes, and other low organisms. See *fission*, 2.

There are organisms which are *fissiparous*, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms, so diffused is the vitality of the original organism; and the same phenomenon may be observed in regard to human communities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 464.

fissiparously (fi-sip'a-rus-li), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

fissipation (fis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [Short for **fissiparation*, < *fissipar-ous* + *-ation*.] In *physiol.*, reproduction by fission. *Mayne*.

fissiped (fis'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed, < *fissus*, cloven, cleft, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* 1. Cloven-footed; having the toes cleft.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissipedia*.

II. *n.* A fissiped animal; specifically, one of the *Fissipedia*: opposed to *pinniped*.

Also written *fissipede*.

Fissipeda (fi-sip'e-dä), *n. pl.* See *Fissipedia*.

fissipedal (fis'i-ped-al), *a.* [< *fissiped* + *-al*.] Same as *fissiped*.

The *Fissipedal* Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 434.

fissipede (fis'i-pēd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *fissiped*.

It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided, whereas it is palmipede or fin-footed like swans and geese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

Fissipedia (fis-i-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed: see *fissiped*.] A suborder of carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ*, containing all the terrestrial carnivores, as distinguished from the aquatic seals and walruses, or *Pinnipedia*. They have the toes cleft, the first phalanges or digits of the feet not enlarged or produced beyond the rest, generally reduced or rudimentary, and the limbs free and fitted for walking and bearing the body up from the ground. The series includes some twelve living families, thus contrasting with three families of *Pinnipedia*. Also *Fissipedes*, *Fissipeda*.

Fissipennæ (fis-i-pen'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *penna*, wing.] A group of small moths, related to the tineids; the plume-moths or featherwings, as of the genera *Pterophorus*, *Alucita*, etc. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plume-moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal and bright-colored; others are twilight-fliers, and of a dull-er aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that when closed they present the appearance of a single ray. See *Pterophoridæ*, and cut under *plume-moth*.

fissirostral (fis-i-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *fissirostris* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *rostrum*, beak) + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the beak broad and deeply cleft, as a swallow, swift, or goatsucker; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissirostres*. This group has been abolished, but *fissirostral* is retained as a convenient descriptive epithet.—**Fissirostral barbets.** See *barbet*[2].

Fissirostral Bill of Goatsucker.

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fissirostris*: see *fissirostral*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of his *Passerinæ*, including the swallows, swifts, and goatsuckers; an artificial group, the original components of which are now separated in different orders. It was formerly divided into *Nocturna* and *Diurna*. By some the *Fissirostres* were made to include various other broad-billed birds, as kingfishers, trogons, and bee-eaters.

fissive (fis'iv), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fission.

The whole plant is built up by the *fissive* multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 415.

fissle[1] (fis'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fissled*, ppr. *fissling*. [Sc.; also written *fissel*, *fissil*, usually *fizzle*; an imitative word, in part a variant of E. *whistle* (in some parts of Scotland E. *wh* is sounded *f*): see *fizzle* and *whistle*.] 1. Same as *fizzle*, 1.—2. To rustle, as leaves in the wind.

He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fissil*. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

3. To whistle, as wind through a keyhole.—4. To fidget. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

fissle[1] (fis'l), *n.* [Also written *fissel*, *fissil*; < *fissle*[1], *v.*] Bustle. [Scotch.]

fissle[2] (fis'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thistle*. [Prov. Eng.]

fissura (fi-sū'rä), *n.*; pl. *fissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *fissure*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A fissure, cleft, rift, or chink between any two things or parts: as, the *fissura* palpebrarum (the opening between the eyelids). (*b*) Especially, one of the fissures or sulci of the surface of the brain, complementary to the gyri or convolutions. This Latin form is now used in comparatively few phrases. See *fissure*.

fissural (fish'ūr-al), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a fissure or sulcus. See *fissure*.

To confine the discussion of the *fissural* pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and the inconstant *fissural* characters.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 501.

fissuration (fish-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fissuration*; as *fissure* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of fissuring, or the state of being fissured.

Whether *fissuration* be due to mechanical causes or represent lines of retarded growth, each fissure [in brains of idiots, etc.] is probably not due to a distinct process, but is in many cases, as Dr. A. J. Parker had shown, due to vegetative repetition. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 342.

2. In *biol.*, same as *fission*, 2.

The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration*.
Jabez Hogg, The Microscope.

fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* [= F. *fissure* = Sp. *fisura* = Pg. *fissura* = It. *fissura*, *fessura*, < L. *fissura*, a cleft, chink, fissure, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, = E. *bite*: see *bite*, and cf. *fent*, *fissile*, and *fission*.] 1. A narrow longitudinal opening or groove; a cleft, crack, or chink; a line of separation in any substance produced by parting or cleavage: as, a *fissure* in the earth or in a rock.

A *Fissure* into the Earth, of a great depth; but withal so narrow that it is not discernible to the Eye till you arrive just upon it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 5.

2. In *surg.* and *anat.*, any solution of continuity in a bone, membrane, or muscle, or a natural division or groove between adjoining parts of like substance; a fissura: a sulcus: as, the longitudinal *fissure* of the brain, separating the hemispheres.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep, sharp longitudinal depression of a surface. (*b*) A very deep angular notch in a margin, almost dividing the part or organ.—4. In *bot.*, the opening between segments of a cleft leaf or other organ; a slit formed by the dehiscence of an anther or a capsule.—5. In *her.*, a bearing resembling the bend sinister, but having one fourth the width of the bend, and capable of being borne on any part of the shield, sometimes in connection with others, sometimes with a bend sinister, a scarpe, or the like. Also called *staff*.—6. In *pathol.*, a crack-like sore or ulcer: as, an anal *fissure*.—**Auricular fissure**, a fissure between the vaginal and mastoid processes of the temporal bone for the exit of the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.—**Buccal fissures.** See *buccal openings*, under *buccal*.—**Calcarine fissure.** See *calcarine*.—**Callosomarginal fissure**, the sulcus bounding the gyrus fornicatus above, and turning up to terminate a short distance behind the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Central fissure**, the fissure of Rolando.—**Choroidal, collateral, crescent, fimbrial**, etc., **fissure.** See the adjectives.—**Fissure of Rolando**, a deep sulcus separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum on each side, on the superior and external surface of the cerebrum. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Fissure of Sylvius**, the largest, deepest, and most constant of the fissures of the mammalian brain. It has a short anterior and long posterior branch, the latter separating the temporal from the parietal lobe. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Fissures of the brain**, in *anat.*, the depressions or sulci separating the convolutions or gyri. See *sulcus*.—**Glaserian fissure**, the cleft between the squamosal and the tympanic elements of the temporal bone, separating the glenoid fossa proper from the vaginal plate of the tympanic, lodging the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmitting the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Hippocampal fissure.** See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal fissure**, a deep sulcus on the convex surface of the parietal lobe of each cerebral hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Palpebral fissure**, the cleft between the eyelids. See *fissura*.—**Parieto-occipital fissure**, the sulcus on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere. Its extremity reaches the convex surface and marks the boundary between the parietal and occipital lobes. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Portal fissure**, the porta or gateway of the liver; the short, deep transverse fissure on the under side of the right lobe, joining the longitudinal fissure at right angles. Also called *transverse fissure*.—**Pterygomaxillary fissure**, the vertical interval between the body of the superior maxillary bone and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, leading from the zygomatic fossa to the sphenomaxillary fossa.—**Sphenoidal fissure**, the interval between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the anterior lacerate foramen of the skull, throwing the cerebral and orbital cavities into communication, and transmitting the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the first division of the fifth, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure**, the horizontal interval between the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones, situated at the outer and back part of the bony orbit of the eye, throwing the orbital cavity into communication with the temporal, the zygomatic, and the sphenomaxillary fossæ respectively.—**Transverse fissure.** Same as *portal fissure*.—**Umbilical fissure**, the cleft of the liver which receives the round ligament or the fibrous cord denoting the umbilical vein after its lumen is obliterated.

fissure (fish'ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fissured*, ppr. *fissuring*. [< *fissure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To cleave; split; divide; crack or fracture.

By a fall or blow the scull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

II. *intrans.* To crack; cleave; split open.

fissured (fish'ūrd), *p. a.* Having a fissure or fissures; cleft; split; divided.

Ivy clasped
The *fissured* stones with its entwining arms.
Shelley, Alastor.

Their surfaces are rough, and *fissured* with branching cracks. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 43.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cleft or split.

Almost every flower . . . had . . . [its] rostella *fissured*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 108.

(*b*) In *entom.*, partly divided by one or more very deep notches: specifically applied to the wings of certain insects which appear split into two or more parts, as in the *Pterophoridæ*, a family of small moths.

fissureless (fish'ūr-les), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-less*.] Without fissure or cleft.

Seeds of Acer platanoidea and of wheat which had fallen between pieces of ice in an ice-house germinated there and pushed a number of roots several inches deep into the *fissureless* pieces of ice. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 650.

Fissurella (fis-ū-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura*, a fissure: see *fissure*.] The typical genus of keyhole-limpets of the family *Fissurellidæ*. *F. nodosa* is an example.

Fissurellacea (fis″ū-re-lā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fissurella* + *-acea.*] Same as *Fissurellidæ.*

fissurellid (fis-ū-rel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ.*

Fissurellidæ (fis-ū-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fissurella* + *-idæ.*] A family of scutibranchiate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks; the keyhole-limpets.

Keyhole-Limpet (*Fissurella listeri*).

They resemble ordinary limpets in appearance and habits, but differ much in structure. The shell is perforate or emarginate, and sometimes disproportionately small for the size of the animal. There are many species, extinct and extant. Also *Fissurellacea.*

The *Fissurellidæ* . . . are structurally closely allied to the . . . [*Haliotidæ*], but in external appearance they seem far different. The shell is conical, and shows but very slightly any spiral. The series of openings of the Haliotis are replaced by a hole at or near the apex of the shell, or by a notch in the front margin. On the inside of the shell is a horseshoe-shaped impression, indicating the surface of attachment of the muscles of the foot. The eyes, instead of being placed on stalks, are scarcely elevated above the surrounding surface. . . . The species are largely inhabitants of the warmer seas of the globe, although some forms are boreal in their range. They are mostly found near the shores, where they feed on the smaller seaweeds. In their habits they are not different from other limpets. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 320.

fissure-needle (fish′ūr-nē″dl), *n.* A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis, it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure-vein (fish′ūr-vān), *n.* Mineral matter, often metalliferous, filling a preëxisting fissure, not formed by simple shrinkage of the rock itself, but resulting from deep-seated or crust movements, and which therefore may be expected to extend indefinitely downward, instead of ending in the particular stratum or group of strata in which it began. See *vein, deposit, true vein* (under *vein*), and *gash-vein.*

fist[1] (fist), *n.* [< ME. *fist, fyst, fust,* rarely *fest,* < AS. *fȳst* = OFries. *fēst* = D. *vuist* = MLG. *vūst,* LG. *fust* = OHG. *fūst,* MHG. *fūst, vūst,* G. *faust,* the fist. The Goth. form is not recorded; possibly **fuhstus,* < **fuh,* thus connecting the Teut. forms with L. *pugnus,* fist, *pugil,* a fist-fighter, pugilist, *pugna,* battle, etc., Gr. πυγμή, the fist, πύξ, with the fist, etc.: see *pugnacious, expugn, impugn,* etc., *pugilism,* etc.; see also *fight.* Otherwise the Teut. forms are prob. akin to OBulg. *pestĭ* = Slov. *pest* = Pol. *piesc* = Bohem. *pest* = Russ. *pyasti,* fist.] **1.** The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

For god the fader is as a *fuste,* the sone is as a fynger, The holy goste of heuene is, as it were, the pawme. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 200.

Kynge Arthur fonde the kynge Ban on fote, in myddell of the presse, his swerde in his *fiste,* that hym deffended so vigerously that noon ne durst hym a-proche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the *fist* of wickedness. Isa. lviii. 4.

2. Used to translate German *faust,* handbreadth, equal in Austria to 10.54 centimeters, or about 4 inches.—**Hand over fist.** See *hand.*

fist[1] (fist), *v. t.* [< *fist*[1], *n.*] **1.** To strike with the fist.

On a sudden—at a something—for a nothing— The boy would *fist* me hard. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.

2. To grip with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep, Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat. *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 5.

We *fisted* the sail together, and, after six or eight minutes of hard hauling and pulling and beating down the sail, . . . we managed to get it furled. *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 352.

fist[2] (fist or fist), *n.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); early mod. E. *fyest,* < ME. **fist, fyst, fyyst* = OD. *veest,* D. *vijst* = MLG. *vīst,* LG. *fist* = MHG. *vist,* a breaking wind; with formative *-t* (equiv. to the simpler form *fise* = Sw. Dan. *fis*), from the verb represented by Icel. *fisa* = Dan. *fise,* break wind: see *fise*[1], *fizz, fizzle, n.* Cf. *bullfist, Bovista.*] **1.** The act of breaking wind: same as *fise*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.] —**2.** A puffball.

fist[2] (fist or fist), *v. i.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); < ME. *fisten, fyisten* = MD. *vijsten,* D. *vijsten, veesten* = MLG. *vīsten,* LG. *fisten* = MHG. *visten,* break wind; from the noun: see *fist*[2], *n.*, and cf. *fizz, fizzle, foist*[1], *v.*] To break wind. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

fist-ball[1]† (fist′bâl), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + *ball*[1].] A kind of ball to be struck by the fists. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 296. (*Halliwell.*)

fist-ball[2] (fist′- or fist′bâl), *n.* [< *fist*[2] + *ball*[1].] A puffball. Compare *Bovista.*

fistful (fist′fůl), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + *-ful.*] A handful. [Colloq.]

Even the poorest mines have their streaks and chunks of rich ore; do not, therefore, judge by a single *fist-full,* nor by an assay. *S. Bowles,* Our New West, p. 304.

fistiana (fis-ti-an′ä or -ā′nä), *n. pl.* [< *fist*[1] + *-i-ana:* see *-ana.*] Anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxiana.

fistic (fis′tik), *a.* [< *fist*[1] + *-ic.*] Relating to or done with the fists; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic: as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. [Colloq.]

In *fistic* phraseology, he had genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer. *Dickens,* Hard Times, ii.

fisticating† (fis′ti-kā-ting), *a.* A corruption of *sophisticating.*

There are so many *fisticating* Tobaco-mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for Verinas. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

fisticuff (fis′ti-kuf), *n.* [Formerly *fistycuff;* < *fisty*[2], = *fist*[1], + *cuff,* a blow.] A blow with the fist: commonly in the plural, combat with the fists; cuffs of the fist given and taken.

There's two at *fisty-cuffs* about it. *Middleton (and another),* Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs,* till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

People who share a cell in the Bastile, or are thrown together on an uninhabited isle, if they do not immediately fall to *fisticuffs,* will find some possible ground of compromise. *R. L. Stevenson,* Virginibus Puerisque, i.

fisticuffer (fis′ti-kuf-ėr), *n.* One who fights with the fists; a boxer.

Every rising *fisticuffer* within half a hundred miles round had heard of Bob's strength, and the more ambitious of these had felt bound to "dare" him. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

fisticuffing (fis′ti-kuf-ing), *n.* Boxing; fighting with the fists.

Six men were under sentence for simple assault and battery—mere *fisticuffing*—one of two years, two of five years, one of six years, one of seven, and one of eight. *The Century,* XXXII. 167.

fisting-hound†, *n.* [< *fisting,* ppr. of *fist*[2], *v.*, + *hound.* Cf. *fise-dog.*] A kind of spaniel. *W. Harrison,* Descrip. of England, p. 230. (*Halliwell.*) Also *foisting-hound.*

And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound.* *Marston, Johnson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho.

fistinut† (fis′ti-nut), *n.* [For **fistic-* = **fustic-nut:* see *fustic* and *pistachio-nut.*] A pistachio-nut.

fist-law (fist′lâ), *n.* The law of brute force. [Rare.]

The president ["of the parliament of Burgundy" and envoy of Henry IV. of France] told the States-General in full assembly that there was no law in Christendom, as between nations, . . . [but] the good old *fist-law,* the code of brute force. *Motley,* United Netherlands, IV. 497.

fist-mate (fist′māt), *n.* An antagonist in a pugilistic encounter. [Rare.]

One fights because . . . the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his *fist-mate* is from it. *Landor.*

fistock† (fis′tok), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + dim. *-ock.*] A fist.

Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face. *Golding,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

fistuca (fis-tū′kä), *n.* [L., a rammer, beetle.] An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

fistula (fis′tū-lä), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fistel* = OF. *fistle, festre* (> ME. *festre,* E. *fester*), F. (a restored form) *fistule* = Pr. *fistola* = Sp. *fístola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola,* < L. *fistula,* a pipe, tube, a reed, cane, a musical pipe, a sort of ulcer, fistula. Cf. *fester*[1], ult. a doublet of *fistula* in the pathological sense.] **1**†. A reed; a pipe; a wind-instrument of music.—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* same as *calamus,* 4.

For some centuries it appears to have been the custom for the priest to hold the chalice while the communicant sucked the wine through a silver tube or *fistula.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 185.

3. In *pathol.,* a narrow passage or duct, formed by disease or injury, leading from an abscess to a free surface, or furnishing an abnormal means of egress from some normal cavity, as in vesicovaginal fistula. A fistula may be cutaneous or deep-seated; *incomplete,* or blind, when it has but one opening; *complete,* when there are two. An incomplete fistula may be external or internal, according to the position of the opening.

Moreover you shall not see a part of the bodie but it is subject to the *fistulas,* which creep inwardly and hollow as they go. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 14.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.,* a genus of polyps. *Oken,* 1815.—**Fistula in ano,** fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself.—**Fistula in perinæo,** fistula resulting from partial closure of a ruptured perineum.—**Fistula lacrymalis,** a fistula of the lacrymal sac, through which the tears usually escape on the cheek: a disorder characterized by the flowing of tears, and usually proceeding from obliteration of the nasal duct.

fistular (fis′tū-lär), *a.* [= F. *fistulaire* = Sp. *fistular* = It. *fistolare,* < L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Fistulous.

Fistularia (fis-tū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] **1.** The typical and only genus of the restricted family *Fistulariidæ. F. tabaccaria,* the best-known species, is the tobacco-pipe fish. The genus is named from the long tubular snout, like a fistula or tube, at the end of which is the mouth.

2. A genus of holothurians of vermiform figure with pinnate tentacles. *De Blainville,* 1830.

Fistulariæ (fis-tū-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Fistularia,* 2.] The vermiform holothurians, a section represented by such forms as *Synapta, Chirodota,* and *Oncinolabes.* Also, incorrectly, *Fistularia.*

fistulariid (fis-tū-lā′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ.*

Fistulariidæ (fis″tū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fistularia,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Fistularia,* and characterized by the very elongate and somewhat depressed body, long tubiform snout, ventral fins with five or six spineless rays, no dorsal spines, and extension of the two middle rays of the tail-fin into a long filament; the tobacco-pipe fishes or sea-snipes. Only three species are known, all of the genus *Fistularia,* formerly referred to the *Aulostomidæ* or even the *Centriscidæ.* In Cuvier's system *Fistulariidæ* was the fifteenth family of *Acanthopterygii,* and included not only the *Fistulariidæ* proper, but also the *Aulostomidæ, Macrorhamphosidæ,* and *Amphisilidæ* of recent authors. In Günther's system they were a family of *Acanthopterygii gasterosteiformes,* with the ventrals remote from the pubic bone, and with six soft rays, including *Fistulariidæ* proper, *Aulostomidæ,* and *Aulorhynchidæ* of later authors. Also written *Fistularidæ, Fistularidæ, Fistularioideæ.*

fistularioid (fis-tū-lā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fistulariidæ.*

II. *n.* A fistulariid.

fistulary (fis′tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *fistularis,* < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistular.*] Fistulous.

Gaue him the farr-heard *fistularie* reede. *Chapman,* Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

fistulate (fis′tū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fistulated,* ppr. *fistulating.* [< *fistulate, a.*] To assume the form or character of a fistula, as an abscess.

fistulate, fistulated (fis′tū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [= Pg. *fistulado,* < L. *fistulatus,* furnished with pipes, pipe-shaped, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Hollowed like a pipe or fistula: as, "a *fistulated* ulcer," *Fuller.*

The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Student,* II. 379.

fistulatous (fis′tū-lā-tus), *a.* [Irreg. < *fistulate, a.*, + *-ous.*] Fistulated or fistulous. [Rare.]

fistule† (fis′tūl), *n.* [< F. *fistule,* < L. *fistula,* a pipe, fistula: see *fistula.*] A fistula. *Holland.*

fistulid (fis′tū-lid), *n.* A member of Lamarck's third section of radiated animals, as a holothurian; a fistulidan.

Fistulidæ (fis-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fistula* + *-idæ.*] A family of echinodermatous animals, the holothurians: a term now disused.

fistulidan (fis-tū′li-dan), *n.* One of the *Fistulidæ;* a holothurian.

fistuliform (fis′tū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fistula,* a pipe, + *forma,* shape.] Fistular or fistulous in form; tubular or tubiform.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform.* *Phillips.*

Fistulina (fis-tū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Boletus. F. hepatica,* which grows on oak and less commonly on various other trees in Europe and America, is highly esteemed as an article of food. It is called *beefsteak-fungus,* and is much like beefsteak in appearance and quality.

fistulose (fis′tū-lōs), *a.* Same as *fistulous.*

fistulous (fis′tū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fistuleux* = Sp. Pg. *fistuloso* = It. *fistoloso,* < L. *fistulosus,* pipe-shaped, full of holes, having a fistula, < *fistula,* a pipe, etc.: see *fistula.*] **1.** Hollow, like a pipe or reed; tubular; fistuliform.—**2.** Having the form or nature of a tube or fistula; containing fistulas.

As for the flesh of the polype, it is to see to, *fistulous* and spongeous, like unto honycombs. *Holland,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

fistwise (fist'wīz), *a.* [< ME. *fustwyse;* < *fist*[1] + *-wise.*] In the form of a fist.

And alle thre nys bote o god [is but one God] as my hand and my fyngres,
Vnfolde other [or] yfolde a *fust-wyse* other elles.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 150.

fisty[1] (fis'ti), *a.* [< *fist*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the fists or to pugilism; fistic. [Rare.]

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"
Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 55.

fisty[2] (fis'ti), *n.*; pl. *fisties* (-tiz). A dialectal variant of *fist*[1].

fit[1] (fit), *n.* [< ME. *fit, fyt, fytt,* a struggle, < AS. *fitt,* a struggle, fight; cf. the verbal n. *fitung,* a fighting; *feitian* (in pret. pl. *fettodon*), dispute, contend (?). The AS. forms occur but rarely (hardly more than once each). Connections unknown; the nearest word in sense and form is *fight,* AS. *feoht;* but this cannot be related.]

1†. A struggle; a short period of active physical exertion.

Sya, sche seyde, make yow gladd,
For on [an] hardere *fytt* never ye had.
Sir Eglamour, l. 255.

The body that on the bers lis
Scheweth the same that we achal be;
That ferful *fit* may no mon fle.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 135.

2. An attack of convulsive disease; a muscular convulsion, often with loss of self-control and consciousness; spasm; specifically, an epileptic attack.

The aged man that coffers up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and painful *fits.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 856.

The frequency of attacks varies immensely in epilepsy. In one case . . . the average nightly number of *fits* had been about twelve. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of disease, or of any physical disturbance, coming suddenly or by abrupt transition: as, a *fit* of the gout; a *fit* of colic, of coughing, or of sneezing; a cold or a hot *fit* in intermittent fever.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions,
Thereof the raging fire of fever bred;
And what's a fever but a *fit* of madness!
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

You shall not be rid of this ague of my letters, though perchance the *fit* change days. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

4. A more or less sudden and transient manifestation of emotion or feeling of any kind, as of passion (anger), grief, laughter, laziness, etc.; usually, a manifestation of violent emotion; a paroxysm; a "spell."

Such fearefull *fitt* assaid her trembling hart,
Ne word to speake, ne joynt to move, she had.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

Thy jealous *fits*
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

There is no difference between a mad man and an angry man in the time of his *fit.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

Wrapped in a *fit* of pleasing indolence.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv.

5. A sudden impulse toward effort, activity, or motion, followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and intermittent action: as, he will do it now that the *fit* is on him; to have a *fit* of work. In the emission theory of light a fit is a period during which the matter of light is more or less easily transmitted. These fits were supposed by Newton to account for the phenomena now explained by the periods of undulation.

He that's compelled to goodness may be good,
But 'tis but for that *fit;* where others, drawn
By softness and example, get a habit.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1.

By *fits* he breathes, half views the fleeting skies,
And seals again by *fits* his swimming eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv.

She came when the *fit* was on her, she staid just so long as it pleased her, and went when she got ready, and not before. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 17.

The mind now thinks; now acts; and each *fit* reproduces the other. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 84.

Newton endeavoured to explain the rings which go by his name by the theory of *fits* of easy reflection and transmission. *Stokes*, Light, p. 51.

6. A caprice; capricious or irregular action or movement.

The Sea hath *fits,* alternate course she keepes,
From Deep to Shoar, and from the Shoar to Deeps.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

But, for your husband,
He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' the season. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

7†. A stroke.

"Curse on that Cross" (quoth then the Sarazin),
"That keepes thy body from the bitter *fitt!*"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

By fits, fitfully; spasmodically; by irregular periods of action or emotion.

Shirley . . . was glad to be independent as to property; *by fits* she was even elated at the notion of being lady of the manor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

Fit of the face†, a grimace; a twist or contortion of the face.

All the good our English
Have got by the late voyage is but merely
A *fit* or two o' *the face.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Fits and starts, irregular periods of action; capricious impulses and movements; the performance of actions in an irregular or intermittent way: as, to work by *fits and starts;* the clock goes by *fits and starts.*

Dalmatia has played a part in history only by *fits and starts.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 87.

To give one fits, or **particular fits,** to make a vigorous attack upon one; especially, to rate or scold one vigorously: as, I'll *give him fits* for that. [Slang, U. S.]

The man ran after the thievish Indian, and the corporal cried out to *give him fits* if he caught him.
G. W. Kendall, Santa Fé Expedition.

I rather guess as how the old man will *give particular fits* to our folks to-day.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 101.

fit[1]†, *v. t.* [< *fit*[1], *n.*] To force or wrench, as by a fit or convulsion.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted,*
In the distraction of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxlx.

fit[2] (fit), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte;* E. dial. also *fet;* < ME. *fit, fitte, fyt, fytte,* meet; origin uncertain: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Meet; suitable; befitting; becoming; conformable to a standard of right, duty, or appropriateness; proper; appropriate.

Fyt or mete, equus [æquus], congruus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

Fytte, as a garment or other thyng. *Palsgrave.*

It is not *fit* for a little foot-page,
That has run throughe mosse and myre,
To lye in the chamber of any ladye.
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 210).

There will be *fit* occasion ministred unto me to write something of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 188.

We have certainly . . . no reason to complain, if God thinks *fit* to debar us at all times any use of unlawfull Pleasures. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

He [John Adams] was chosen its President — a *fit* honor, which the feeble old man as fittingly declined.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

We passed a company of them [monks], young and old, on our way, bareheaded and barefooted, as their use is, and looking very *fit* in the landscape.
Howells, The Century, XXX. 671.

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; competent.

My neighbour hath a wife, not *fit* to make him thriue,
But good to kill a quicke man, or make a dead reuiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 176.

A trotting Horse is *fit* for a Coach, but not for a Lady's Saddle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 37.

They're *fitter* far for book or pen
Than under Mars to lead on men.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 263).

Existence, generation after generation, in a region where despotic control has arisen, produces an adapted type of nature; partly by daily habit, and partly by survival of those most *fit* for living under such control.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 483.

3. In a state of preparedness; in a suitable condition; ready; prepared: as, *fit* to die.

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel.
Fairfax.

If I be not *fit* to go to prison, I am not *fit* to go to judgment, and from thence to execution.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 85.

4. Specifically, in sporting language, in condition; properly trained for action: as, the horse was not *fit,* and lost the race; hence, colloquially, in good health. [Eng.]

One day he had opened his eyes — as *fit* as a flea.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

"Thought I'd run down for a bit and look you up," he explained. "And how are you all in Sleepy Hollow? Pretty *fit?*" *W. E. Norris*, The Rogue, xix.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle.* — **Survival of the fittest.** See *survival.* = **Syn. 1.** Proper, seemly, fitting. — **2.** Expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, apposite, adequate. *Apt, Fit.* See *apt.*

II. *n.* **1.** A fitting or adjustment; adaptation, as of one thing to another; something that fits or is fitted: as, the *fit* of a garment, or of the parts of a machine; the coat is an exact *fit.*

"People lie about my being cross with you," Isaella, the peevish tailor, remarks to his worn-out wife at supper, "and I may be put out a little by the everlasting bother and misfortune I have, . . . people dissatisfied with their *fits,* people promising and not paying."
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 237.

2. A fitting out; preparation: as, a good *fit* for college. — **3.** The part of a car-axle upon which the wheel is forced. *E. H. Knight.* — **4.** One's equal, like, or match. [Now only prov. Eng., in form *fet.*]

Mon deth mid strengthe and mid witte
That other thing nis non his *fitte.*
Theȝ alle strengthe at one were,
Monnes wit ȝet more were.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 781.

5. [< *fit*[2], *v.*] In *soap-making,* the liquid soap, before it is allowed to cool and harden, in the finishing stage of the manufacture of yellow soap. See *fitting, n.*, 2.

A fine *fit* gives a very large nigre, containing much soap; while a coarse *fit* gives a small nigre, composed chiefly of impure lye. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 173.

fit[2] (fit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fitted,* ppr. *fitting.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte;* < ME. *fitten* (rare), fit, become, arrange or set in array, = OD. *vitten,* fit, suit, adapt. The early records are scant, and other connections are doubtful. The adj. may be ult. the contr. pp. of the verb (cf. *fat*[1], in part similarly contracted). The verb is by some connected with Icel. *fitja,* knit, web, = Norw. *fitja,* draw (a lace) together in a noose, = Sw. dial. *fittja,* bind together, < Icel. *fit,* the webbed foot of water-fowl, the web or skin of the feet of animals, the edge or hem of a sock, etc. Connection with *feat*[2] (ME. *fete, fetise,* neat, well-made) is improbable; but cf. *fit*[5] = *feat*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fit or suitable; adapt; bring into a corresponding form or a conformable condition: as, to *fit* a coat or gown to the figure; to *fit* a key to a lock; to *fit* the mind to one's circumstances.

I return you here enclosed the Sonnet your Grace pleased to send me lately, rendered into Spanish, and *fitted* to the same Air it had in English. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

How the day *fits* itself to the mind, winds itself round it like a fine drapery, clothing all its fancies!
Emerson, Works and Days.

Nature has a magic by which she *fits* the man to his fortunes, by making them the fruit of his character.
Emerson, Books.

For anything I know about the matter, it may be the way of Nature to be unintelligible; she is often puzzling, and I have no reason to suppose that she is bound to *fit* herself to our notions. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 29.

2. To accommodate with anything suitable; furnish with what is fit or appropriate as to size, shape, etc.: as, to *fit* one with a coat or a pair of shoes.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

His shoe-maker, *fitting* him, told him, "that if his Lordship would please to tread hard . . . his Lordship would find his Lordship's shoe will sit as easy as any piece of work his Lordship should see in England."
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

3. To prepare; furnish with what is proper or necessary; equip; make ready; qualify: as, to *fit* a ship for a long voyage; to *fit* one's self for a journey; to *fit* a student for college.

I create you
Companions to our person, and will *fit* you
With dignities becoming your estates.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

We are directed to ask with a fixed and fervent mind, because such a manner of asking *fits* and qualifies us for receiving. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

To *fit* thee for a nobler post than thine.
Cowper, Valediction, l. 32.

He [Peter Stuyvesant] was in fact the very man *fitted* by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 267.

4. To be properly adjusted or adapted to; be suitable for as to size, form, character, qualification, etc.; suit: as, the coat exactly *fits* you; he *fits* his place well.

Every man's pocket is my treasury,
And no man wears a suit but *fits* me neatly.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

You writ to me lately for a Footman, and I think this Bearer will *fit* you. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

A good government, like a good coat, is that which *fits* the body for which it is designed.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

It seems to me . . . that you cannot always cut out men to *fit* their profession, and that you ought not to curse them because that profession sometimes hangs on them ungracefully. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

5. To be proper for; be in keeping with; become; befit.

The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl,
And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves,
That time best *fits* the work we have in hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Lay me downe all your commodities together; what I like I will take, and in recompence giue you what I thinke *fitting* their value.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 167.

So clothe yourself in this, that better *fits*
Our mended fortunes and a Prince's bride.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To fit out, to furnish; equip; supply with necessaries or means: as, to *fit out* a ship (that is, to furnish her with sails, stores, and other necessaries). — **To fit up,** to prepare; furnish with things suitable; make proper for the

reception or use of any person: as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

They [the Dutch] first *fit* them [trading sloops] *up* after their own fashion, and put a Rudder to them, which the Jihornians don't use. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 5.

You haven't been here, I believe, since I *fitted up* this room. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=Syn. 1. To adjust.—3. To equip, provide.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fit, suitable, becoming, seemly, or proper.

Sometimes I joy when glad occasion *fits*.
Spenser, Sonnets, liv.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope*, Odyssey.

2. To be properly adjusted; be adapted or made suitable.

This [habit] *fits* not nicely, that is ill conceiv'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 603.

To fit into, to adapt itself to; harmonize with.

All below *fits into* the procession in cloudland above.
The American, XII. 88.

fit[3] (fit), *n.* [Still used occasionally, as an archaism, and spelled *fitt, fitte, fytte;* ME. *fit, fyt, fytt, fytte*, a song, ballad, or story, a division of a song, ballad, or story, < AS. *fitt*, a song. The AS. word is rare, and has no known connections. Not from Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, foot (as a measure of length); Icel. *fet* does not mean a metrical foot, and the E. *fit*[3] is not a metrical foot.] A song, ballad, or story; a division of a song, ballad, or story.

As God in heven has gyffen me wit,
Shalle I now syng you a *fytt*
Withe my mynstrelsy.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

Loo, lordes myne, heer is a *fit!*
If ye wol any more of it,
To telle it wol I fondc.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 177.

Poems swect
Like separate souls shall fly from it,
Each to an immortal *fytte*.
Mrs. Browning, Isobel's Child, xxxi.

[This use of *fit* for a musical air played, not sung, is erroneous, but not uncommon.]

fit[4] (fit), *n.* [Sc., a var. of *foot;* prob. due to Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *fet*, a step, pace, foot (a measure of length), = Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*, track, trace, footstep; Icel. *fit*, the webbed foot of water-birds: see *foot*.] A foot; a step.

Bonny Lizie was weary wi' travelling,
And a *fit* further coudna win.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 64).

O think that eild [age], wi' wyly *fit*,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 107.

fit[4] (fit), *v.* [< *fit*[4], *n.* Cf. *foot, v.*, and *fitter*[2].]
I. *trans.* 1. To kick.—2. To tread.
II. *intrans.* To kick.

fit[5] (fit), *a.* [A dial. var. of *feat*[2], in same sense.] Great; long: as, a *fit* time; a *fit* deal of trouble. [Prov. Eng.]

fit[6] (fit). [A mod. dial. pret. and pp. of *fight* (like *lit* of *light*), after the supposed analogy of *bit, bit* or *bitten, writ* (obs.), *writ* (obs.) or *written*, etc., pret. and pp. of *bite, write*, etc.] A dialectal preterit and past participle of *fight*.

fitch[1] (fich), *n.* [E. dial., usually in pl. *fitches;* < ME. *fitches*, pl., *ficche*, also *fetches*, pl., *fetche, feche, fech;* in later E., usually with initial *v, vitch, vetch:* see *vetch*.] A vetch. In the authorized version of the Bible the word is used to translate two different Hebrew words (Ezek. iv. 9; Isa. xxviii. 25–27). The former is probably spelt, a grain resembling wheat, and is so rendered in the revised version; the latter, the black cumin (*Nigella sativa*), as stated in the margin of the revised version.

fitch[2] (fich), *n.* [Short for *fitchet* or *fitchew;* or directly < OD. *vitsche:* see *fitchet, fitchew*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, same as *fitchew*.—2. In *furriery*, the dressed fur of the fitchew; the prepared skin of the polecat. It makes a fine, soft, and warm fur, but the natural odor is difficult to remove.—3. Same as *fitch-brush*.

The smallest hog-hair brushes are called *fitches*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 106.

fitch[3]† (fich), *v. t.* [< ME. *fitchen, ficchen, fichen*, fix, fasten, pierce, < OF. *fichcr*, fix, fasten, nail, pierce, stick, thrust or drive in, F. *ficher*, drive in, = Pr. *ficar* = OSp. OPg. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar*, Pg. *fincar* = It. *ficcare*, fix, fasten, nail, drive in (comp. F. *afficher*, stick up, = Pr. *aficar* = It. *afficcare*, fix, fasten, drive), appar., through a ML. form **figicare*, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce: see *fix, v.*] 1. To fix; fasten; set up.

With Crist I am *ficchid* [var. *fitchid*] to the cross.
Wyclif, Gal. ii. 19 (Oxf.).

Have mynde certeynly to *ficchyn* thy house of a myrie site in a low stone. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 45.

But the two hynder feet were so depe *ficched* in the hanberke, that the heed of the catte hanged down-warde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

2. To transfix; pierce.

Thei ben scaterid, and not *ficchid* [L. *compuncti*] with sorewe. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 16.

fitch[4] (fich), *n.* [E. dial.] A spoonful. [Prov. Eng.]

And when it is raised and removed, put in a piece of a sponge, as much as a *fitch*, in the hole which the powder made, and it will purge the drinesse of the wound.
Barrough, Method of Physick (1624).

fitch-brush (fich'brush), *n.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitchew or polecat. Fitch-brushes are much esteemed, as they are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely. The name is also given to small brushes made of hog's hair.

fitché, fitchée (fi-chā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.; F. *fiché*, pp. of *ficher*, drive in, fix: see *fitch*[3].] In *her.*: (*a*) Sharpened or cut to a point; ending in a point: said especially of a cross when the lowermost arm seems as if intended to be fixed in the ground. (*b*) Less commonly, having a long sharp point attached to the cross or other bearing, and projecting beyond the bottom. Also *fiché, fiched, figetive, fitched, fitchy*.—**Cross fitché double**, in *her.*, a cross differing from the Maltese cross in having the arms of equal width throughout.—**Double fitché**, in *her.*, terminating in two points: thus, a cross double fitché has one arm notched at the end, so as to show two sharp points, or, if double fitché of all four, has each arm so shaped.—**Fitché of all four.** See *cross estoilé*, under *cross1*.—**Treble fitché**, in *her.*, ending in three points. See *double fitché*.

Different forms of Cross Fitché Gules.

fitched (ficht), *a.* [< *fitch*[3] + *-ed*[2]: see *fitch*[3].] Same as *fitché*.

fitchet (fich'et), *n.* A variant of *fitchew*.

fitchew (fich'ö), *n.* [Also *fitchet* and *fitch* (see *fitch*[2]), and dial. *fitchec, fitcher, fitchole, fitchuk*, etc.; < ME. *fitchew, fichew*, < OF. *fissiau, fissau*, < OD. *fisse, visse, vitsche*, a polecat (Kilian). Cf. D. *vics*, nasty, loathsome, and see *fizzle, foist*[1].] The polecat or foulmart, *Putorius vulgaris* or *P. fœtidus*. See *polecat*.

Vnder that cope a cote hath he furred,
With foyns, or with *fitchewes* other fyn beuer.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, . . . I would not care; but to be Menelaus, I would conspire against destiny. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

fitchole (fich'ōl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fitchew*.

fitchy (fich'i), *a.* [< *fiché.*] Cut to a point; in *her.*, same as *fiché*.

Each board has two tenons fastened in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, II. iv. 4.

fitful (fit'fûl), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-ful.*] Varied by irregular fits of action and repose; occurring or marked by fits and starts; spasmodic; capricious; changeable; checkered: as, a *fitful* disease or mood; a *fitful* life or career.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Keen, *fitful* gusts are whispering here and there
Among the bushes, half leafless and dry.
Keats, Sonnets, xiii.

There are, therefore, two strange and solemn lights in which we have to regard almost every scene in the *fitful* history of the Rivo Alto. *Ruskin.*

=Syn. Irregular, variable, unstable.

fitfully (fit'fûl-i), *adv.* By fits; at intervals.

Her letters too,
Tho' far between, and coming *fitfully*
Like broken music. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

But *fitfully* there the hearth-fire burns.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fitfulness (fit'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness; instability.

fithel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiddle*.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently: as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

Which their Indian conquest may make the ensigne of their Order more *fitly* then their Burgundian inheritance.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

Cats, that can judge as *fitly* of his worth
As I can of those mysteries. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

I can compare him [the chub] to nothing so *fitly* as to cherries newly gathered.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

fitment (fit'ment), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of fitting, or that which has been fitted or serves as a fitting; a fitting.

The rudder and its *fitments*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 95.

Fitment showing recess for lounge. *Art Age*, V. 22.

2. A fit, suitable, or proper thing; something adapted to a purpose.

I am, sir,
The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeming; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

fitness (fit'nes), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being fit or suitable; suitableness; adaptedness or adaptability of one thing to another; hence, congruity; befittingness; meetness: as, the *fitness* of things; the *fitness* of a thing for the purpose intended.

Fitness is so inseparable an accompaniment of beauty, that it has been taken for it. *Emerson*, Art, p. 47.

In constructing an ideally perfect distribution of the means of happiness, it seemed necessary to take into account the notion (as I called it) of *Fitness*, which, though often confounded with Desert, seems essentially distinct from it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 330.

One thing in life calls for another; there is a *fitness* in events and places. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on Romance.

2. The state of being fitted or qualified; requisite capacity; qualification: as, he lacks *fitness* for the place.

To do its work well, an apparatus must possess special *fitness* for that work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 301.

fit-rod (fit'rod), *n.* In *ship-building*, a small iron rod, bent at one end to prevent it from slipping entirely into a deep hole, for insertion into the holes made in a vessel's sides in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.

fit-root (fit'röt), *n.* The Indian-pipe or corpse-plant of the United States, *Monotropa uniflora*.

fitt, *n.* See *fit*[3].

fittable† (fit'a-bl), *a.* [< *fit*[2] + *-able.*] Suitable. *Sherwood.*

fittedness (fit'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; fitness. [Rare.]

There is not an ampler testimony of Providence than the structure of man's body:—the safeness of the fabrick of the eyes:—their exquisite *fittedness* to their use, &c.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

fitten, fitton (fit'en, -on), *n.* [E. dial., origin uncertain. Doubtfully connected with *fiction.*] A pretense or feint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He doth feed you with *fittons*, figments, and leasings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

fitten†, **fitton**† (fit'en, -on), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *fitone.* See *fitten, n.*] To tell falsehoods; draw the long bow; invent fictions. *Palsgrave.*

Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* and to write devises of his own head.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1016, A.

fitter[1] (fit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fits, in any sense of that word; one who or that which adapts one thing to another, or makes it suitable for the purpose intended.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed they reckon . . . a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. In *mech.*, one who puts the parts of a machine together, as distinguished from a pattern-maker, founder, turner, finisher, etc.—3. One who supplies and fixes fittings or fixtures of any kind; one who "fits up" things: as, a gas-*fitter*.—4. One who supplies whatever is fit or necessary for the proper accomplishment of any object or undertaking; one who equips with whatever is necessary: as, a *fitter*-out.—5. In some parts of Great Britain, one who vends and loads coal, fitting ships with cargoes; particularly, a coal-broker who sells the coal produced by a particular mine or by particular mines. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *coal-fitter*.

fitter[2] (fit'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. freq. of *fit*[4]: see *fit*[4].] **I.** *trans.* To injure by frequent treading. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick as cross children do; make a noise with the feet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To be in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

fitter[2]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [< *fitter*[2], *v.*] A passion; a quarrel.—**In fitters**, in a passion. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They were *in fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 225.

fitter[3]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [A form of *flitter, flinder.*] A fragment; a flinder; a rag; a flitter.

None of your piec'd companions, your pinn'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with every flaw of weather.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

A palre of racks in the house was all torne to *fitters*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

fittie-lan' (fit'i-lan), *n.* [Sc., as if 'foot the land' (Jamieson). Seo *fit*[4], *v.*] The near horse or ox of the hindmost pair in a plow.

Thou was a noble *fittie-lan'*
As c'er in tug or tow was drawn.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fittin (fit'in), *n.* [A Sc. dial. corruption of *whiting*.] The whiting.

fitting (fit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fit*[2], *v.*] 1. Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment: as, the *fittings* of an office; gas-*fittings*.

The *fittings* of the church are largely of Renaissance date. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

2. In *soap-making*, the finishing operation for yellow soaps, consisting in removing the lye from the cooled copper, and then bringing its remaining contents again to a boil. If the liquid soap, called at this stage the *fit*, is now found too stiff, it is thinned with water; if too sticky, a little strong lye or brine is stirred into it.

This addition of water, technically called *fitting*, is made when the object of the manufacturer is to obtain a unicoloured soap, whether it be curd or yellow soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 849.

fitting (fit'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fit*[2], *v. i.*] Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.

The English gaue a name *fitting* to this distressed Citie, calling it Port Famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 863.

Next to my Father, 'tis *fitting* you should have Cognizance of my Affairs and Fortunes.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

Thou art my slave, and not a day shall be
But I will find some *fitting* task for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 261.

=**Syn.** See list under *fit*[2], *a.*

fittingly (fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a fitting or suitable manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; appropriateness; fitness.

He . . . need not question the *fittingnesse* of god-fathers promising in behalf of the children for whom they answer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 6.

fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), *n.* In *mech.*, a shop in which machinery is fitted together, in contradistinction to *turning-shop*, *foundry*, *smithy*, etc.; the shop in which the fitters work.

fittle (fit'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *vittle*, now spelled *victual*.

fitton, *n.* and *v.* See *fitten*.

fitty[1] (fit'i), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Subject to fits, spasms, or paroxysms. [Vulgar.]

They . . . turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow.
E. Nares, Thinks I to Myself, II. 168.

2. Given to or characterized by fits and starts; irregular; changeable; capricious: as, he is very *fitty* in his work; *fitty* moods or methods.

fitty[2]† (fit'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fittie;* < *fit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Fit; suitable; fitting.

Good Grammarians among the Romaines, as Cicero, Varro, Quintilian, & others strained themselues to giue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and *fitty*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

fitweed (fit'wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum*, a fetid herb of the West Indies, used as a remedy for hysteria.

fitz† (fits), *n.* [ME. *fitz*, *fytz*, *fiz*, < AF. *fiz* (*z* as *ts*), OF. *fis*, *fils*, F. *fils*, son, < L. *filius*, son: see *filial*.] A son. Now used only as an element in certain surnames, in the sense of 'son of,' as *Fitzgerald*, *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzmaurice*, *Fitzwilliam*; especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of English kings or princes of the blood, etc., as *Fitzroy*, *Fitzclarence*.

Merci Ihsu [Iesu] *fiz* Mari.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sire Roberd *fiz* le Roy. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 432.

five (fīv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *five*, earlier *fif*, < AS. *fīf*, rarely with pl. term. *fīfe* = OS. OFries. *fīf* = MLG. *vīf*, LG. *fīf* = D. *vijf* = OHG. *finf*, *fimf*, *funf*, MHG. *vunf*, *vünf*, G. *fünf* = Icel. *fimm* = Sw. Dan. *fem* = Goth. *fimf* = L. *quinque* (for **pinque*) (> It. *cinque* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = Pr. *cinc* = F. *cinq*) = Oscan *pomtis* = W. *pump* = OIr. *cōic*, mod. Ir. *cūig* = Gael. *cōig*, *cūig* = Gr. *πέντε*, dial. *πέμπε* = Lith. *penki* = Lett. *peezi* = OBulg. *pętĭ* = Slov. *peti* = Bohem. *paty* = Serv. *peti* = Pol. *piaty* = Russ. *pyatĭ* = Skt. *pancha*, five (whence ult. E. *punch*[4], q. v.). Hence *fifth*, *fifty*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One more than four, or two more than three: a cardinal number: as, *five* men; *five* loaves.

Ten virgins . . . went forth to meet the bridegroom: and *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

Five o'clock, five hours past noon or midnight.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*[1].—**The Five Articles and the Five Points.** See *article*.—**The five bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*.—**To come in with five eggs**† See *egg*[1].

II. *n.* 1. A number, the sum of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 5, V, or v.—3. A playing-card bearing five pips or spots on it.—4. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at five per cent.—**Continued fives**, five per cent. bonds issued by the United States government in 1870 and 1871, redeemable in 1881, but continued in 1881 at 3½ per cent., subject to redemption at any time.

five-boater (fīv'bō"tėr), *n.* A whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. See *four-boater*.

fivefinger (fīv'fing"gėr), *n.* 1. A name given to common species of *Potentilla* which have digitate leaves with five leaflets, as *P. reptans* of Europe and *P. Canadensis* of the United States. The marsh-fivefinger is *P. palustris*. Also called *cinquefoil* or *fivefinger-grass*.

The leaves of the *five-finger* draw together to shelter the flower when it rains, and open when the sun comes out. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

2. In Jamaica, the *Syngonium auritum*, an aroid with five-parted leaves.—3. *pl.* A popular name of some or any starfish; a five-fingered jack.—4. *pl.* A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.]

five-fingered (fīv'fing"gėrd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having five fingers or parts likened to fingers.—**Five-fingered jack**, a popular name for a starfish.

five-finger-tied (fīv'fing"gėr-tīd), *a.* Tied by all the fingers of the hand—that is, thoroughly or securely tied: only in the passage cited.

And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*, . . .
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fivefold (fīv'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fiffold*, *fiffald*, *fiffeald*, < AS. *fīffeald* (= D. *vijfvoud* = OHG. *finffalt*, G. *fünffalt*, *fünffalt-ig* = Dan. *femfold* = Sw. *femfald-ig*), < *fīf*, five, + *-feald*, -fold.] Five times the number or quantity.

All the brethren are entertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a *five-fold* portion. *Bp. Hall*, Joseph.

fiveleaf (fīv'lēf), *n.* Cinquefoil.

fiveling (fīv'ling), *n.* [< *five* + *-ling*[1].] In *crystal.*, a twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

fivemouths (fīv'mouŦHz), *n. pl.* A name of the tonguelets, parasitic organisms of the order *Pentastomidea* or *Lingatulina*. See these words.

fivepence (fīv'pens), *n.* A sum of money of the value of 5 pennies English, or nearly 10 cents: often used of five cents, or the American five-cent piece or half-dime.—**Fine as fivepence.** See *fine*[2].

fivepenny (fīv'pen"i), *a.* Of the value of five pence.

fiver (fī'vėr), *n.* A five-pound or five-dollar note. [Slang.]

I'll trot him . . . against any horse you can bring for a *fiver*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, vi.

fives[1] (fīvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *five*.] 1. A kind of play with a ball, originally called *hand-tennis:* so named, it is said, because usually played with five on each side, or because three fives or 15 are counted to the game, or because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.—2. The five fingers; the hand; the fist. [Sporting slang.]

Whereby, altho' as yet they have not took to use their *fives*,
Or, according as the fashion is, to sticking with their knives. *Hood*, Row at the Oxford Arms.

Putting themselves in the most approved style of defense, they bunched their *fives* and were going in for satisfaction.
Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times*, Nov. 1, 1864.

Bunch of fives. See *bunch*[1].

fives[2] (fīvz), *n. pl.* An improper form of *vives*.

His horse . . . past cure of the *fives*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

fives-court (fīvz'kōrt), *n.* 1. A place where the game of fives is played.

They went out through the quadrangle and past the big *fives court*, into the great playground.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

2. In *pugilism*, a hall where boxing is practised. [Slang.]

fivesome† (fīv'sum), *a.* [< *five* + *some*. See *some*.] By fives; with five.

They guarded him, *fivesome* on each side.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 59).

five-spot (fīv'spot), *n.* Same as *five*, 3.

five-square (fīv'skwār), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

The lintel and side-posts were *five-square*.
1 Kings vi. 31 (margin).

five-twenty (fīv'twen'ti), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years: applied to certain bonds, commonly called *five-twenties*, bearing interest payable in gold at the rate of 6 per cent., issued by the United States government in 1862, 1864, and 1865.

The Ten-Forty bonds have stood in the market at almost precisely the same figure as the *Five-Twenty* bonds.
The Nation, V. 296.

II. *n.* A bond of this kind.

Is it possible to advance a stronger proof of the conviction of bona-fide buyers that the *Five-Twenties* were payable, like the Ten-forties, principal and interest in gold?
The Nation, V. 296.

fix (fiks), *v.* [< ME. *fixer*, fix, fasten (resting on *fix*, *a.*, fixed), = G. *fixiren* = Dan. *fixere* = Sw. *fixera* = F. *fixer* (OF. **fixer* not in use, but *ficher*, *fichier*, whence the common ME. *fitchen*, *fichen*, fix, fasten: see *fitch*[3]) = Sp. *fijar* = Pg. *fixar* = It. *fissare*, fix one's eyes upon, gaze upon, < ML. *fixare*, fix, fasten, freq. of L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten; make fast by some material means; attach or confine firmly or securely: also used figuratively of immaterial things.

They've *fixed* his sword within the sheath.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 142).

I'll make thy memory loath'd, and *fix* a scandal
Upon thy name for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

While he is so overgreedy to *fix* a name of ill sound upon another, note how stupid he is to expose himselfe or his owne friends to the same ignominy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Holding the bush, to *fix* it back, she stood.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Figuratively, to direct intently or persistently, so as to be as it were fastened to its object: as, to *fix* the mind on a subject; to *fix* the eyes or the attention.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sullen earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

There will I *fix* my heart: there dwells my love,
My Life, my Lord. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 188.

Shepherd, *fix* on me thy wondring Sight,
Beware, and view me well, and judge aright.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Unless a book interests us, we cannot *fix* our attention to it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 321.

3. To hold firmly; restrain from wandering or wavering; arrest: as, to *fix* one with the eyes; to *fix* the attention of an audience; to *fix* inconstant affections.

Images are said by the Roman church to *fix* the cogitations, and raise the devotions of them that pray before them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 205.

If I can *fix* myself, with the strength of faith, upon that which God hath done for man, I cannot doubt of his mercy in any distress. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

She had by this time formed a little audience to herself, and *fixed* the attention of all about her.
Addison, Fashions from France.

You are to understand, that now is the time to *fix* or alienate your husband's heart for ever.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

4. To establish; give permanence or a permanent character to; make permanent; confirm.

Life to the king, and safety *fix* his throne!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

A greater Empress ne'er was known,
She *fix'd* the World in Peace.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 43.

The last two hundred years of constitutional progress in England have been spent, not in changing the legal powers of the three great elements of the state, but in *fixing*, by the silent understandings of an unwritten constitution, the way in which those powers are to be exercised.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

5. To establish in position or in a situation; settle or place stably; plant firmly: as, to *fix* a lance in rest; the *fixed* stars (see *fixed*, 2).

Between us and you there is a great gulf *fixed*.
Luke xvi. 26.

Fix thy foot [for combat]. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

You cannot shake him;
And the more weight you put on his foundation,
Now as he stands, you *fix* him still the stronger.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 3.

The apostles did, presently after the ascension, *fix* an apostle or a bishop in the chair of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

6. To make stable in consistence or condition; reduce from fluidity or volatility to a more permanent state; make less volatile or fugitive: as, cold *fixes* water in the form of ice; to *fix* colors by a mordant. A gas is fixed by combining it with a solid, and a volatile oil with alcohol. A photographic negative or positive is fixed, or made permanent, by the removal of superfluous salts, especially those of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda.

The portion of the plant to be hardened should be put into absolute alcohol, in which the cell wall very soon becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is *fixed*. *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 178.

Enamel may be applied to pottery, glass, or metals, and *fixed* by firing. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 662.

If the contrasts are likely to be a little too great, or tend that way, redevelop before *fixing*.
Lea, Photography, p. 32.

7. To reduce to a concrete state; seize and put into permanent form: as, to *fix* one's thoughts on paper, or a conception on canvas.

O for the power of the pencil to have *fixed* them when I awoke! *Lamb*, Acting of Munden.

8. To establish as a fact or a conclusion; determine or settle definitely; make certain: as, this event *fixed* his destiny; to *fix* the meaning of a word.

Yet, with submission, for fear of blunders in future, I should be glad to *fix* what has brought us to Bath; in order that we may lie a little consistently.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The eclipse of the sun found to have occurred August 31, 1030, *fixes* the exact date of the battle of Stiklestad, in Norway, wherein St. Olaf fell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 14.

9. To limit or confine, as by custom or practice; determine by limitation.

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour.
Locke, Education, § 15.

10. To regulate; adjust; put in order; arrange in a suitable or desired manner: as, to *fix* one's affairs; to *fix* one's room or one's dress; to *fix* one's self for going out. [*Fix* in this use, as a general term for any kind of adjustment, has a wide range of application. Though not uncommon in England, it is often regarded as an Americanism.]

Why faith, Brass, I think thou art in the right on 't; I must *fix* my Affairs quickly, or Madam Fortune will be playing some of her . . . tricks with me.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i. 1.

To *fix*, in the American sense, I find used by the Commissioners of the United Colonies so early as 1675, "their arms well *fixed* and fit for service."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Dampier has *fix* apparently in the New England sense. "We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and *fixt* ourselves against our enemies if we should be attacked." *G. P. Marsh.*

11. To bring into a state favorable to one's purpose; make sure of, as by selection, bargain, or some selfish inducement: as, to *fix* a legislative committee or a jury. [U. S.]—**12†.** To transfix; pierce. [Rare.]

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

To fix one's flint, to settle or do for one. [Low, U. S.]

"Take it easy, Sam," says I, "*your flint is fixed;* you are wet through." *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, ii.

To fix out, to set out; display; adorn; supply; fit out. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To fix up.** (*a*) To mend; repair; contrive; arrange. (*b*) Same as *to fix out.* [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; settle down or remain permanently; cease from wandering.

I am divided,
And, like the trembling needle of a dial,
My heart's afraid to *fix*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

Samuel was grown old and could not go about from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, as he was wont to do, but *fixed* at his house in Ramah.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

In my own memory, the dinner has crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and where it will *fix* nobody knows. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 263.

2. To assume a stable form; cease to flow or be fluid; congeal; become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To fix on or **upon,** to determine on; come to a definite resolve or conclusion in regard to; pitch on; choose: as, the committee has *fixed on* the leading features of the scheme; to *fix on* the candidates.

That sweet creature is the man whom my father has *fixed on* for my husband. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

The chief reasons for *fixing upon* Friday as the Mohammedan Sabbath, were, it is said, because Adam was created on that day, and died on the same day of the week, and because the general resurrection was prophesied to happen on that day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 93.

It is hardly to be wondered at that Mount Abu was early *fixed upon* by the Hindus and Jains as one of their sacred spots. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 234.

fix† (fiks), *a.* [ME. *fix*, a., = Dan. Sw. *fix*, < OF. *fixe*, F. *fixe* = Pr. *fix* = Sp. *fijo* = Pg. *fixo* = It. *fisso*, < L. *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*: see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast.

Diuerse tables of longitudes & latitudes of atarres *fixe*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, p. 3.

2. Solidified.

Ne eek our spirites ascencioun,
Ne our materes that lyen al *fixe* adoun,
Mowe in our werking no thing us anayle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 226.

fix (fiks), *n.* [< *fix*, *v.*] A critical condition; a predicament; a difficulty; a dilemma.

It's "a pretty particular *Fix*,"
She is caught like a mouse in a trap.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 156.

We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*.
W. Black, Phaëton, xxv.

It is not three years ago he came to me in a worse *fix* than this man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 153.

fixable (fik'sa-bl), *a.* [< *fix* + *-able.*] Capable of being fixed, in any sense of the verb *fix*.

Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

fixate (fik'sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fixated*, ppr. *fixating*. [< ML. *fixatus*, pp. of *fixare*, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix or render stable; fix or confine in one place, state, or condition.

The child naturally flits from one sensation to another; to *fixate* and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned. *Science*, X. 293.

The percipient . . . often judges on general grounds without laboriously *fixating* the sensation. *Mind*, X. 560.

2. To determine or ascertain the position of: as, to *fixate* a star.

II. *intrans.* To become fixed.

Some subjects *fixate* first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 506.

[Recent in all uses.]

fixation (fik-sā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *fixation, fixacioun*, < OF. *fixation*, F. *fixation* = Sp. *fijacion* = Pg. *fixação* = It. *fissazione*, < ML. **fixatio(n-)*, < *fixare*, pp. *fixatus*: see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of fixing.

To do ther he *fixacioun*,
With temprid hetis of the fyre.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 86.

But who settled that course of nature? If we ascend not to the original cause, the *fixation* of that course is as admirable and unaccountable; if we do, a departure from it is as easy. *Howe*, Funeral Sermon on Dr. W. Bates.

The *fixation* in a definite and permanent form of those effusions which had floated from tent to tent and tribe to tribe . . . must necessarily be associated with the art of writing. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 552.

2. The state of being fixed; a fixed, firm, or stable condition; stability; firmness; steadiness.

Thus ȝe haue oure heuene, and the aunne in him fixid, to the conseruacioun of mannys nature and *fixacioun* of oure heuene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 32.

3. Fixed or certain position or location. [Rare.]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Specifically—**4.** The act or process by which a fluid or a gas becomes or is rendered firm or stable in consistency, and evaporation or volatilization prevented, or by which colors are rendered permanent or lasting; specifically, in *chem.*, that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid on uniting with a solid body.

This *fixation* of oxygen in yeast, as well as the oxidations resulting from it, have the most marked effect on the life of yeast. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 244.

The diminution in the quantity of available nitrogen thus supplied is restored by the *fixation* of free nitrogen by the action of organisms in the soil. *Science*, VIII. 161.

The production of colors is a fact; the *fixation* of colors is still a problem unsolved. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 326.

5. Firmness or stableness of consistency; that firm state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat: as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals.

fixative (fik'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to fix, or make fixed or stable: as, a *fixative* substance or process.

II. *n.* Anything which serves to render fixed or stable, as a mordant with reference to colors; specifically, a weak solution of shellac in alcohol applied to charcoal and crayon drawings with an atomizer to fix them and prevent them from being rubbed. [Recent.]

Artists therefore prefer to buy an imported *fixative*, which is made by a reliable manufacturer.
F. Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p. 15.

fixature (fik'sā-tūr), *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ure.*] A gummy composition for the hair. See *bandoline.*

fixed (fikst), *p. a.* **1.** Firm; fast; stable; permanent; of a determinate or unfluctuating character; hence, appointed; settled; established: as, *fixed* laws; a *fixed* sum; *fixed* prices; a *fixed* time; *fixed* habits or opinions.

The most *fixt* Being still does move and fly
Swift as the Wings of Time 'tis measur'd by.
Cowley, The Mistress, Inconstancy.

A true judgment and consideration of . . . things beforehand keeps the mind of man more steady and *fixt* amidst all the contingencies of humane affairs.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something *fixed* in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

It is not life upon Thy gifts to live,
But to grow *fixed* with deeper roots in Thee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 54.

2. Permanently placed or situated; established as to position or relation: as, the planets have *fixed* orbits; the *fixed* stars (so called from their always appearing to occupy the same place).

She opened her eyes again, which were *fixed* and staring.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

[*Fixed* is used substantively for *fixed stars* by Milton.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the *fix'd*,
And that crystalline sphere. P. L., iii. 481.]

3. In *her.*, same as *firme.*—**4.** In *zoöl.*, not free or locomotory; rooted or otherwise attached to some object.—**5.** In *com.*, without grace or days of grace: said of drafts and other commercial papers payable on a specified date without grace.—**Fixed air.** See *air*[1].—**Fixed alkalis.** See *alkali.*—**Fixed ammunition.** See *ammunition.*—**Fixed bodies,** those bodies which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—**Fixed capital.** See *capital*[2].—**Fixed dial.** See *dial.*—**Fixed do.** See *fixed syllables.*—**Fixed fact,** a positive or well-established fact.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework.*—**Fixed force,** a force resident in a body, as gravitation.—**Fixed gases.** See *gas.*—**Fixed idea.** See *idea.*—**Fixed income.** See *income.*—**Fixed oils,** oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerin and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, none having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid or melted make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—**Fixed star.** See *star.*—**Fixed syllables,** in *solmization,* the system which applies a given syllable to a given tone and to all of its chromatic derivatives, without respect to their key-relationship. Thus, C, C♯, and C𝄫 are all always called *do*, D, D♯, and D𝄫 are all always called *re*, etc. Hence often called the *fixed-do system.* It is most used in southern Europe. Its utility consists simply in furnishing speech-sounds for elementary vocal study, rather than a real system of solmization.

fixed-eyed (fikst'id), *a.* In *Crustacea*, sessile-eyed; edriophthalmous.

fixedly (fik'sed-li), *adv.* In a fixed or settled or established manner; firmly; steadfastly.

And when our hearts are once stript naked and carefully search't, let our eyes be ever *fixedly* bent upon their conveyances and inclinations. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

fixedness (fik'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; firm coherence: as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject; the *fixedness* of gold.

There are or may be some corporeal things in the compass of the universe that may possibly be of such a *fixedness*, stability, and permanent nature, that may sustain an external existence, at least dependently upon the supreme cause. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, iii. § 1.

fixen (fik'sn), *n.* [Usually *vixen*, q. v.; < ME. *fixen*, < AS. *fixen*, prop. **fyxen* (= OHG. *fuchsin*, MHG. *vühsinne*, G. *füchsen*), a female fox, < *fox*, fox, + fem. suffix *-en*: see *fox*[1] and *-en*[3].] **1†.** A female fox.

The *fixene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith. *MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A scold; a vixen. [North. Eng.]

[In both senses now usually *vixen.*]

fixer (fik'sėr), *n.* One who or that which fixes, establishes, or renders permanent; specifically, any solution used to fix a photograph, a crayon drawing, etc.; a fixative.

The *fixer* . . . is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 163.

The parts which form the image are covered with reduced silver, or an altered iodide or chloride of silver, which is insoluble in the *fixers.* *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 118.

fixfax (fiks'faks), *n.* Same as *faxwax, paxwax.*

fixidity† (fik-sid'i-ti), *n.* [Absurdly formed from *fix* or *fixed*; prob. suggested by *rigidity.*] Fixedness.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility. *Boyle.*

fixing (fik'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making firm, stable, steadfast, or secure; the act of determining, settling, establishing, or rendering permanent; consolidation; establishment; the process by which anything is fixed.

The *fixing* of the good hath been practised by two means: vows or constant resolutions, and observances or exercises. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300.

2. The act of repairing or putting to rights or in order.—**3.** In *mach.*, a piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall, it is called a *wall-fixing* or *wall-box*; when attached to a wall by bolts, it is a *plate-fixing.* There are also *beam-fixings*, as when wheels are

intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wheel-fixing*.

4. In *metal.*, the coating of the lining of the revolving chamber of the Danks furnace (see *puddle*) with a second or working lining, accomplished by covering the first lining with a melted coating formed of hydrated non-silicious ore of iron mixed with scrap-iron; also, the coating so applied. This fixing is analogous to the fettling of the ordinary puddling-furnace.—5. Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a house. [Colloq.]

If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her *fixing*, let the cost be what it would. *The Maid of the Mill.*

6. *pl.* Things needed for fixing, preparing, or putting in order; arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind: as, railroad *fixings*. [U. S.]

Coffee-cups, eggs, and the inevitable chicken-*fixings*, which it was henceforth our fate to meet . . . till we reached New Orleans.
Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 472.

fixing-bath (fik'sing-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a chemical solution, usually of hyposulphite of soda in water, for removing from an exposed and developed negative or positive the remaining portion of the sensitive agent which has not been acted upon by light.

The negative *fixing-bath* consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, in the proportion of five or six ounces to the pint of water. *Lea*, Photography, p. 35.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a bath of water acidified with nitric acid and to which a little glycerin is added, used in the process of tanning with catechu after the catechu-bath, and followed by a final rinsing to remove any free acid from the leather.

The tanner removes [the skins] from the previous liquor and prepares a new liquor termed the "*fixing bath*," consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 601.

fixity (fik'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *fixité* = Pg. *fixidade*, < L. as if **fixita(t-)s*, < *fixus*, fixed: see *fix.*] 1. The state of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability: as, *fixity* of tenure.

Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, . . . whose parts are kept from fuming away not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?
Newton, Opticks.

I find nothing so subtly and inconsolably mournful among all the explicit miseries of the Greek mythology as this *fixity* of nature in the god or the man, by which the being is suspended, as it were, at a certain point of growth, there to hang forever. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 88.

Permanency of type has so many exceptions, that variations of type, and the power to give *fixity* to some of these variations by means of cultivation or environment, must be accepted as a doctrine and a fact. *Science*, X. 289.

Specifically—2. In *physics*, the state or property of a body in virtue of which it resists change under the action of heat or other cause.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *fix* + *-ture*; cf. *mixture*. The older form is *fixure.*] 1†. A fixing, planting, or placing.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a semicircled farthingale.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. Fixedness; steadfastness. [Rare.]

I never beheld eyes that looked so inspired, so supernatural. They were like fires, half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acrid *fixture* of regard.
Leigh Hunt, quoted in Lowell's Among my Books, [2d ser., p. 234.

3. A fixed or appointed time or event; a definite arrangement; an appointment: especially used with reference to sports. [Eng.]

The subscriber expects to have a card sent to him with the cub-hunting *fixtures*, and there are many who will go a long distance for a gallop through the woodlands in the early morning. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 410.

4. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and not intended to be removed; specifically, that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, etc.: as, gas-*fixtures*.—5. In *law*, a personal chattel annexed or fastened to real property. In regard to the right of severance and removal, the term is used in two directly contradictory senses: (*a*) A chattel so annexed, which has thereby become in law part of the real property, and cannot legally be severed and removed without consent of the owner of the real property. This was the original use. (*b*) A personal chattel so annexed, but which remains in law a chattel, and may be severed and removed at will by the person who has annexed it, or his representative. Originally, chattels became part of the property to which they were attached, and were not legally removable except with the consent of the owner of the real property; but in more recent times the rule has been reversed as to certain kinds of fixtures, such as machinery put by a tenant into premises hired for purposes of trade, etc. Hence the ambiguity in meaning.

6. A person who or a thing which holds a fixed place or position; one who or a thing which remains so long in one position as to seem immovable.

In short, all the Franks who are *fixtures*, and most of the English, Germans, Danes, &c., of passage, came over by degrees to their opinion.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii., notes.

fixuræ (fik-sū'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *fixura*, fixure: see *fixure.*] Fibrils by which many thalloid plants are attached to their substratum; rhizinæ.

fixure† (fik'sūr), *n.* [< LL. *fixura*, a fastening, driving in, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *fix.*] Fixed position; stable condition; firmness.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.
Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

fiz, *v.* and *n.* See *fizz.*

fizgig[1] (fiz'gig), *n.* [Also *fisgig*; < *fizz* + *gig*[1] or *gig*[3], *gig* being vaguely used.] 1. A frivolous, gadding girl.

For when you looke for praises sound,
Then are you for light *fisgigs* crownde.
Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. A firework, made of damp powder, which makes a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited: in one form called by boys a *voleano*.

If there was a struggle in Shelley's breast between the rival attractions of wisdom on the lips of an elderly philosopher and of fiery *fisgigs* in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys, the struggle was quickly decided in favour of youth and frolic and fireworks.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 306.

fizgig[2] (fiz'gig), *n.* A corrupt form of *fishgig.*

fizz, fiz (fiz), *v. i.* [More common in freq. form *fizzle*, formerly *fissle*; an imitative word, like *hiss, sizzle, whizz*, etc., without early record, except as in the sense *fizzle, v. i.*, 3, where cf. Icel. *fisa* = Dan. *fise*, break wind: see *fise*[1], *fist*[2].] To make a hissing or sputtering sound; fizzle.

O rare! to see thee *fizz* and freath
I' th' lugget caup! *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

fizz, fiz (fiz), *n.* [< *fizz, v.*] 1. A hissing or sputtering sound.

No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match
If the *fiz* does not follow the primitive scratch.
O. W. Holmes, Verses for After-Dinner.

2. A light frothy liquid; specifically, in the United States, soda-water or other effervescent water; in England, champagne: so called from the hissing sound it makes when uncorked. Also *fizzle.*

Go shy with the champagne, . . . the vulgar sparkle of the *fizz*, one half of which now is doctored cider.
The Money-Makers, p. 131.

Gin fizz. See *gin-fizz.*

fizzenless, fissenless (fiz'en-les), *a.* [Var. of *foisonless*, q. v.] Pithless; weak. Also *fusionless.* [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

fizzle (fiz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fizzled*, ppr. *fizzling.* [Also *fissle*; freq. of *fizz, v.*, q. v. Cf. *sizzle, whistle.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a hissing sound; hiss or sputter, as a liquid or gas forced out of a narrow aperture, or a liquid discharging gas, or a wet combustible, as wood or gunpowder, burning: usually with special reference to the weakness and sudden diminution or cessation of such sound. Hence—2. To stop abruptly after a more or less brilliant start; come to a sudden and lame conclusion; fail ignominiously; specifically, in school and college slang, to fail in a recitation or an examination: often with *out*: as, the undertaking promised well, but it soon *fizzled out*; nearly the whole class *fizzled* in calculus. [Colloq. or slang.]

Fizzle: To rise with modest reluctance, to hesitate often, to decline finally: generally, to misunderstand the question. *Yale Literary Mag.*, XIV. 144.

The factious and revolutionary action of the fifteen has interrupted the regular business of the Senate, disgraced the actors, and *fizzled out*. *Gazette* (Cincinnati).

3. To break wind. [Colloq.]

It is the easiest thing, sir, to be done,
As plain as *fizzling*; rowle but wi' your eyes,
And foame at th' mouth.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

II. *trans.* In school and college slang, to examine (a student) with the result of failure on his part: as, the professor *fizzled* nearly the whole class.

fizzle (fiz'l), *n.* [< *fizzle, v.*] 1. Same as *fizz*, 2.—2. A fizzling or fizzing condition; hence, a state of restless agitation; a stew; worry: as, he is in a *fizzle* about his luggage. [Colloq.]

Whose beards — this a black, that inclining to grizzle —
Are smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 80.

3. A breaking wind. [Colloq.]—4. A failure or an abortive effort; in particular, in school and college slang, a failure in a recitation or an examination. [Colloq. or slang.]

The best judges have decided that to get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect *fizzle*.
Quoted in *College Words*, p. 202.

fizzog (fiz'og), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *physiognomy*; cf. *fisnomy.*] Same as *fisnomy*, 2.

fizzy (fiz'i), *n.*; pl. *fizzies* (-iz). The black scoter, a duck, *Œdemia americana*. *G. Turnbull.* [Massachusetts, U. S.]

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* [Norw.: see *fell*[5].] In Norwegian geography, as used by English writers, one of the high plateaus on the Scandinavian range, which are barren and unfit for cultivation. Often spelled *field.*

The tranquil sheet of water is completely encircled by the endless forest, only here and there above the dark mass of pines rises the paler edge of the open *fjeld*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 87.

fjord, *n.* See *fiord.*

Fl. A chemical symbol of *fluorin.*

fl. An abbreviation of *florin.*

fla (flä), *v.* A dialectal variant of *flay*[2].

flabbergast (flab'ėr-gast), *v. t.* [Also written *flabergast, flabagast.* Like many other popular words expressing intensity of action, *flabbergast* is not separable into definite elements or traceable to a definite origin; but there is perhaps a vague allusion to *flabby* (cf. *flabberkin*), or *flap*, strike, and *gast*, astonish: see *flabby, flap, gast.*] To overcome with confusion or bewilderment; astonish, with ludicrous effect; confound: as, the news completely *flabbergasted* him. [Colloq. and humorous.]

He was quite *flabbergasted* to see the amount.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 314.

It would probably *flabbergast* most barndoor fowl to be asked the meaning of eccalobeon.
The New Mirror (New York), III. 120.

The alderman and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*: they were speechless from bewilderment. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 3.

flabbergastation (flab″ėr-gas-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flabbergast* + *-ation.*] The act of confounding or covering with confusion; the state of being flabbergasted or bewildered. [Colloq. and humorous.]

flabbergullion (flab'ėr-gul″yon), *n.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *gullion.*] A lout or clown. [Prov. Eng.]

flabberkin† (flab'ėr-kin), *a.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *flabby.*] Flabby. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* In a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab'i-nes), *n.* The state of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby (flab'i), *a.* [A colloq. or dial. word of comparatively recent appearance in literature; it may be regarded as a var. of *flappy*, < *flap*, hang loose; cf. E. dial. *flapsy*, flabby. Cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow in the face, also a contemptuous name for the tongue; Sw. *fläbb*, the hanging under lip of animals, *flabb*, an animal's snout; Dan. *flab*, the chaps (also, as a term of abuse, a malapert); G. (pop.) *flabbe*, the mouth. Cf. also *flabbergast, flabberkin.*] 1. Without firmness or elasticity; hanging loose by its own weight; lax; flaccid: said chiefly of flesh: as, *flabby* cheeks.

If a man not very fat sits resting his leg carelessly upon a stool, his calf will hang *flabby* like the handkerchief in your pocket. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 21.

2. Figuratively, nerveless; languid; feeble; lacking substance or force: as, a *flabby* manner; *flabby* logic or rhetoric.

Our great men are themselves as *flabby* in their principles as those whom you describe as "all the rest."
Spectator, No. 3009, p. 284.

flabel† (flā'bel), *n.* [Also written *flabell*; < OF. *flabelle*, f., also *flabel, flavel*, m., < L. *flabellum*, a fan or fly-flap, dim. of *flabrum*, in L. only in pl. *flabra*, blasts, breezes, winds, ML. a fan, < *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] A fan. See *flabellum.*

The lungs, which are the *flabel* of the heart, being by nature (in regard of their great use and continual motion) of soft and spongy substance.
T. Venner, Treatise on Tobacco (1660), p. 390.

flabel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flabeller*, < L. *flabellare*, fan, < *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel, n.*] To fan. *Davies.*

It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

flabella, *n.* Plural of *flabellum*.

Flabellaria (flab-e-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*.] A genus of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ* and family *Gorgoniidæ*, so called from the flabellate expansions formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous crust; the fan-corals.

flabellarium (flab-e-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *flabellaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] One of the whip-like processes of a polyzoan; a vibraculum: distinguished from a beak-like process, or *avicularium* (which see).

flabellate (flā-bel′āt), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flabelliform; fan-shaped—that is, in the form of a broad segment of a circle, and usually also plaited like a fan.—**Flabellate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ in which the joints are short and furnished on one or both sides with long, slender processes, which, when the antenna is bent back, spread out like a fan; the extreme form of the pectinate or bipectinate types.

flabellately (flā-bel′āt-li), *adv.* In a flabellate manner; with an approach to the form of a fan: as, *flabellately* orbiculate.

S. Somaliensis, . . . stems wiry, . . . short, distant branches copiously *flabellately* compound. *Brit. and For. Jour. Bot.*, 1883, p. 82.

flabellation (flab-e-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *flabellation*, < L. *flabellare*, fan: see *flabel*, *v.*] In *surg.*, the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan or a device of similar character.

flabelliform (flā-bel′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *flabelliforme*, < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, fan-shaped; flabellate.

Another set of appendages termed "*flabelliform* processes" is added at some little distance from its growing base. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microa., § 535.

flabellinerved (flā-bel′i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *nervus*, a nerve, + E. *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, with straight nerves radiating from one point like a fan.

flabellocrinite (flā-be-lok′ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Flabellocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Flabellocrinus*.

Flabellocrinus (flā-be-lok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + Gr. κρίνον, a lily.] A genus of flabellate crinoids.

flabellum (flā-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *flabella* (-ä). [L., a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] 1. A fan, used in the Greek and Armenian churches to drive away insects

Papal Flabellum.

Liturgical Flabellum.

from the bread and wine during the celebration of the eucharist. Its ordinary use in the Roman Catholic Church ceased as early as the fourteenth century, but survives in the large fans, still known as *flabella*, carried by the attendants of the pope in processions on certain festivals. Also called *flabrum*. 2. In *Crustacea*, same as *epipodite*.—3. [*cap.*] In *Actinozoa*, a genus of aporose madreporarian corals, of the family *Turbinoliidæ*.—4. In *ichth.*, specifically, same as *serrula*. *Sagemehl*, 1884.

Flabellum alabastrum, def. 3.

flabile† (flab′il), *a.* [< L. *flabilis*, airy, < *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Subject to be blown about. *Bailey*.

flabrum (flā′brum), *n.*; pl. *flabra* (-brä). [ML.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

flaccid (flak′sid), *a.* [= Sp. *flacido* = Pg. It. *flaccido*, < L. *flaccidus*, flabby, pendulous, flaccid, < *flaccus*, flabby, pendulous. The resemblance to E. *flack*, *flacky*, *flag*[1], is accidental.] Soft and limber; lax; drooping by its own weight; without firmness or elasticity; flabby: as, *flaccid* flesh.

Yon wild cave, whose jagged brows are fringed
With *flaccid* threads of ivy, in the still
And sultry air depending motionless.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

Her bedrenched and *flaccid* garments.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

She caressed his hand with those large, soft, *flaccid* fingers from which he shrunk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

Could you evolve the intensity and intellectual alertness of Maggie Tulliver from her precedent conditions: to wit, a *flaccid* mother, and a father wooden by nature and sodden by misfortune? *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 290.

flaccidezza (It. pron. flä-chi-det′sä), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *flacidez* = Pg. *flaccidez* = OF. *flachesse*), flaccidness, < *flaccido*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

It seems probable that the parasitic organism which causes that disease [pebrine] is (as is also the distinct parasite causing the disease known as *flaccidezza* in the same animals [silkworms]) one of the Schizomycetea (Bacteria). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 856.

flaccidity (flak-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flaccidité*, < L. as if **flaccidita(t-)s*, < *flaccidus*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] 1. Same as *flaccidness*.

The viscidity of the juices and the *flaccidity* of the fibres would, . . . by proper remedies and a due regimen, be removed. *G. Cheyne*, Health, vii.

2. A disease of silkworms, due to fermentation of the food in the intestinal canal, and caused by one of the bacteria, *Micrococcus Bombycis*. Also called *flachery* or (as French) *flacherie*, or (as Italian) *flaccidezza*.

When the symptoms are observed we may be sure that the worms are attacked by *flaccidity*.
Biley, Silk-Culture, p. 36.

flaccidly (flak′sid-li), *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

flaccidness (flak′sid-nes), *n.* The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or elasticity.

flacherie, flachery (flash′e-ri), *n.* [< F. *flacherie* (see extract); cf. OF. *flachesse*, flaccidness: see *flaccidezza*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

Consulting the authors who had written upon silkworms, Pasteur could not doubt that he had before his eyes a characteristic specimen of the disease called morta-flats or *flacherie*.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 152.

flack (flak), *v.* [< ME. *flacken*, flutter, palpitate, = OD. *vlacken*, flicker, flash, sparkle (Kilian), = Icel. *flakka* = Dan. *flakke* = Sw. *flacka*, rove about; cf. Icel. *flaka*, flap, hang loose; Sw. *flaxa*, flutter. Hence the common E. form (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) *flag*[1], q. v., and the freq. *flacker*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To flutter; palpitate.

Her cold brest began to hete,
Her herte also to *flacke* and bete.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 315.

2. To hang loosely; flag. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To beat by flapping. [Prov. Eng.]

flack (flak), *n.* [< *flack*, *v.*] A blow; a stroke. [Prov. Eng.]

flacker (flak′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flakeren*, flutter, waver, = OD. *flakkeren*, flicker, waver, = Dan. *flagre*, flicker, flutter, = OHG. *flogarōn* (once, for **flacarōn*?), MHG. *vlackern*, G. *flackern* = Icel. *flökra* (cf. equiv. *flökta*), flutter; cf. AS. *flacor* (poet.), flying (of arrows). Practically a freq. of *flack*, q. v. Cf. *flicker*[1].] To flutter, as a bird; flicker; quiver. [Prov. Eng.]

And the cherubins *flackered* with their wings.
Ezek. x. 19 (Coverdale's trans.).

flacket[1] (flak′et), *v. i.* [< *flack* + *-et*, here freq. in force, as in *fidget*; cf. *flacker*.] To flap about, as women's skirts; have the skirts flap about. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[1] (flak′et), *n.* [< *flacket*[1], *v.*] 1†. A loose hanging piece; a flap.

Vpon their heads caps of goldsmiths worke, hauing great *flackets* of haire, hanging out on each side.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.

2. A girl whose clothes hang loosely about her. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[2] (flak′et), *n.* [< ME. *flaket*, *flaget*, a flask, flagon, < OF. *flasquet* (*s* silent), *flaschet*, *flachet*, dim. of *flasque*, *flache*, a flask: see *flask*, *flasket*, and *flagon*.] A bottle; a flask. [Prov. Eng.]

A clerk of the cuntre com toward rome
With tvo *flaketes* ful of ful fine wynes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and a *flacket* of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule. *Breeches Bible*, 1 Sam. xvi. 20.

He tould them ther was not much for them in this ship, only 2. packs of Bastable ruggs, and 2. hoggsheads of meatheglin, drawne out in wooden *flackets*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 269.

flacky (flak′i), *a.* [< *flack*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flaggy*[1].] Hanging loosely. [Prov. Eng.]

flacon (F. pron. fla-kôn′), *n.* [F., a flagon: see *flagon*.] An old form of bottle having a screw-top, especially a pilgrims' bottle: as, a *flacon* of perfume, or of salts.

Flacourtia (fla-kör′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Étienne de *Flacourt*, a French traveler (1607–60).] A small genus of thorny shrubs or small trees, of the order *Bixaceæ* (or type of an order *Flacourtiaceæ*), natives of Africa, Asia, and the islands adjacent. The fruit of most of the species is edible. *F. Ramontchi* is the Madagascar plum. *F. sepiaria* is used in India for hedges. Several species are employed medicinally in native practice.

flaff (flaf), *v. i.* [Cf. *flack*, *flacker*, and Sc. *flaucht*er, freq. *flaffer*.] To flutter; flap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then doubt not you a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith.

An' if the wives an' dirty brats
E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffin' wi' duds. *Burns*, Address of Beelzebub.

flaffer (flaf′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flaff*.] To flutter. [Prov. Eng.]

flag[1] (flag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [Not found in ME., being a later form of ME. *flacken*, E. *flack*, hang loose; cf. OD. *flaggheren*, *vlaggheren*, flag, droop: see *flack*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely and laxly; droop from weakness or weariness.

And now loud-howling wolves arouse the jades, . . .
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves, and from their misty jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The wounded bird, ere yet she breath'd her last,
With *flagging* wings alighted on the mast,
Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

A ship was lying on the sunny main!
Its sails were *flagging* in the breathless noon.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iii. 17.

2. To grow languid or less active; move or act more slowly; become feeble; droop; decline; fail: as, the spirits *flag*.

We may break off from the duty whenever we find our attention *flags*, and return to it at a more seasonable opportunity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

The subscriptions afterwards were more free and generous; but, beginning to *flag*, I saw they would be insufficient without some assistance from the Assembly.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 194.

That *flagging* of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 100.

3. To grow stale or vapid; lose interest or relish.—4. To become careless or inefficient; slacken; halt.

If she shou'd *flag* in her part, I will not fail to prompt her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

5. [Cf. *flag*[2].] To flap; wave. [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 2. To languish, pine, sink, succumb.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause or suffer to droop. [Rare.]

Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
Should *flag* their wings and hinder them to fly,
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 509.

The thousand Loves that arm thy potent Eye
Must drop their Quivers, *flag* their Wings, and die.
Prior, Ode, st. 3.

2. To make feeble; enervate; exhaust. [Rare.]

Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . . as intense studies.
Echard.

flag[2] (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge* (= G. *flagge*), of D. or Scand. origin: OD. *vlagghe*, D. *vlag* = Sw. *flagg* = Dan. *flag*, a flag, orig. of a ship's flag; connected with Sw. dial. *flage*, flutter in the wind, and ult. with E. *flag*[1], *flack*, *flacker*, q. v. Cf. Icel. *flögra* = OHG. *flogarōn*, *flokrōn*, flutter; OHG. *flogezen*, MHG. *vlogzen*, *vlokzen*, flutter, flicker: connected with Icel. *fljūga* (= OHG. *fliogan*, etc.), fly, = E. *fly*[1].] 1. A piece of thin, light fabric, especially bunting, usually rectangular and oblong or square, but sometimes triangular, notched, or otherwise varied in form, ranging from a few inches to several yards in dimensions, used hanging free from a staff to which it is attached or connected by one end, for many purposes, as a signal, symbol, cognizance, or standard, and differing in size, color, and emblematic marking or ornamentation, according to its intended use. The most common employment of flags is as military ensigns, colors, or standards, or emblems of nationality in all its modes of visible manifestation. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another, and is usually called *the colors*. In the navy flags are borne at the masthead not only to designate the nationality of a vessel, but also to indicate the rank of the officer in command, an admiral's presence being denoted by his flag at the main, a vice-admiral carrying his flag at the fore, and

a rear-admiral at the mizzen. In the United States navy admirals' flags are blue, with four, three, or two stars, according to rank. When the President goes afloat, the national flag is displayed in the bow of his barge, or at the main of the man-of-war which receives him. In the British navy the supreme flag is the royal standard, which is to be hoisted only when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board; the second flag has an anchor on a red ground, and characterizes the lord high admiral or lords commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union or national flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick (the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively) are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. (See *ensign*, and *union flag*, under *union*.) The flag of the United States has since 1818 consisted of thirteen horizontal stripes (representing the thirteen original States of the Union), seven red and six white, placed alternately, with a blue union having displayed on it one white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. The Confederate flag had a similar union, but bore three bars, two red and one white, instead of the thirteen stripes. Flags are also used afloat and ashore for signaling. Flags are often raised on public buildings to show that they are open for business, or (as on the Capitol at Washington) that a legislative body is there in session. So, formerly, play-houses exhibited flags on their roofs when there were performances at them. When the players were out of employment, they were said to be *flag-fallen* (which see).

'Twas a shame, no less
Than 'tvas his loss, to course your flying *flags*,
And leave his navy gazing. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the pole at a common play-house to waft company.
Middleton, Mad World.

Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

2†. The wing or pinion of a bird. [Poetical.]

Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew,
To scour her downy robes and to renew
Her broken *flags*, . . .
Jets oft from perch to perch.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

3. In a glass-furnace having a grate-room in each end, a part of the bed intervening between the two grate-rooms and serving as a partition between them.—**4.** In *ornith.*, the tuft of long feathers on the leg of falcons and most other hawks; the lengthened feathers on the crus or tibia. *Coues.*—**5.** In *sporting*, the tail of a deer or of a setter dog.

The setter's *flag* should have a gentle sweep.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 101.

Quarters slightly sloping, and *flag* set on rather low, but straight, fine in bone, and beautifully carried.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 417.

6. In *music*. See *pennant* and *hook*.—**Black flag**, a flag either of plain black or bearing some device associated with pirates and piracy, also with warfare when no quarter is to be given: a phrase used loosely to denote such warfare, or the intention, or avowed intention, of resorting to it.—**Black Flags.** See *black*.—**Bloody flag.** See *red flag*, below.—**Boat flag**, in *whaling*, a waif.—**Flag of distress**, any flag displayed as a signal of distress. When so used it is generally displayed upside down (called *union down*), or is hoisted only half-way to its usual place (called *half-mast*).—**Flag of protection.** See *yellow flag* and *white flag*.—**Flag of truce**, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, or one carried by an officer sent to communicate with the enemy. During an engagement the bearer may be refused admittance into the lines, or he may be held. A flag of truce is regarded as especially sacred in character and significance, and any abuse of its privileges, as for the purpose of surreptitiously procuring military information, is condemned as an offense of peculiar heinousness. In naval engagements a flag of truce is met at a suitable distance by a boat from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned officer, and having a white flag plainly displayed from the time of leaving until her return.—**Garrison flag**, a large flag furnished to the principal military posts in the United States, to be displayed on occasions of national importance.—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*[2].—**Red flag.** (*a*) A flag of a red color with or without devices, associated with blood or danger: (1) The Roman signal for battle; hence, *to hang out the red* or *bloody flag* is often used, especially by earlier writers, to signify a challenge to battle.

When you are hearing a matter between party and party, if you chance to be pinched with the colic, you . . . set up the *bloody flag* against all patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Stand for your own; unwind your *bloody flag*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

(2) The recognized standard or symbol of an extreme revolutionary party, or of those who seek social as well as political revolution or anarchy: as, the *red flag* of the Commune. (3) A signal displayed by boats carrying powder, and by ships of war when they are shipping or discharging powder. (4) A danger-signal in target-practice and on railways: used on the latter to bring trains to a stand.

At every one of them [the stations] on the route a man popped out . . . and waved a *red flag*, and appeared as though he would like to have us stop. But we were an express train. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 31.

(*b*) A piece of red flannel used as a lure for fish. (*c*) The bloody spout of a dying whale.—**To dip the flag**, to lower the flag and then hoist it again, as a token of respect or courtesy.—**To heave a flag aboard** (*naut.*), to hang it out. [Archaic or obsolete.]—**To hoist a flag at half-mast**, to raise a flag half-way up to its usual place as a token or signal of mourning.—**To strike or lower the flag**, to pull down the flag in token of surrender.—**White flag**, a flag of pure white material, with or without a device, used to denote a peaceable disposition or intention, to secure from molestation in time of war.

By the semblance
Of their *white flags* display'd, they bring us peace.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Yellow flag, a flag of a yellow color used as a sanitary signal. It is displayed on a vessel to show that contagious or infectious disease exists on board, or that the ship or boat has been placed in quarantine; over the house, ship, or boat which serves as the residence of a quarantine officer; and in time of war to indicate hospitals or other houses containing the sick or wounded, that the enemy may refrain from firing on them. In this case it is called the *flag of protection*.

flag[2] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*[2], *n.*] **1.** To place a flag over or on: as, to *flag* a house.

At thy firmest age
Thou hadst within thy hole solid contents
That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
Of some *flagg'd* admiral [ship]. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

I was directed by him to vaccinate, *flag* premises where the disease existed, and to send those afflicted with the disease to the hospital. *Sanitarian*, XIV. 319.

2. To signal or warn by the use of a flag: as, to *flag* a train or a steamboat.—**3.** To decoy, as game, by waving some object like a flag to excite attention or curiosity.

One method of hunting them [antelopes] is to take advantage of it [their curiosity], and *flag* them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief, or some other object, to and fro in the air.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 194.

flag[3] (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge;* < ME. **flagge*, *fleggc* = Dan. *flæg*, flag; prob. ult. the same as *flag*[2], as that which flutters in the wind: see *flag*[2], *n.*] One of various endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist places; particularly, the common species of *Iris*, as the yellow flag or water-flag of England (*I. Pseudacorus*), the white flag (*I. Germanica*), and blue flags of the United States, as *I. versicolor* and *I. prismatica*. The cat-tail-flag is *Typha latifolia* and other species; the corn-flag of Europe, *Gladiolus segetum*, etc.; the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*. The cattail-flag is used by coopers to tighten the seams of fish-barrels. The term *flag* is also applied to the broad-leafed fixed seaweeds.

At the west end there groweth the greatest store of *flagges*, in a marish soile, . . . that ever I saw in my life.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 142.

My spaniel, prettiest of his race, . . .
Now wanton'd lost in *flags* and reeds.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

There, with its waving blade of green,
The sea-*flag* streams through the silent water.
J. G. Percival, The Coral Grove.

flag[3] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*[3], *n.*] To tighten the seams of (a barrel) by means of flags. See *flag*[3], *n.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

flag[4] (flag), *n.* [< ME. *flagge*, turf, sod, < Icel. *flag*, the spot where a piece of turf has been cut out, *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone, lit. a 'flake' (cf. *flagna*, flake off, as skin or slough, *flakna*, flake off, split): see *flake*[1], *flaw*[1], *flay*[1], *floe*.] **1.** A piece of turf; a sod. [Prov. Eng.]

Turfe of *flagge*, sward of the erthe, cespes, terricidium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 506.

The dibbler, who walks backwards, and turning the dibbles partly round, . . . makes two holes on each *flag*, at the distance of three inches the length way of the *flag*.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 355.

2. A flat stone used for paving.—**3.** A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A tuft of coarse grass. [Prov. Eng.]—**Caithness flags**, series of dark, bituminous, durable, slightly micaceous and calcareous flaggy beds of the lower Old Red system of Scotland. They abound in fossil fishes and remains of land-plants, and are much used for flagging. The name is derived from Caithness in Scotland, where this form is well exemplified.

flag[4] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*[4], *n.*] To lay or pave with flags or flat stones.

The sides and floore were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

flag[5] (flag), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *flag*[2].] A great; fourpence. [Thieves' cant.]

The orator pulled out a tremendous black doll, bought for a *flag* (fourpence) of a retired rag-merchant, and dressed up in Oriental style.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

flag-bearer (flag'bâr″ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag. The word does not, like the terms *standard-bearer*, *pennon-bearer*, *gonfalonier*, *ensign*, *cornet*, and the like, convey the idea of military rank or of permanent office or appointment.

flag-captain (flag'kap″tān), *n.* *Naut.*, the chief of an admiral's staff; the commanding officer of a flag-ship: same as *fleet captain* (which see, under *captain*).

flagella, *n.* Plural of *flagellum*.

flagellant (flaj'e-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *flagellant* = Sp. *flagelante* = Pg. It. *flagellante*, < L. *flagellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagellate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Given to flagellation, or the use of the rod; flagellating.

We find far more of hope and promise in the broad free sketches of the *flagellant* head master of Eton and the bibulous Bishop of Bath and Wells.
A. C. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 27.

II. *n.* One who whips or scourges himself for religious discipline; specifically, in *hist.*, one of a body of religious persons who believed they could thus appease the divine wrath against their sins and the sins of the age. An association of flagellants founded in Italy about 1260 spread throughout Europe, its members marching in processions, publicly scourging their own bare bodies till the blood ran. Having by these practices given rise to great disorders, they were suppressed; but the same scenes were repeated on a larger scale in 1348 and several subsequent years, in consequence of the desolating plague called the "black death." These flagellants claimed for their scourgings the virtue of all the sacraments, and promulgated other heresies. There have been also fraternities of flagellants authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Some flagellants have held doctrines opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and approximating those of Protestantism.

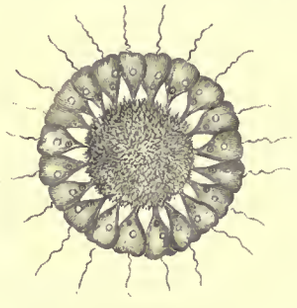
When, from the corruptness of its ministry, religion has lost its influence, as it did just before the *Flagellants* appeared, the State has been endangered.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 86.

flagellar (flā-jel'ăr), *a.* [< *flagellum* + *-ar*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna: as, *flagellar* joints.

Flagellaria (flaj-e-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, + *-aria*.] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the order *Flagellariæ*. They are herbaceous climbers, with long, narrow leaves terminated by tendrils, panicles of persistent-colored flowers, and one-seeded, drupe-like fruit. There are only two species, of India and Australia respectively, of which *F. Indica* is widely spread through the tropics of the old world.

Flagellarieæ (flaj″e-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flagellaria* + *-eæ*.] An order of endogenous plants, intermediate between the *Liliaceæ* and the *Juncaceæ*, found in the tropical regions of the old world. It includes 3 genera and 6 or 7 species. See *Flagellaria*.

Flagellata (flaj-e-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *flagellatus:* see *flagellate*[1], *a.*] A primary group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Tentaculifera*, or *Acinetæ*, and from the *Ciliata*. They are minute organisms of monadiform structure and character, provided not with cilia proper or with tentacles, but with a long whip-like flagellum, or with two or more flagella, which may be situated together at one end of the body, or be widely separated. There are generally an



A Colony of *Cercomonas termo*, a typical flagellate infusorian, magnified 300 times.

endoplast and a contractile vacuole, but no permanent oral aperture, though there is an oral region of the body constituting the food-vacuole, by which food enters along with a globule of water. The flagella are locomotory organs. The cell of which a flagellate infusorian mainly consists differs much in form in the different genera, being sometimes prolonged around the base of the flagellum like a collar, and the whole animal may have a calycine investment. The flagella of the same animal may differ much, one being stout and only occasionally moved, the other forming a delicate cilium in constant vibration. The *Flagellata* multiply by various methods of fission and sporulation, and also by conjugation. Also called *Mastigophora*.—**Flagellata discostomata.** Same as *Choanoflagellata*.—**Flagellata eustomata**, an order of animalcules possessing one or more flagelliform appendages, but no locomotive organs in the form of cilia, a distinct oral aperture or cytostome invariably developed, multiplying by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by the subdivision of a whole or part of the body-substance into sporular elements.—**Flagellata pantostomata**, an order of animalcules simply flagelliferous, having in their characteristic adult state no supplementary lobate or ray-like pseudopodic appendages, oral or ingestive area entirely undefined, food-substances being incepted indifferently at all points of the periphery.

flagellate[1] (flaj'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagellated*, ppr. *flagellating*. [< L. *flagellatus*, pp. of *flagellare* (> It. *flagellare* = Pg. Pr. *flagellar* = F. *flageller*), whip, scourge, lash, < *flagellum*, a whip, scourge (whence E. *flail*, q. v.), dim. of *flagrum*, a whip, scourge; perhaps akin to E. *blow*[3].] To whip; scourge.

flagellate[1], **flagellated** (flaj'e-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *flagellatus*, furnished with a flagellum, < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*, and cf. *flagellate*[1], *v.*] 1. In *biol.*, furnished with flagella, or slender whip-like processes; flagelliferous: as, a *flagellate* infusorian (in this use technically opposed to *ciliate*).

Just as do the *flagellated* zoöspores of Protophytes.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 393.

A large series of more complex forms of *flagellate* Infusoria has been recently brought to our knowledge.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 424.

2. Like a whip-lash; flagelliform: as, a *flagellate* process.—3. In *bot.*, producing filiform runnors or runner-like branches.—**Flagellate cell.** See *cell.*—**Flagellated chambers.** Same as *ciliated chambers* (which see, under *ciliate*).

flagellate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete perversion of *flageolet.*

flagellation (flaj-e-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *flagellation* = Sp. *flagelacion* = Pg. *flagellação* = It. *flagellazione*, < L. *flagellatio(n-)*, < *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whipping or flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

This labour past, by Bridewell all descend
(As morning prayer and *flagellation* end).
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 270.

History makes us acquainted with many curious instances in the heathen world where the images of the Deities worshipped have been very roughly treated, and even suffered public *flagellation*, for not having averted the calamities which had been deprecated.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. i. § 3.

flagellator (flaj'e-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *flagellateur* = Pg. *flagellador* = It. *flagellatore*, < ML. *flagellator*, one who whips, one of the flagellants, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] One who whips or scourges.

flagellet†, *n.* [ME., < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flail*, *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whip; a scourge.

Thu must of rihte yeve him is penaunce
With this *flagelle* of equite and resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 146.

flagellet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] To whip; scourge; lash. *Richardson.*

Hys legates are so furious and ragynge mad that a man would thinke, as they steppe forewardes, that Sathan wer sent from the face of God to *flagelle* the church.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

flagelliferous (flaj-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Provided with flagella; flagellate.

flagelliform (flā-jel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Long, thin, and flexible, like the lash of a whip.

These appear to be pear-shaped sacs, . . . each having a *flagelliform* cilium in its interior.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 449.

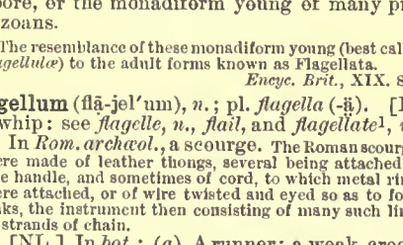
2. In *bot.*, runner-like.

flagellula (flā-jel'ụ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *flagellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum.*] A flagellate spore; a spore or sporule with a flagelliform appendage, as a zoöspore, swarm-spore, or the monadiform young of many protozoans.

The resemblance of these monadiform young (best called *flagellulæ*) to the adult forms known as Flagellata.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

flagellum (flā-jel'um), *n.*; pl. *flagella* (-ạ). [L., a whip: see *flagelle*, *n.*, *flail*, and *flagellate*[1], *v.*] 1. In *Rom. archæol.*, a scourge. The Roman scourges were made of leather thongs, several being attached to one handle, and sometimes of cord, to which metal rings were attached, or of wire twisted and eyed so as to form links, the instrument then consisting of many such links in strands of chain.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A runner; a weak, creeping shoot sent out from the bottom of the stem,



Flagellum of Strawberry.

and rooting and forming new plants at the nodes, as in the strawberry. (*b*†) A twig or young shoot. (*c*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, a lash-like branch formed on the ventral surface of the stem, and bearing rudimentary leaves.—3. [NL.] In *biol.*, a long lash-like appendage to certain infusorians, bacteria, and protoplasmic reproductive bodies in cryptogams; a large cilium. By means of rapid vibration it serves as an organ of locomotion.

The *flagella* . . . become visible in the hanging-drop at one or both extremities of the bacteria by forming an eddy.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 73.

Flagella can be characterized [in *Infusoria*] as isolated and more or less elongate cilia. *S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 44.

4. In *entom.*, the outer portion of a geniculate antenna, or of any antenna which has a long basal joint with shorter and regular joints beyond it. The basal joint is then called the scape, and the remainder of the organ is the flagellum. In *Diptera* and *Nemocera* it includes the whole antenna, exclusive of the two basal joints or scapes.

flageolet (flaj'ọ-let), *n.* [Also written *flagelet*, and formerly *flagellate* (simulating *flagellate*[1]); < OF. (and F.) *flageolet*, a pipe, whistle, flute, dim. of OF. *flageol*, *flagiel*, *flajeol*, *flagel*, *flageau*, etc., = Pr. *flaujol*, *flaubol*, a flageolet, flute, < ML. as if **flautiolus*, dim. of *flauta*, a flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A musical instrument of the flute or whistle class, in which the tone is produced by a stream of air striking against a sharp edge.

Flageolet.

It consists of a mouthpiece, usually a bulb in which the tone is produced, and a tube with six finger-holes. Its compass is a little more than two octaves upward from the G next above middle C. It is not now used in the orchestra. It is the representative of the ancient and medieval flute, its immediate precursor being the recorder. It is often called a *flûte-à-bec*, in distinction from the modern German or transverse flute. The penny whistle is a cheap form of it.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's *flagellate*,
On which he blew as strong a levet
As well-fee'd lawyer on his brevate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

Well-taught he all the sounds express'd
Of *flageolet* or flute.
Cowper, Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

Double flageolet, a flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, on which simple two-part music may be played. It was invented about 1800.

flageolet-tones (flaj'ọ-let-tōnz), *n. pl.* In instruments of the viol class, harmonics—that is, tones made by lightly stopping a string at one of its aliquot divisions: so called because of their flute-like quality.

flag-fallen†, *a.* Out of employment, as a player. See *flag*[2], *n.*

Four or five *flag-falne* plaiers, poore harmlesse knaves, that were neither lords nor ladies, but honestly wore there owne clothes. *Mowley*, Search for Money (1609).

flag-feather (flag'feтн'èr), *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flagginess (flag'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being flaggy; laxness; limpness.

flagging[1] (flag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flag*[1], *v.*] Limp; drooping; languid; failing.

He is the *flagging'st* bulrush that ere droopt
With each slight mist of raine.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. I.

Dull, *flagging* notes that with each other jar.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 10.

The sole means she found of reviving the *flagging* discourse was by asking them if they would all stay to tea.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

flagging[2] (flag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flag*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of laying with flagstones, as a sidewalk.—2. Flagstones collectively; a pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

And in the heavenly city heard angelic feet
Fall on the golden *flagging* of the street.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

flaggingly (flag'ing-li), *adv.* In a flagging manner; limply; languidly; wearily. *Imp. Diet.*

flaggy[1]† (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flacky.*] 1. Flagging; languid; limp.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Without flavor; insipid: as, "a great *flaggy* apple," *Bacon.*

flaggy[2] (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a flag; broad; spreading.

His *flaggy* winges, when forth he did display,
Were like two sayles. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 10.

Plantaines that haue a broad *flaggie* leafe growing in clusters and shaped like cucumbers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage.

flaggy[3] (flag'i), *a.* [< ME. *flaggi*; < *flag*[3] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling the plants called flags.

He set out hym in the *flaggi* place of the brinke of the flode. *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 3 (Oxf.).

flaggy[4] (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[4] + *-y*[1].] Suitable for or resembling flagstones in structure; fissile.

They are now fine *flaggy* micaceous gneisses and mica-schists, which certainly could not have been developed out of any such Archæan gneiss as is now visible to the west. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 13.

flagitate (flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagitated*, ppr. *flagitating.* [< L. *flagitatus*, pp. of *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely, urge with violence or importunity; akin to *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant.*] To demand fiercely or imperiously. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitation (flaj-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *flagitatio(n-)*, an earnest request or demand, importunity, < *flagitare*, pp. *flagitatus*, demand: see *flagitate.*] The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitious (flā-jish'us), *a.* [= OF. *flagicieus* = Sp. Pg. *flagicioso* = It. *flagizioso*, < L. *flagitiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, infamous, < *flagitium*, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act (> It. *flagizio* = Sp. Pg. *flagicio*, disgraceful conduct), < *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely: see *flagitate.*] 1. Shamefully wicked; atrocious; scandalous; flagrant; grossly criminal: as, a *flagitious* action or crime.

He beynge blynded with the ambicious desyre of rule before this, in obteyning the kyngdome, had perpetrate and done many *flagicious* actes and detestable tyrannies.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

The account of what befel the Jews upon their crucifying the Lord of life, and fastening the guilt of that *flagitious* act upon themselves and their posterity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

That gallant cavalier [Colonel Turner] was hanged, after the restoration, for a *flagitious* burglary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Guilty of scandalous crimes; profligate; corrupt; abandoned.

These were artifices which wicked men make use of to deter the best of men from punishing tyrants and *flagitious* persons. *Milton*, Defence of People of England.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! *flagitious*, yet not great.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 205.

3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices: as, a *flagitious* record.

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 529.

= **Syn.** *Execrable*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, shameful, infamous, shocking, vile.

flagitiously (flā-jish'us-li), *adv.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness; atrociously; scandalously.

If Amasa were now, in the act of loyalty, justly (on God's part) payd for the arerages of his late rebellion, yet that it should be done by thy hand, then and thus, it was *flagitiously* cruel. *Bp. Hall*, Sheba's Rebellion.

A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust. *Macaulay.*

flagitiousness (flā-jish'us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; shameful wickedness; atrocity.

It exhibits to him a life thrown away on vanities and follies, or consumed in *flagitiousness* and sin: no station properly supported; no material duties fulfilled.
Blair, Works, I. ii.

That *flagitiousness* of the governing agencies themselves, which was shown by the venality of ministers and members of Parliament, and by the corrupt administration of justice, has disappeared. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

flag-lieutenant (flag'lū-ten'ant), *n.* In the navy, an officer on an admiral's staff who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either in person or by signal.

flagman (flag'mạn), *n.*; pl. *flagmen* (-men). 1. A signal-man on a railway, who makes signals by means of flags.—2†. A flag-officer; an admiral.

To Mr. Lilly's the painter's, and there saw the heads . . . of the *flaggmen* in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. *Pepys*, Diary, April 18, 1666.

He was a kind of *Flagman*, a Vice-Admiral, in all those expeditions of good-fellowship.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 535.

flag-officer (flag'of'i-sèr), *n.* A naval officer privileged to display a flag denoting his rank; an admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, or commodore. In the United States navy, from 1857 to 1862, it was the official title of a captain while in actual command of a squadron; but it was superseded in the latter year on the creation of the permanent grades of commodore and rear-admiral.

He told me that our very commanders, nay, our very *flag-officers*, do stand in need of exercising among themselves, and discoursing the business of commanding a fleete.
Pepys, Diary, July 4, 1666.

flagon (flag'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *flagon*, *flacon*, older *flascon*, < ML. *flaseo(n-)*, aug. of *flascus*, *flasca*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2]. For the form *flagon* (for **flaeon*), cf. ME. *flaget* = *flaket*, flacket; and *dragon*, < OF. *dragon*, < L. *draco(n-).*] A vessel for holding liquids, especially for table use. It has a spout, a handle, and usually a cover.

All vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of *flagons*. Isa. xxii. 24.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at noontide
Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah, fair in sooth was the maiden. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

flagonet (flag′ŏn-et), *n.* [< *flagon* + *-et*.] A little flagon. [Rare.]

And in a burnisht *flagonet* stood by
Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

flagpole (flag′pōl), *n.* Same as *flagstaff*.

"There were four one-story wooden barracks once," said Rod; "whitewashed; *flag-pole* in the centre. There's nothing now but a chimney."
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 847.

flagra, *n.* Plural of *flagrum*.

flagrance† (flā′grans), *n.* [< OF. *flagrance*, F. *flagrance* = Sp. *flagrancia*, < L. *flagrantia*, a burning, vehement desire, < *flagran(t-)s*, burning: see *flagrant*.] An obsolete form of *flagrancy*.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall*, The Woman Taken in Adultery.

flagrancy (flā′gran-si), *n.* [As *flagrance*: see *-ancy*.] **1**†. Burning; inflammation; heat.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 722.

2. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; atrocity.

flagrant (flā′grant), *a.* [< OF. *flagrant*, F. *flagrant* = Sp. *flagrante* = Pg. *flagrante, fragante* = It. *flagrante*, < L. *flagran(t-)s*, burning, ppr. of *flagrare*, burn, √ **flag* = Gr. φλέγειν, burn, = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine brightly, prob. akin to AS. *bearht*, E. *bright*, etc.: see *bright*[1], and cf. *flame, phlegm, phlox, fulgent*, etc., from the same ult. root. Cf. *conflagrant*, etc.] **1.** Burning; blazing; hence, shining; glorious.

Hayle, fulgent Phebus and fader eternall! . . .
O *flagraunt* fader! graunte yt myght so be!
York Plays, p. 515.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 26 (early ed.).

Hence—**2.** Ardent; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Cæsar's was not a smothered, but a *flagrant*, ambition, kindling first by nature, and blown by necessity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 242.

He burns with most intense and *flagrant* zeal
To serve his country. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 794.

3. Raging; in action; actually in progress.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant*. *Palfrey*.

4. Glaring; notorious; scandalous: as, a *flagrant* crime: rarely used of persons.

This was undoubtedly an instance of the most *flagrant* licentiousness. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

A score
Of *flagrant* felons, with his floggings sore.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 106.

Has he no reproof, no word of censure, for such a *flagrant* violation of the law?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

[Now obsolete or rare in all senses but the last.]

=Syn. 4. *Wicked, Heinous*, etc. See *atrocious*.

flagrante bello (flā-gran′tē bel′ō). [L., lit. the war being flagrant, that is, raging: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *bello*, abl. abs. of *bellum*, war: see *bellicose*.] While the war is (or was) raging; during hostilities.

flagrante delicto (flā-gran′tē dē-lik′tō). [L., lit. the crime being flagrant, that is, actually in performance: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *delicto*, abl. abs. of *delictum*, crime: see *delict*.] While the crime is (or was) being committed; while the crime is (or was) in the very performance: as, he was apprehended *flagrante delicto*.

flagrantly (flā′grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

The mysteries of Bacchus were well chosen for an example of corrupted rites, and of the mischiefs they produced; for they were early and *flagrantly* corrupted.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

flagrantness (flā′grant-nes), *n.* Flagrancy. *Bailey*, 1727.

flagrate† (flā′grāt), *v. t.* [< L. *flagratus*, pp. of *flagrare* (> It. *flagrare* = Sp. *flagrar*), burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn.

To represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

flagration† (flā-grā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flagratio(n-)*, < *flagrare*, pp. *flagratus*, burn: see *flagrant*. Cf. *conflagration*.] A conflagration.

We—numbed—feared no *flagration*.
Lovelace, Fletcher's Wildgoose Chase.

flag-root (flag′röt), *n.* The root of the sweet-flag. See *flag*[3].

flagrum (flā′grum), *n.*; pl. *flagra* (-grä). [L., a scourge: see *flagellum, flail*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a scourge. See *flagellum*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

They have neither *flagrum* nor palp.
Eng. Cyc., Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 86.

flag-share (flag′shār), *n.* The share of the commander-in-chief in all captures made by vessels within the limits of his command.

flag-ship (flag′ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer of a squadron or fleet, and on which his flag is displayed.

flag-side (flag′sīd), *n.* That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.]

flagstaff (flag′stȧf), *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

flag-station (flag′stā′shon), *n.* A railroad-station where trains stop only when a signal is displayed. [U. S.]

flagstone (flag′stōn), *n.* **1.** A grit or sandstone naturally separating in layers of suitable thickness for flagging; any rock which splits or is capable of being readily split into tabular plates or flags. Usually the layers are parallel to the bedding or stratification of the rock; but there are cases in which the lamination of the material available for flagging is the result of cleavage or jointing.

Flag-stone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. A flat stone used in paving.

flagworm (flag′wėrm), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flagworm*, or a green gentle. *I. Walton*.

flaid (flād). Same as *flayed*, past participle of *flay*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

flaik (flāk), *n.* See *flake*[2].

flail (flāl), *n.* [< ME. *flaile, flayle, fleyl, flegl*, a flail (in part, as in the form *flael*, from the OF. *flacl;* in part, as the guttural in the earliest form shows, of AS. origin), < AS. **flegel* (not recorded) = MD. *vleghel*, D. *vlegel* = LG. *fleger* = OHG. *flegil*, MHG. *vlegel*, G. *flegel* = OF. *flael, flaiel*, F. *fléau* = Pr. *flagel, flachel* = Sp. *flagelo* = Pg. It. *flagello*, a flail, < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, LL. a flail: see *flagellum, flagellate*[1].] **1.** An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand, the swingle or swiple, which strikes the grain, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swingle, and may be a thong of leather or a rope of hemp or straw.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*—
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

2. *Milit.*, a similar implement used as a weapon of war in the middle ages. In this weapon the swingle or swiple was sometimes a ball set with long spikes, and sometimes a pear-shaped or still more elongated body spiked in like manner (in these forms called *morning-star:* see cut under *morning-star*); the middle band was a chain; and the hand-staff was of metal in the smaller single-handed flails, or of wood with long tangs and ferrules of metal in the larger forms.

A fauchon of stele went he unto take,
Well grounde or whet, but tendre was it noght;
After *flaelles* thre of yre toke for hys sake.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2999.

flail (flāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *flaylen* (cf. OF. *flaieler, flaeler*, later *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagelle, flagellate*[1], *v.*); from the noun.] **1**†. To whip; scourge.

They him nayled and yl *flayled*,
Alas, that innocent!
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 72.

2. To strike with or as if with a flail; thresh.

And in an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling* Hudge spoaks and chariots. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

It is nothing to get wet; but the misery of these individual pricks of cold all over my body at the same instant of time made me *flail* the water with my paddle like a madman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 186.

flail-stone (flāl′stōn), *n.* A stone implement found among paleolithic remains, thought to be the swingle or striking part of the military flail. See *war-flail* and *morning-star*.

flaily†, *a.* [< *flail* + *-y*[1].] Like a flail.

At once all furrows plow, the strugling streams
O're all the maine gape wide, boile foamie streams,
With *flaly*-oares and slicing foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

flaint. An obsolete past participle of *flay*[1]. *Chaucer*.

flair[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *flare*.

flair[2] (flār), *n.* [ME. *flayre*, odor, < OF. *flair*, odor, F. *flair*, scent (in hunting), = Cat. *flaira*, f., = Pg. *cheiro*, m., odor, < OF. *flairer*, emit an odor, F. *flairer*, tr., scent, smell, *fleurer*, intr., smell (in form confused with *fleur*, a flower), = Pr. *flairar* = Cat. *flairar* = Pg. *cheirar*, < L. *fragrare*, intr., emit an odor, whence E. *fragrant*, q. v.] **1**†. Odor; smell.

Alle swete savours, that men may fele,
Of alkyn thing that here savours wele,
War noght bot as stynk in regard of that *flayre*
That es in the cete [city] of heven so fayre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 9017.

2. [Mod. F. use.] In *hunting*, scent; sense of smell: used figuratively in the extract.

In addition to the industry and accuracy which are indispensable to an editor, he has keen poetical appreciation and insight, and a *flair* which always leads him right.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 99.

flair[3], **flaire** (flār), *n.* [< OF. *flair*, a sort of fish. Cf. *fireflare*.] **1.** The skate, *Raia batis*. [Scotch (Aberdeen).]—**2.** Same as *fiery-flare*.

flake[1] (flāk), *n.* [< ME. *flake*, a flake (of snow, etc.), of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flak*, a slice, a piece, as of ice, torn off, an ice-floe, = Sw. dial. *flag, flak*, a thin slice, Sw. *flaga*, a flake, flaw, crack, = Dan. *flage*, flake (*sneflage*, snow-flake); cf. Icel. *flagna*, flake off, split, = Norw. Sw. *flagna*, peel off: see *flag*[4], *flaw*[1], *flay*[1].] **1.** A small flat or scale-like particle or fragment of anything; a thin fragment; a scale: as, a *flake* of tallow; a *flake* of flint; a *flake* of snow. As applied to chips or fragments detached from a mass of rock or mineral, *flake* often refers especially to such chips or fragments produced in the process of making stone weapons, especially in prehistoric times. Flint and obsidian are the materials which, in consequence of their characteristically conchoidal fracture, can most readily be made to take a desired form by chipping or flaking; but when these were not to be had, chert, jasper, quartz, and even rocks of various kinds, have been utilized in this way. There are many localities where these chips or *flakes* (as the larger and more regular chips are sometimes designated), cores, broken tools, stone hammers, and other similar relics, are found heaped together in large quantities, indicating the abandoned sites of workshops.

The *flakes* of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves. Job xli. 23.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat. *Evelyn*.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

In starry *flake*, and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor [snow] fell.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. Among florists, any variety of carnation in which the petals are marked with stripes of one color upon a white ground.

So early as 1769 we find that the Carnation was divided into four classes. . . . The *Flakes* were those having two colours only, the stripes going the whole length of the petals. *W. Robinson*, English Flower Garden, p. 108.

flake[1] (flāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flaked*, ppr. *flaking*. [< *flake*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To break or separate in flakes or layers; peel or scale off: absolutely or with *off*.

We've seen the little tricks of life, its varnish and veneer,
In stucco-fronts of character *flake off* and disappear.
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Alumni of Harvard College, [1857.

II. *trans.* **1.** To form or break into flakes: as, the frost *flaked* off the plaster.—**2.** To cover with or as with flakes; fleck. *Longfellow*.

flake[2] (flāk), *n.* [Also written *flaik, fleak;* < ME. *flake, fleke, fleyke*, a hurdle, < Icel. *flaki*, also *fleki*, a hurdle, esp. a shield of wickerwork used for defense in battle, = ODan. *flage* = MD. *vlaeck*, D. *vlaak*, a hurdle (*vlaken*, beat wool on a hurdle), = MLG. *vlake*, LG. *flake, fläke*, a hurdle.] **1.** A hurdle or portable framework of wicker, boards, or bars, for fencing; a fence; a paling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The painful pioners wrought against their will,
With *fleaks* and fagots ditches vp to fill.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 116.

2. *Naut.*, a small stage hung over a ship's side, from which to calk or repair any breach.—**3.** A platform for drying salted fish; a fish-flake.

It keeps the fish clean, and allows a current of air to pass under them, so that they dry evenly. It may consist of a series of horizontal hurdles at a convenient height from the ground, or of three-edged strips of wood nailed to frames resting on trestles or horses, with one edge uppermost so that the pickle may easily drain away. Flakes are usually made so that they can be taken down and put up when required. [New Eng. and British provinces.]

Some tear down *Flakes*, wheron men yeerely dry their fish, to the great hurt and hindrance of many other that come after them.
Whitbourne, Discoverie of New-Found-land (1622), p. 66.

4. A rack for bacon. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A wooden frame for oat-cakes. [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** A sort of flap fastened to a saddle to keep the rider's knee from contact with the horse.

Of birch their saddles be,
Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad *flakes* to keepe the knee
From sweating of the horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 388.

Upland flake, a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore. It differs from the ordinary pattern in not being movable.

flake[3] (flāk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *fake*[1].

flake-feather (flāk'feтн'ėr), *n.* A plumule or down-feather having the appearance of a tuft of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in birds of prey, etc.

If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake-feathers*. *Macgillivray.*

flakelet (flāk'let), *n.* [< *flake* + *-let.*] A little flake.

Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 17.

flaker (flā'kėr), *n.* One who flakes, or strikes off flakes; specifically, a workman who strikes off flakes of flint from a larger piece.

An expert *flaker* will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 326.

flake-room (flāk'röm), *n.* Same as *flake-yard.*

flake-stand (flāk'stand), *n.* The cooling-tub or -vessel of a still-worm. *E. H. Knight.*

flake-white (flāk'hwīt'), *n.* In *painting:* (*a*) The purest white lead, in the form of scales or plates. It has the best body of any white. When levigated, it is called *body white.* (*b*) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

flake-yard (flāk'yärd), *n.* An inclosure in which flakes for drying salted fish are built, and in which fish are dried. Also *flake-room.*

flakiness (flā'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being flaky.

flaking (flā'king), *n.* The operation of making flints, as for gun-locks, by striking off flakes from a mass of flint. See the extract.

The . . . operation, "*flaking*," consists in striking off, by means of carefully measured and well-directed blows, flakes extending from end to end of the quarter, this process of *flaking* being continued till the quarter or core becomes too small to yield good flakes.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 326.

flaking-hammer (flā'king-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer of steel with blunt points at each end used to knock flakes from a flint; also, a stone used for the same purpose among primitive races. In the latter use, also called *hammer-stone.*

flaky (flā'ki), *a.* [< *flake*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of flakes or locks; lying or cleaving off in flakes or layers; flake-like.

The silent hours steal on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

While from her tomb, behold a flame ascends,
Of whitest fire, whose flight to heaven extends!
On *flaky* wings it mounts, and quick as sight
Cuts thro' the yielding air with rays of light.
Congreve, Mourning Muse of Alexis.

Diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture. *Boyle.*

What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires
Burst from the darkness!
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

flam[1] (flam), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *flame.* Compare *flamb.*

flam[2] (flam), *n.* and *a.* [Of artificial origin, perhaps from the dial. and former E. pronunciation of *flame* (cf. *sham*, similarly from *shame*); *flam* would then be equiv. to 'glitter,' which, with or without a disparaging adjective, is often used in the sense of a false show, illusion, delusion; cf. E. dial. *flam-new*, i. e., fire-new, brand-new: see *flam*[1], *flame.* See *flimflam.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A delusion; an illusory pretext; a deception; a falsehood; a lie.

With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

Bell. Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lye, a *flam*, a wheadle, 'twill out; I shall tell it the next man I meet.
Sedley, Beliamira.

Fair Isis, and ye banks of Cam!
Be witness if I tell a *flam*.
Swift, Directions for a Birthday Song.

2. In *drum-music*, a grace-note.

II. *a.* Deceptive; lying; false.

To amuse him the more in his search, she addeth a *flam* story that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers in London. *Sprat* (Harl. Misc., VI. 224).

flam[2] (flam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flammed*, ppr. *flamming.* [< *flam*[2], *n.*] To deceive with falsehood; impose upon; delude: often with *off.*

Till he and you be friends.
Was this your cunning?—and then *flam* me *off*
With an old witch, two wives, and Winnifrede?
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

God is not to be *flammed off* with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not. *South*, Sermons.

flam[3] (flam), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *fleam*[3].] A low marshy place, particularly near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flamant†, *n.* [OF.: see *flamingo.*] A flamingo. *Davies.*

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, or the reddish-long-billed-stork-like-scrank-legged sea-fowls called *flamans*, or else men walking upon stilts or scratches.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

flamant (flā'mant), *a.* [< OF. *flamant, flambant*, ppr. of *flamer, flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] In *her.*, flaming; burning, as a firebrand or any bearing. Compare *inflamed.*

flambt, flambet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *flame.*

flamb (flam), *v.* [See *flam*[1], *flame, v.*] **I.†** *intrans.* Same as *flame.*

II. *trans.* **1†.** Same as *flame.* Specifically—**2.** To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

She . . . undauntedly brandished the iron ladle with which she had just been *flambing* (Anglicé basting) the roast of mutton. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

flambé (F. pron. floń-bā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *flamber*, flame, singe: see *flame, v.*] In *ceram.*, having a changeable or iridescent luster, as certain porcelains, due to the heat of the furnace.

The comparison of these *flambé* vases with onyx or precious stones is all to the advantage of the brilliant porcelain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 658.

flambeau (flam'bō), *n.*; pl. *flambeaux* (-bōz). [Formerly also *flambo*; < F. *flambeau*, OF. as if **flambel*, dim. of *flambe*, < L. *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] **1.** A flaming torch of any kind; specifically, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material, and used at night in illuminations, processions, etc.

Bronze Flambeau, Florence. — The shield bears the Medici arms.

I had a *flambeau* in my hand, and was going before the coach.
State Trials, Count Coningsmark and [others, an. 1632.

2. In *decorative art*, a candlestick, especially a large and showy one, as of bronze, or one of decorative material.—**3.** One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force. [Southern U. S.]

flamberg (flam'bėrg), *n.* [G., prop. *flamberge*, < OF. *flamberge:* see *flamberge.*] Same as *flamberge.*

flamberge (F. pron. floń-berzh'), *n.* [OF., a large sword, said to be < *flanc*, side, + MHG. G. *bergen*, protect; cf. *bainberg, hauberk*, which contain the same second element.] A sword.

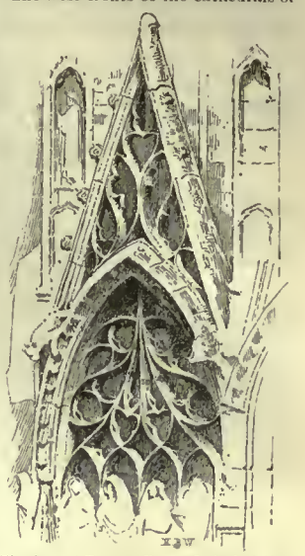
flamboyancy (flam-boi'an-si), *n.* [< *flamboyan(t)* + *-cy.*] The character of being flamboyant.

flamboyant (flam-boi'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *flamboyant* (cf. ME. *flaumbeande*, < OF. *flambeiant*), flaming, in arch. flamboyant, ppr. of *flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flaming.

For alle the blomes of the boȝes were blyknande perlea, & alle the fruyt in tho formes of *flaumbeande* gemmes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1468.

He had *flamboyant* red hair. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 34.

2. Wavy; having a waved outline like that of a flame: said of the blades of certain heavy swords of the middle ages, and of the Malay creese and similar weapons. Also *flaming.*—**3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) Characterized by wavy, flame-like tracery, as in windows and openwork: an epithet applied to that highly ornate or florid style of French medieval architecture which was contemporary with the English Perpendicular, or to details in this style: as, a *flamboyant* window. The west fronts of the cathedrals of Rouen, and of St. Wulfran at Abbeville, and portions of that of St. Lô, all in France, are among the most beautiful examples of the style.



Flamboyant Tracery, Rouen Cathedral, Normandy.

The church [at Bourg], which is not of great size, is in the last and most *flamboyant* phase of gothic, and in admirable preservation.
H. James, Jr., [Little Tour, [p. 244.

(*b*) Characterized by irregular and distorted forms or glaring colors.

The hotels, restaurants, and shops follow the usual order of *flamboyant* seaside architecture.
C. D. Warner, [Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

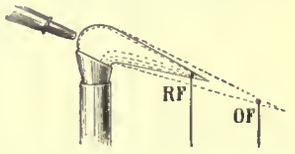
Hence—**4.** Figuratively, of style, dress, and the like, florid; conspicuous; showy: as, a *flamboyant* rhetoric.

II. *n.* A name given in the West Indies to several plants with brilliantly colored flowers, as *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima, Poinciana regia*, and *Erythrina Corallodendron.*

flamboyantly (flam-boi'ant-li), *adv.* In a flamboyant style; showily; flaringly.

Herc'leas wore also a bright-blue cravat, *flamboyantly* tied. *The Century*, XXXV. 679.

flame (flām), *n.* [Also dial. *flam, flamb*; < ME. *flambe, flaumbe, flaume, flawme*, < OF. *flambe, flamme, flame*, F. *flambe* = Pr. *flama* = Sp. *llama* = Pg. *flamma* = It. *fiamma* = D. *vlam* = MLG. *flamma* = MHG. *vlamme, flamme*, G. *flamme* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, flame, < L. *flamma*, flame, blaze, blazing fire, orig. **flagma*, < √**flag* in *flagrare*, burn, blaze: see *flagrant.* Cf. *phlegm* (formerly also *flem*, etc.).] **1.** A blaze; vapor in combustion; hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Flame is attended with great heat, and generally with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a burning body, as of a candle, may be divided into three zones: an inner zone, containing chiefly unburned gas; a central, containing partially burned gas; and an outer, in which the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion. The *reducing flame* (as of a blowpipe) is that part of the flame which is deficient in oxygen for combustion (RF in figure), and which has therefore a reducing effect, or, in other words, tends to deprive the substance under examination of oxygen; the *oxidizing flame* is that part (OF in figure) in which the oxygen is in excess, and which exerts the opposite or oxidizing effect. The distinction is important in blowpipe analysis.



There ben 7 places that brennen and that casten out dyverse *flawmes* and dyverse colour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a *flame* of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow:
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

2. *pl.* In *her.*, a conventional representation of fire, seldom borne as an independent bearing, but accompanying the phenix, the salamander, the fire-ball, and the like. When of any other tincture than gules, this must be mentioned in the blazon. Figuratively—**3.** Brilliant light; scintillating luster; flame-like color or appearance.

That jewel of the purest *flame*.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 2.

When on my bed the moonlight falls . . .
Thy marble bright in dark appears,
As slowly steals a silver *flame*
Along the letters of thy name.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxvii.

4. Heat or ardor of emotion or passion; warmth of feeling; specifically, the passion of love; ardent love.

Put in her tender heart the aspiring *flame*
Of golden sovereignty. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

In vain I strove to check my growing *Flame*,
Or shelter Passion under Friendship's Name.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

One great Genius often catches the *Flame* from another, and writes in his spirit. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

Drink ye to her that each loves best,
And if you nurse a *flame*
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name.
Campbell, Drink ye to her.

5. Angry or hostile excitement; burning animosity; contentious rage or strife.

From breathing *flames* against the Christians, none more ready than he [Paul] to undergo them for Christ.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

While the West was thus rising to confront the king, the North was all in a *flame* behind him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

6. An object of the passion of love: as, she was my first *flame*. [Colloq.]

I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's, for their meeting was uncommonly ceremonious and tender.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxii.

7. The gleam appearing at night from a school of herrings. [Eng.]—**8.** The geometrid moth, *Anticlea rubidata:* a collectors' name. [Eng.]—**The manometric flames of König.** See *manometric.*—**Syn. 1.** *Flame, Light, Flash, Blaze, Flare, Glare.* *Flame* and *light* are generic words, while the others are specific. A *flash* is a *flame* or emitted *light* of very short continuance: as, the *flash* of gunpowder; the *flash* from a revolving light. A *blaze* is a quick, hot, bright, or comparatively large *flame*. A *glare* is a broad and especially a painfully bright *light:* as, the *glare* of a conflagration; and hence a fierce look: as, the *glare* in the eyes of a wild beast. A *flare* is a sudden or fitful *glare*. *Flame* especially implies heat. See *glare*1, *v. i.*

flame (flām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flamed*, ppr. *flaming*. [Also dial. *flam, flamm, flamb;* < ME. *flamben, flaumben, flawmen*, rarely *flamen*, flame, shine, glitter, < OF. *flamber, flamer*, F. *flamber* = It. *fiammare* = D. *vlammen* = MHG. *vlammen*, G. *flammen* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, < L. *flammare*, flame, blaze, burn, tr. inflame, kindle, incite, < *flamma*, a flame. Cf. *inflame.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit a flame; burst into flame; blaze.

Auster and Boreas, iuating furiously
Vnder hot Cancer, make two clouds to clash,
Whence th' aire at mid-night *flames* with lightning flash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The Ashes, which, falling upon some parched combustible Matter, began to *flame* and spread.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 21.

The sun was burning hot, and, upon rubbing two sticks together, in half a minute they both took fire, and *flamed*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. To shine like flame; glow with the brilliancy of flame; flash.

You do but flatter; there is anger yet
Flames in your eyes.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

The crown
And both the wings are made of gold, and *flame*
At sunrise till the people in far fields . . .
Behold it. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

All the woods did *flame*
With autumn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Much was he moved at that ruefull sight;
And *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 14.

When a man stands . . . combustible and ready to *flame* upon every thing that touches him, life is as uneasy to himself as it is to all about him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

When he flouted a statesman's error, or *flamed* at a public wrong. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

To flame up, out, or forth, to burst into flame suddenly; hence, to break out in a sudden passion, as in resenting an insult; become violently excited, as any of the passions; manifest renewed vigor, as decaying or expiring vitality.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To burn, as with a flame; singe; baste. See *flamb, v.*—**2†.** To inflame; hence, to excite.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.
Shirley (*and Fletcher* ?), Coronation, ii.

Our thoughts
Are *flamed* with charity.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 2.

3†. To cause to shine.

Flambe doun the doleful light of thyn influence,
Remembring thy seruants for thy magnificence.
A Balade of our Ladie, l. 55.

4. In technical use, to subject to the action of fire or flame; scorch; singe.

The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by *flaming* every portion of it. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 69.

After *flaming* [that is, being passed over the flame] the pieces [hides] are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. *Ure*, Dict., III. 88.

Flamed flowers, a florists' term applied to flowers the petals of which have a bold dash of color down the center.

flame-bearer (flām'bār″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who bears flame or light.—**2.** A book-name of humming-birds of the genus *Selasphorus*.

flame-bed (flām'bed), *n.* A flue-space under a boiler, usually low and wide.

flame-bridge (flām'brij), *n.* A wall beneath a steam-boiler or heater which rises to within a short distance of its lower surface, and thus compels the flame or heated gases to pass along in contact with that surface.

flame-cell (flām'sel), *n.* A formation of the terminations of the excretory system of some trematoid worms.

The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are stellate in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the *flame-cells*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 536.

flame-chamber (flām'chām″bėr), *n.* In a furnace, the space immediately behind the bridge, in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304. See *flame-bridge*.

flame-color (flām'kul″or), *n.* A bright reddish-orange color, like that of clear flame from wood.

The first was Splendour in a robe of *flame-colour*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Down from the casement over Arthur, smote
Flame-colour, vert, and azure, in three rays.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

flame-colored (flām'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of flames.

A fair hot wench in *flame-coloured* taffata.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

flame-engine† (flām'en″jin), *n.* A gas-engine.

flame-eyed (flām'īd), *a.* Having eyes like a flame; with bright-shining eyes; angry-eyed.

Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
Quarles, Emblems.

flame-flower (flām'flou″ėr), *n.* A name of species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*), bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *red-hot-poker*.

flameless (flām'les), *a.* [< *flame* + *-less.*] Destitute of flame.

Detests his sanctuary, and forsakes
His *flameless* altar. *Sandys*, Lament, p. 4.

flamelet (flām'let), *n.* [< *flame* + *-let.*] A little flame.

The Yule-log cracked in the chimney, . . .
And the *flamelets* flapped and flickered.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking Horn.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* [L. *flāmen* (*flāmin-*), perhaps orig. **flagmen* (he who burns the sacrifices?) (cf. *flamma*, orig. **flagma*, flame), < √ **flag* in *flagrare*, burn: see *flame, n.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were three priests so called: the *flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; the *flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and the *flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus. The number was gradually increased to fifteen, but the original three retained priority in point of rank, being styled *majores*, and elected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called *minores*, were elected from the plebeians. Their characteristic dress included the cap called the *apex*, the robe called the *læna*, and a wreath of laurel.

Seld-shown *flamens*
Do press among the popular throngs.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *Flamens* at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 194.

flamenship (flā'men-ship), *n.* [< *flamen* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a flamen.

C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his *flamineship* and was deprived of that sacerdotall dignitie, because he had committed an error in sacrificing, when hee should minister and distribute the inwards of the beast.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 601.

flame-of-the-woods (flām'ov-thė-wůdz'), *n.* The *Ixora coccinea*, a rubiaceous shrub of India, frequently cultivated in tropical gardens for its large scarlet flowers.

flame-stop (flām'stop), *n.* Same as *fire-bridge*.

flame-tree (flām'trē), *n.* **1.** The *Nuytsia floribunda* of western Australia, a loranthaceous tree with numerous brilliant orange-colored flowers. Also called *fire-tree.*—**2.** The *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales.

flamfews†, *n. pl.* Kickshaws; trifles. *Davies.*

Voyd yc fro these *flamfews*, quoa the God.
Stanihurst, Conceites, p. 138.

flamineous (flā-min'ē-us), *a.* [Prop. **flaminious*, < L. *flaminius*, of or belonging to a flamen: see *flamen.*] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flaming (flā'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flame, v. i.*] **1.** Of a bright or gaudy color, as bright red or bright orange.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. Same as *flamboyant*, 2.

Some of the sword blades are marvellously watered, several are sculptured in half relief with hunting scenes, and others are strangely shaped, teethed like a saw, and *flaming* (flamboyant). *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 6.

3. Tending to excite; violent; vehement: as, a *flaming* harangue.

flamingly (flā'ming-li), *adv.* In a flaming manner; with great show or vehemence; passionately.

How massie and sententious is Solomon in his Proverbs! how quaint and *flamingly* amorous in the Canticles!
Feltham, Resolves, i. 20.

flamingo (flā-ming'gō), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *flamingo*, < Pg. *flamingo*, formerly *flamengo* = Sp. *flamenco*, a flamingo, an accom., simulating Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, a Fleming, in F. *Flamand* (see *Fleming*), of Pr. *flammant, flambant*, OF. *flaman*, also *flambant*, F. *flamant*, a flamingo, lit. flaming, blazing, in allusion to its scarlet plumage; ppr. of Pr. *flamar* = OF. *flamer*, etc., flame, blaze: see *flame, v.*] Any bird of the family *Phœnicopteridæ:* so called from the red or flaming color.

Red Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*).

Flamingos have extremely long slender legs and neck, a relatively small body, and large head, with a heavy bill bent abruptly in the middle and furnished with lamellæ like a duck's. The feet are webbed, and the whole structure is intermediate between that of grallatorial birds, like herons and storks, and natatorial birds, like the duck tribe. They thus constitute a superfamily group, called *Amphimorphæ*, from the equivocal structure. There are about eight species, of which the best-known is the common flamingo of the old world, *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*. The red flamingo of tropical and subtropical America is *P. ruber;* the African species is *P. minor*. There are two peculiar to South America, *P. ignipalliatus* and *P. andinus*. Details of structure have caused the erection of four genera for these birds.

flamingo-plant (flā-ming'gō-plant), *n.* The *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, a greenhouse plant having a bright-scarlet spathe and spadix, whence the name.

Flaminian (flā-min'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Caius Flaminius (died 217 B. C.), a Roman censor.—**Flaminian road** (Latin *Via Flaminia*), an ancient Roman road constructed from Rome to Ariminum in the censorship of Caius Flaminius, 220 B. C.

flaminical (flā-min'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *flamen* (*flamin-*), flamen, + *-ic-al:* see *flamineous.*] Pertaining to a Roman flamen or to his office and duties.

How have they disfigur'd and defac't that more then angelick brightnes, the unclouded serenity of Christian Religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious coaps and *flaminical* vestures! *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

flammability† (flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *flammable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

Proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torrified—that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of *flammability*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

flammable† (flam'a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **flammabilis*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] Capable of being kindled into flame; inflammable.
Smart.

flammation† (fla-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flammatio*(*n-*), < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] The act of setting on fire, or of inflaming.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

flammeous† (flam'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *flammeus*, flaming, fiery, < *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] Pertaining to or consisting of flame; like flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body [of the glow-worm]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

flammiferous† (fla-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flammifer*, < *flamma*, flame, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flame. *Coles*, 1717.

flammivomous (fla-miv′ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *flammivomus*, vomiting flames, < *flamma*, flame, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

> Sure Vulcan's shop is here—
> Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens
> *Flammivomous!* *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

flammulated (flam′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame: see *flammule*.] In *ornith.*, pervaded with a reddish color; ruddy; reddened: as, the *flammulated* owl, *Scops flammeola*.

flammule (flam′ūl), *n.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, a flame: see *flame*.] A little flame; specifically, one of the little flames associated in pictures, etc., with Chinese and Japanese gods and other sacred beings, to whose superhuman nature they testify in the manner of the aureole and nimbus.

flamy (flā′mi), *a.* [< *flame* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

> My thoughts, imprison'd in my secret woes,
> With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> Yonder cloud behold,
> Whose aarcenet skirts are edged with *flamy* gold.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 254.
>
> How gloriously about the sinking sun
> The *flamy* clouds are gathered!
> *Bryant*, Tale of Cloudland.

flan[1] (flan), *n.* [Sc., also *flann*; < Icel. *flan*, a rushing; cf. *flana*, rush heedlessly.] 1. A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.

> Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come *flanns* and blasts off the land.
> *Brand*, Description of Shetland, p. 81.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.

flan[2] (flan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flanned*, ppr. *flanning*. [< OF. *flan*, a loophole, embrasure; prob. a var. of *flanc*, side: see *flank*[1].] In *arch.*, to splay or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

flan[3] (flan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small round net for covering the openings of rabbit-burrows when the rabbits are hunted with ferrets.

> After the holes are . . . covered with purse-nets, called *flans*, the ferret should be put in.
> *W. B. Daniel*, Rural Sports.

flan[4] (F. pron. floń), *n.* [F., < OF. *flan*, *flon*, *flaon* (later also *flanc*), a blank for coining; a particular use of *flaon*, a cake, tart, > E. *flawn*: see *flawn*.] A piece of metal shaped ready to form a coin, but not yet stamped by the die. Same as *blank*, 9.

> These Syracusan bronze coins were extensively used in Sicily, chiefly by the Sikel towns, as blanks or *flans* on which to strike their own types.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 157.

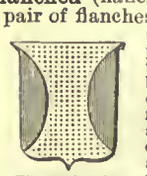
flancard†, *n.* [< OF. *flancard*, also *flancart*, *flanchard*, armor for the flanks of a horse (cf. *flancart*, adj., of the flank or side), < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1], *n.*] In *armor*, plated armor for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flanchard*. Compare *flancher*.

> Some had the mainferres, the close gantlettes, the guissettes, the *flancardes* droped & gutted with red, and other had them spekeled grene. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

flanch (flanch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *flank*[1], further altered to *flange*: see *flank*[1], *flange*.] 1. A projection; a flange.

> A carefully made piston . . . having a *flanch* rising four or five inches, and extending completely around its circumference. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 64.

2. In *her.*, a bearing composed of a part of the field bounded by a curve projecting boldly into the field from one side and nearly reaching the fesse-point. In some continental systems of heraldry the flanch is bordered by straight lines meeting in a right angle, and therefore resembling a pile, but less acutely pointed. Flanches are always borne in pairs, and the escutcheon so charged is most commonly blazoned *flanched*. See cut under *flanched*. Also *flanque* and *flaunch*. Compare *flasque*.



Flanched Gules.

flanchard†, *n.* Same as *flancard*.

flanched (flancht), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pair of flanches.

flancher†, *n.* [ME. *flauncher*, < OF. *flanchiere*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse, < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1].] In *armor*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flauncher*. Compare *flancard*.

flanconade, flanconnade (flang-ko-nād′), *n.* [F., < *flanc*, flank, side.] In *fencing*, the ninth and last thrust, usually aimed at the side. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

flandan†, *n.* A kind of pinner attached to the cap or bonnet worn by women toward the close of the seventeenth century.

> Will it not be convenient to attack your *flandan* first, says the maid? More anger yet? atill military terms?
> *Dunton*, Ladies' Dict.

Flanderer†, *n.* [< *Flander-s* + *-er*[1].] A native of Flanders. See *Fleming*.

> These German colonists are, in a yet existing document, referred to as *Flanderers*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 328.

Flanders brick. See *brick*[2].

Flandrish†, *a.* [ME. *Flaundrisch*; < *Flander-s* + *-ish*[1].] Flemish.

> Uppon his heed a *Flaundrisch* bever hat.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 272.

flânerie (flȧ-ne-rē′), *n.* [F., < *flâner*, lounge, gossip: see *flâneur*.] Lounging; the idle, sauntering life of a flâneur.

> It is by the aimless *flânerie* which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment, that you get to know Rome. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 126.

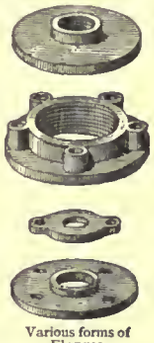
flâneur (flȧ-nėr′), *n.* [F., a lounger, loiterer, < *flâner*, lounge, loiter, stroll about, dial. gossip; cf. Icel. *flana*, rush heedlessly: see *flan*[1].] An idle, gossiping saunterer; one who habitually strolls about idly.

> More unlooked-for happenings, more incidents in the drama of real life will happen before midnight to the individuals who compose the orderly Boulevard procession in Paris than those of its chaotic Broadway counterpart will experience in a month. The latter are not really more impressive, because they are apparently all running errands and include no *flâneurs*. The *flâneur* would fare ill should anything draw him into the stream.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 93.

flang[1] (flang). A Scotch and obsolete English preterit of *fling*.

flang[2] (flang), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a two-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* [A later form of *flanch*, which is an assibilated form of *flank*[1]: see *flanch*, *flank*[1].] 1. A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the marginal projections on the tires of railroad-car wheels to keep them on the rails.—2. A strengthening rib: as, the *flange* of a fish-bellied rail or girder.—3. A plate placed over the end of a pipe or cylinder to close it partly or wholly.—**Backing-up flange**, a flange or collar by which a body is held firmly to its seat or bearing.—**Blank flange**, a plate used to close the end of a flanged pipe.



Various forms of Flanges.

flange (flanj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flanged*, ppr. *flanging*. [< *flange*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To project out.

> I have seldom looked on the east end of a church with more complete sympathy. As it *flanges* out in three wide terraces, and settles down broadly on the earth, it looks like the poop of some great old battle-ship.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 188.

2. To be bent into a flange; take the form of a flange.

II. *trans.* To furnish with a flange; make a flange on.

flange-gage (flanj′gāj), *n.* In *rail.*, a gage for determining the correctness of the distance between the inside and the outside of flanges. Also called *distance-gage*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-joint (flanj′joint), *n.* A joint in pipes, etc., made by two flanges bolted together.

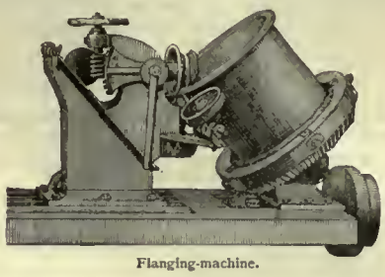
flange-lip (flanj′lip), *n.* In *rail.*, a dovetailed projection on the wheel-center entering into a corresponding groove in the tire to hold on the flange in case of accident, but otherwise sustaining no strain. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-pipe (flanj′pīp), *n.* Pipe of which the separate lengths or sections are provided with flanges, so that the ends can be butted and held together by bolts.

flange-rail (flanj′rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of locomotives from running off the line.

flange-wheel (flanj′hwēl), *n.* A car- or carriage-wheel having a guide-flange on one or both sides of the tread.

flanging-machine (flan′jing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for bending the edges of boiler-iron, ship-plates, or sheet-metal to form a curved or bent edge or flange.—For pipes and hollow ware such machines are made in the form of a revolving mechanism



Flanging-machine.

which presses the edge of the tube or vessel against an anvil, or of a wheel which traverses the edge of the vessel, bending the edge back as it advances. In other forms, as in the *flanging-press*, the edge of a flat plate is bent by direct pressure in a hydraulic press.

flanging-press (flan′jing-pres), *n.* See *flanging-machine*.

flank[1] (flangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flank*, *flawnk*, the flank (def. 1), = D. *flank* = G. Dan. *flanke* = Sw. *flank*, < OF. *flanc*, F. *flanc* = Pr. *flanc* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = It. *fianco*, < ML. *flancus*, the side, flank (def. 1); with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*, < OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lanka*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side, = ME. *lanke*, *lonke*, E. dial. *lank*, the groin: see *lank*[2]. Hence *flanch*, *flange*.] I. *n.* 1. The posterior part of either side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; also, the thin piece of flesh constituting this part.

> The sides, *flankes*, and bellie [of the chameleon] meet togither, as in fishes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.
>
> The two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the *flanks*, . . . shall he take away. Lev. iii. 4.
>
> And nuzzling in his *flank*, the loving swine
> Sheath'd, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1115.

2. In *entom.*, the pleura or side of an insect's thorax.—3. *Milit.*, one of the sides of an army, or of any of its divisions, as a brigade, regiment, or battalion: as, to attack the enemy on the right *flank*.

> When to right and left the front
> Divided, and to either *flank* retired.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 570.
>
> The front attack was kept up so vigorously that, to prevent the success of these attempts to get on our *flanks*, the National troops were compelled, several times, to take positions to the rear nearer Pittsburg landing.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 340.

Hence—4. A side of anything: as, the *flanks* of a building.

> Mountains have arisen since
> With cities on their *flanks*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

5. In *fort.*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under *bastion*.—6. The acting surface of a cog inside the pitch-line.—7. *pl.* In *farriery*, a wrench or any other injury to the back of a horse.—8. In *leather-manuf.*, the part of a hide from the side of a beast.

> The parts of hides are called butts, backs, *flanks*, etc., and form grades of thickness and quality.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 38.

Open flank, in *fort.*, that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stoequeler*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a flank or side. (*a*) Forming a part of, or cut from, the flank: as, a *flank* piece of meat. (*b*) Situated on the flank or at the side: as, a *flank* file or company of a regiment or battalion. (*c*) In a direction toward or from one of the flanks: as, a *flank* attack or defense; a *flank* movement.—**Flank file.** See *file*[3].—**Flank march**, a march made parallel or obliquely to an enemy's position, with the intention of threatening or turning it, or of attacking him on the flank.—**Flank patrols**, patrols which operate parallel to and in front of the flanks of an army, or body of armed men, to secure information regarding the country and the movements of the enemy, and to protect the main body from surprise by giving timely notice of an intended attack on the flank.—**Flank (or flanque) point**, in *her.*, same as *base point* (which see, under *point*).

flank[1] (flangk), *v.* [= D. *flankeren* = G. *flankiren* = Dan. *flankere* = Sw. *flankera*, < F. *flanquer* = Sp. Pg. *flanquear* = It. *fiancare*, flank; from the noun. Cf. *flange*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stand or be placed or posted at the flank

or side of; border at the side or sides: as, the *flanking* troops of an army.

Repentance, Hope, and hearty mtide Humility,
Doo *flank* the wings of Faith's triumphant Carr.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 15.

Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees.
Pitt, Epistle to J. Pitt.

With its two little angels, and its four *flanking* saints.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

Specifically—**2.** *Milit.*: (*a*) To attack or threaten the side or flank of; place troops so as to command, threaten, or attack the flank of.

The British light companies were sent out to great distances, as flanking parties; but who was to *flank* the flankers? *Everett*, Orations, I. 91.

(*b*) To pass round or turn the flank of; march or move along or past one side of, as an opposing army. (*c*) To secure or guard the flank of: as, they *flanked* their position with abattis.

The ditch without hewn down exceeding broad, and of an incredible profundity, strongly *flankt*, and not wanting what fortifications can doe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To occupy a flank position; border; touch: with *on*.

That side, which *flanks on* the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it. *Butler*, Remains (Thyer's ed.), i. 417.

flank[2]† (flangk), *n.* [< ME. *flaunke*, a spark or flake (of fire), prob. < Sw. *flanka*, a flake, a clod: a nasalized form of Norw. *flak*, Sw. *flaga*, etc., E. *flake*[1]: see *flake*[1]. Hardly connected with Dan. *flunke*, gleam, sparkle, G. dial. *flunke*, a spark, G. *flinken*, *flinkern*, equiv. to *funken*, *funkeln*, gleam, sparkle. Cf. *flanker*[2].] A spark or flake of fire.

The rayn rueled adonn, ridlande thikke
Of felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of sonfre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

Flankes of fier. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, p. 143.

flankard (flang'kärd), *n.* [< *flank*[1] + *-ard*. Cf. *flancard*, of same ult. origin.] Among sportsmen, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

flanked (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched*; especially, having flanches of the pointed or angular form.

flanker[1] (flang'kėr), *n.* [< *flank*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *flanchere* (def. 2).] **1.** One who or that which flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoiter or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

In the sallies of their privy Posternes, for the defence of the said counterscharfe, there were new *flanckers* made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

If that thy *flankers* he not canon-proofe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

As daylight broke, the *flankers* and vedettes were thrown well out. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 387.

2†. A side piece or flanked piece of timber. *Cotgrave.*

flanker[1]† (flang'kėr), *v.* [< *flanker*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall *flankered* and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 40.

I have . . . *flankered* my house, and resolve to maintain it as long as a man will stand by me.
Governor Winslow, New England's Memorial, [App., p. 466.

And the grim, *flankered* block-house, bound
With bristling palisades around.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. To attack sidewise or by the flank.

II. *intrans.* To come on sidewise.

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. § 8.

flanker[2] (flang'kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *flank*[2].] A spark of fire. [Prov. Eng.]

flanker[3]† (flang'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *flacker*, influenced by *flank*[2], which is ult. related.] To sparkle; flicker.

For who can hide the *flanckring* flame
That still itselfe betrayes?
Turberville, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 83.

By *flanckeryng* flame of firie love
To cinders men are worne.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

flannel (flan'el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. and E. obs. and dial. *flannen*; = D. *flanel* = G. *flanell* = Dan. *flanel*, *flonel* = Sw. *flanell*, < OF. *flanelle*, F. *flanelle* = Sp. *franela* = Pg. *flanella*, also *farinella* = It. *flanella*, *frenella*, flannel. Origin doubtful; referred by Diez and others to OF. *flaine*, a pillow-case, a feather-bed, mod. dial. *flaine*, a kind of ticking. The asserted derivation from W. *gwlanen*, flannel (Wedgwood, Skeat, and others), is improbable. W. *gwlanen*, flannel, cf. *gwlanog*, woolly, < *gwlan*, wool, = E. *wool*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A warm loosely woven woolen stuff used especially for undergarments, bed-covering, etc., but also to some extent for outer garments, in styles adapted for that purpose. Some flannels have both sides alike; others have a long nap on one side and none on the other.—**2†.** A warming drink; hot gin and beer seasoned with nutmeg, sugar, etc. [Old cant.]—**3†.** A person of homely or uncouth dress, exterior, or manners.

I am dejected: I am not able to answer the Welsh *flannel* [Sir Hugh Evans]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

Adam's flannel. See *Adam.*—**Canton flannel** [*Canton*, accom. European form of Chinese *Kwangtung*, a city in China], a strong cotton cloth with a long soft nap, usually on one side, more rarely on both, used for undergarments, etc. When used for wearing-apparel it is commonly undyed. Also called *cotton flannel.*—**Elastic flannel**, a kind of Jersey cloth woven in the stocking-loom, and having a soft pile on one face.—**Gauze flannel**, flannel of a loose and porous texture.—**Natural flannel**, a felted layer of filamentous algæ with various other organisms which occur in wet meadows, upon the drying margins of ponds, etc. It has the appearance of coarse, spongy green cloth, becoming yellowish or grayish.—**Yard of flannel.** Same as *egg-flip.*—**Zephyr flannel**, a woolen stuff with a slight admixture of silk, fine and very soft.

II. *a.* Made of flannel; consisting of flannel: as, *flannel* clothing.

He was dressed in a greasy *flannel* gown, with his throat bare, and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and a clothes-horse, on which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.

flannel-cake (flan'el-kāk), *n.* A kind of thin griddle-cake made with either wheat-flour or corn-meal, and raised with yeast. [U. S.]

flanneled, flannelled (flan'eld), *a.* [< *flannel* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

flannel-flower (flan'el-flou'ėr), *n.* **1.** The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*—**2.** The *Macrosiphonia longiflora*, an apocynaceous vine of Brazil, densely covered with woolly hairs. Its flowers are remarkable for the length of the tube.

flannelled, *a.* See *flanneled.*

flannellet (flan'el-et), *n.* [< *flannel* + *-let.*] A very soft flannel made in narrow pieces, used for wearing-apparel.

flannel-mouthed (flan'el-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth with the appearance of flannel: as, the *flannel-mouthed* cat, a fish (*Amiurus nigricans*) of the great North American lakes.

flannen (flan'en), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flannel.*

Their sarks, instead of creeshie *flannen*,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

In *flannen* robes the coughing ghost does walk.
Dryden.

flanning (flan'ing), *n.* [< *flan*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*: (*a*) The internal splay or bevel of a window-jamb. (*b*) The inner flare or coving of a fireplace.

flanque (flangk), *n.* [F.: see *flank*[1].] In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flanqued (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched.*

flap (flap), *n.* [< ME. *flap*, *flappe*, a stroke, blow, buffet, a fly-flap, a loose, flexible part of a garment, etc., = D. *flap*, a stroke, blow, box on the ear (cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow, a blow on the face, a fly-flap); from the verb.] **1.** A stroke, blow, or buffet, as with the hand or with any weapon, etc.

Preched of penaunces that Poule the apostle suffred,
In fame & frigore and *flappes* of scourges.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 67.

Flappe or stroke, ictus; *flappe* or buffett, alapa.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

The beggar with his noble tree
Laid lusty *flaps* him to.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 192).

2. The motion of anything broad and loose; a flapping motion.—**3.** An instrument for keeping off flies by a flapping motion.

Flappe, instrument to smyte wythe flyys [smite flies with], flabellum, muscarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163.

They had wooden *flaps* to beat them [flies] away.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 150.

4. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose, or is attached by one end or side, and easily moved; that part of anything which projects in such a form. The flap of a hat is that part of the brim which is turned up on one side, or is capable of being turned up; the flap of a waistcoat, that part of the long waistcoat of the eighteenth century which came down upon the thigh, extending on either side below and beyond the lowest button.

Why art thou then exasperate, . . . thou green sarcenet *flap* for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse, thou? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

A cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx.
Sir T. Browne.

Embroidered waistcoats with large *flaps*. *Dickens.*

5. A heavy valve used to prevent the entrance of the tide into a sewer.—**6.** In *surg.*, a portion of skin or flesh separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base. Flaps are made for various purposes in surgical operations, as for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb, for forming a new nose (rhinoplasty), etc.

7. *pl.* A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—**8.** *pl.* A discomycetous fungus, *Peziza cochleata.*—**9.** *pl.* A broadly expanded hymenomycetous fungus, probably *Agaricus arvensis.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

flap (flap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flapped*, ppr. *flapping.* [< ME. *flappen*, flap, clap, slap, strike, = D. *flappen* (> G. *flappen*), intr., flap (cf. F. *frapper*, strike: see *frap*); prob. ult. imitative; cf. *clap*[1], *slap*, etc.; cf. also *flack*, *flabby.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strike a blow with anything broad and flexible, as the hand; clap; make a noise like clapping.

A fool man shal for joye *flappe* with hondis.
Wyclif, Prov. xvii. 18.

The Dira, or flying pest, which *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

When windows *flap* and chimney roars,
And all is dismal out of doors.
Wordsworth, The Wagoner.

2. To move in a waving or swaying manner, as wings, or as something broad or loose.

My canvas torn, it *flaps* from side to side:
My cable's crack'd, my anchor's slightly ty'd.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

As when a boat
Tacks, and the slacken'd sail *flaps*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3†. To burst out suddenly, as flames; flash.

Ten tymes be-tyde, tellis me the lyne,
That hit feat was on fyre, & *flappit* out onone
Vnto smorther & smoke, and no smethe low.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11795.

4. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

I spoke with him, and took much notice of him: he had an old black hat on, that *flapped*, and a pair of Spanish leather shoes.
State Trials, T. Whitebread and Others, an. 1679.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To strike; beat; slap; give a stroke of any kind to.

Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2782.

Rascall, dost *flappe* me in the mouth with tailer;
And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?
Rowlands, Knave of Harts (1613).

2. To beat with or as if with a flap.

For (quoth he) when many flies stoode feeding vppon his rawe flesh, and had well fed themselues, he was contented at another's perswasion to haue them *flapt* awaie.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 201.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 409.

3. To make or cause a swaying movement of, as something broad or flap-like: as, the wind *flapped* the shutters.

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing.
Tickell, Colin and Lucy.

The hooded hawks, high perched on beam,
The clamour joined with whistling scream,
And *flapped* their wings, and shook their bells.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 6.

4. To provide with a flap.

With *flapped* oilskin hats we should have been weather-proof, but with one of these I was unprovided.
Froude, Sketches, p. 89.

5. To let fall the flap of; move the flap of; especially, as in the case of a hat, to bring the flaps of forward and downward, so as to cover or protect the face.—**6.** To arouse the attention of, as by flapping the ears: apparently in allusion to the "flappers" employed for such a purpose in the feigned island of Laputa in "Gulliver's Travels." See extract from Swift, under *flapper*, 1. [Humorous.]

They sent their complaint to the Home Government, despatched an agent to London to *flap* the Colonial Office, and even secured a certain tepid interest for the question in the London press. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 13.

flapdoodle (flap'dö-dl), *n.* [< *flap*, stroke (hence 'flatter'?), + *doodle*, a simpleton, fool.] **1.** The stuff on which fools are feigned to be nourished; food for fools. [Humorous.]

"The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime." "What's that?" . . . "It's the stuff they feed fools on." *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxviii.

Flapdoodle, they call it, what fools are fed on.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xii.

2. Transparent protense or nonsense, as gross flattery, nonsensical talk, or foolish boasting.

flap-door (flap'dōr), *n.* A form of door with the hinges on the lower side, so that it opens downward and outward. Also called *falling door*.

flapdragon (flap'drag″ǫn), *n.* [< *flap* + *dragon*. Also called *snapdragon*, q. v. The allusion is to the popular 'fiery dragon' or firedrake.] 1. A play in which the players snatch plums, raisins, or other things out of burning brandy or spirits, and swallow them; snapdragon; also, the materials for the game.

Stabbing of arms, *flap-dragons*, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

I'll go afore, and have the bonfire made,
My fireworks, and *flap-dragons*, and good backrack.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

2. A plum, raisin, or other thing to be snatched from the burning liquor in playing flapdragon. See the extracts.

He . . . drinks off candles' ends for *flap-dragons*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Flap-dragons are plums, &c., placed in a shallow dish filled with some spirituous liquor, out of which, when set on fire, they are to be dextrously snatched with the mouth. This elegant amusement was once more common in England than it is at present, and has been at all times a favourite one in Holland. Thus in Ram Alley: "My brother swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman does *flap-dragons*."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

Such were *flap-dragons*, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while yet blazing. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 31.

flapdragon† (flap'drag″ǫn), *v. t.* [< *flapdragon*, *n.*] To swallow at one gulp; snatch and devour, as in the play of flapdragon.

To make an end of the ship;—to see how the sea *flap-dragoned* it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

flap-eared (flap'ērd), *a.* [< *flap* + *ear*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having broad, loose, flapping ears.

A . . . beetle-headed, *flap-ear'd* knave!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

flapjack (flap'jak), *n.* [< *flap* + *jack*, used vaguely.] A cake of batter baked on a griddle, in a shallow pan, or on a board: so called from the practice of tossing the cake into the air when it is done on one side, by a dexterous movement of the griddle, in such a manner as to turn it over and catch it again flat upon the griddle with the baked side uppermost. Also *flapjack*.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreo'er puddings and *flap-jacks*. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

Untill at last, by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-jack*, which in our translation is cald a pancake. *John Taylor*, Jack-a-lent, i. 115.

flap-keeper (flap'kē″pėr), *n.* A man whose duty it is to open the flaps of a sewer to allow the escape of sewage at low tide.

flap-mouthed (flap'moutht), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

When he [a hound] hath ceased his ill-resounding noise,
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin volleys out his voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 920.

flapper (flap'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flaps.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectuall *flapper* to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas, or little pebbles, as I was afterwards informed. With these bladders they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them, of which practice I could not then conceive the meaning. It seems the minds of these people [the dreamy philosophers of Laputa] are so taken up with intense speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external application to the organs of speech and hearing; for which reason those persons who are able to afford it always keep a *flapper* . . . in their family as one of their domestics. . . . This *flapper* is likewise employed diligently to attend his master in his walks, and upon occasion to give him a soft flap on his eyes.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii.

2. A reminder; something designed to fix or divert the attention: in allusion to the flappers of Laputa. See extract from Swift, above. [Humorous.]

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Chesterfield.*

3. A young bird when first trying its wings; especially, a young wild duck which cannot fly, but flaps along on the water.

Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks. *Gilbert White.*

A good bag can be made at them in the fall, both among the young *flappers* . . . and among the flights of wild duck. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

4. Same as *flapper-skate*.—5. *pl.* Very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

flapper-skate (flap'ėr-skāt), *n.* A local English and Scotch name of species of *Raia* or ray, as the *Raia maerorhyncha* and *R. fullonica*.

flappet† (flap'et), *n.* [< *flap* + *-et*. Cf. *flaket*[1].] A flap or edge, as of a counter.

What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a *flappet* of wood and a blue apron before him, selling mithridatum and dragon's-water to visited houses, that might pursue feats of arms?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

flappish† (flap'ish), *a.* [< *flap* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to flap; in active irregular motion.

I see your keys! see a fool's head of your own: had I kept them I warrant they had been forthcoming: you are so *flappish*, you throw 'em up and down at your tail.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, iv.

flaptail (flap'tāl), *n.* An American monkey the tail of which is not prehensile: distinguished from *elutehtail*.

flap-tile (flap'tīl), *n.* A tile a part of which is bent up to form a corner or receive a drip.

flap-valve (flap'valv), *n.* A clack-valve; a valve hinged on one side.

flare (flār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flared*, ppr. *flaring*. [Of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flara*, blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, = Sw. dial. *flora upp*, blaze up suddenly (cf. E. *flare up*); the older form (with orig. *s*) in Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flash*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, luster, or splendor; give out a dazzling light.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 132.

2. To waver; flutter; burn with an unsteady light, as flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter, as such flame does; flutter with gaudy show.

With ribbons pendant, *flaring* 'bout her head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

Like *flaring* tapers, brightening as they waste.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 400.

Our last light, that long
Had wink'd and threaten'd darkness, *flared* and fell.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To open or spread outward, like the mouth of a trumpet.—4. To incline outward from a perpendicular, as a ship's sides or bows, or any similar formation: opposed to *tumble home*.—**To flare up**, to burn high by a sudden impulse; hence, to become suddenly angry or excited; fly into a passion.

Crime will not fail to *flare up* from men's hearts
White hearts are men's, and so born criminal.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 102.

II. *trans.* To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glaringly; exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may *flare* a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper.
Sir W. Hamilton.

flare (flār), *n.* 1. A glaring, unsteady, wavering light; a glare: as, the *flare* of an expiring candle.

In the hollow down by the *flare*.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 31.

2. A spreading outward; a terminal or a continuous broadening, as of a trumpet or a lily, the side of a vessel of any kind, etc.—3. In *photog.*, same as *ghost*, 8.

Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm. *Lea*, Photography, p. 91.

4. Ostentation.

Too modest for business push and *flare*, he kept in the background while others gained by his labor.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 21.

=Syn. 1. *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flare-tin (flār'tin), *n.* Same as *flash-pan*, 2.

There was a *flare-tin* aboard, and from time to time we burned this over the rail, the turpentine making a great glare that illuminated the brig from the eyes to the taffrail. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

flare-up (flār'up), *n.* [< *flare up*, verb phrase, q. v., under *flare*, *v.*] 1. A sudden flashing or flaring of flame or light.—2. A sudden quarrel or angry argument. [Colloq.]

flaring (flār'ing), *p. a.* 1. Blazing; burning unsteadily.—2. Gaudy; showy; flashy.

Her chaste and modest vail, surrounded with celestial beams, they over-laid with wanton tresses, and in a *flaring* tire bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a whore. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

flaringly (flār'ing-li), *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

flash[1] (flash), *v.* [The several words spelled *flash* are somewhat confused with one another. *Flash*[1], *v.*, is prob. of Scand. origin: Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flare*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To burst into sudden flame; specifically, to ignite and flare up with sudden and transient brilliancy; emit a bright flame for a moment: as, the *flashing*-point of oil; the powder *flashed* in the pan.

Wherof cometh that horible and broade *flashing* flame of fyre? It sponge of one litel sparke.
J. Udall, On Jas. iii.

The quality of an oil may be tested by chemical analysis; by measurement of density and viscosity; by observation of the temperature necessary for ignition in the atmosphere, or, as it is called, the *flashing* temperature.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 35.

2. To burst forth with sudden brilliancy; break out in a transient or variable gleam or glitter; emit flashes; gleam: as, the lightning *flashed* continually.

Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Which *flashes* now a phœnix.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 1.

There the lake
Spread its blue sheet that *flashed* with many an oar.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 30.

His gray eyes
Flashing with fire of warlike memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 423.

3. To burst suddenly into view or perception; come or appear instantaneously: as, the scene *flashed* upon his sight; the solution of the problem *flashed* into his mind.

Upon me *flash'd*
The power of prophesying. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

Then *flash* the wings returning Summer calls
Through the deep arches of her forest halls.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

4. To burst suddenly into action; break out with sudden force or violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 3.

For while he linger'd there,
A doubt that ever smoulder'd in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

5. To come, move, or pass in a flashing manner; act as if in or by a flash: as, the dog *flashed* by in hot pursuit.

Eider-ducks *flashed* out of the water, the father of the family as usual the first to fly, and leaving wife and children to take care of themselves. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 71.

6. In *glass-making*, to expand, as blown glass, into a disk. See *flashing*[1], 1.—**To flash in the pan.** (*a*) To flash and go out so suddenly as not to ignite the charge: said of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock firearm when fired ineffectually, and also of the arm itself. (*b*) Hence, to fail after a showy or pretentious effort; act or strive without result; give up suddenly without accomplishing anything.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; cause to appear with sudden glitter.

But now her cheek was pale, and by and by
It *flash'd* forth fire, as lightning from the sky.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 348.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames.
Milton, P. L., vi. 751.

2. To cause to flame up suddenly, as by ignition; produce a flash from.

A small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and *flashed* on plates of glass or porcelain.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 325.

3. To convey or send by instantaneous communication; cause to appear or be perceived suddenly or startlingly: as, to *flash* a message over the wires (of a telegraph).

Then suddenly regain the prize,
And *flash* thanksgivings to the skies.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis.

For so the words were *flash'd* into his heart,
He knew not whence or wherefore.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To cause to appear flashy; trick up in a showy manner; streak; stripe. [Rare.]

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes.
A. Brewer, Lingua, i. 1.

5. In *glass-making*, to expand to a flat disk, as the blown globe or mass of glass, by revolving it in front of the furnace-mouth, which keeps it hot and ductile; hence, to apply a film of colored glass to by this process. See *flashing*[1], 1.

There is a kind of coloured glass made by having a thin stratum of coloured glass melted or *flashed* on one side of an ordinary sheet of clear glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 298.

On the other hand, extreme brilliancy of surface, ascribed by some to the effect of the *flashing* furnace, is a characteristic of this [crown] glass. *Glass-making*, p. 126.

6. In *electric lighting*, to make (the carbon filament) incandescent. See *flashing*[1], 3.—**Flashed glass**, colored glass for windows and the like, produced by the process of flashing. See *flashing*[1], 1 (*c*).

flash[1] (flash), *n.* [< *flash*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A sudden burst of flame or light; a light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam: as, a *flash* from a gun.

The living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a *flash* of lightning. Ezek. i. 14.

Gui. Fear no more the light'ning *flash;*
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Wit shoots in vain its momentary fires,
The meteor drops, and in a *flash* expires.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 634.

What strikes the crown of tyrants down,
And answers with its *flash* their frown?
The Sword. *M. J. Barry.*

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as color, wit, glee, energy, passion, etc.; a short, vivid, and brilliant outburst; a momentary brightness or show.

The *flash* and out-break of a fiery mind;
A savageness in unreclaimed blood.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Where be . . . your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

But if so great a *flash* of joy and prosperity . . . should make them grow wanton and extravagant, what course then so likely to reclaim them as a series of smart and severe judgments one upon another?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

A *flash* of color like a flame passed over her face.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

3. The time occupied by a flash of light; a very short period; a transient state; an instant.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*.
Bacon.

The height of whose [earth's] enchanting pleasure
Is but a *flash?* *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

4. *pl.* The hot stage of a fever. [Prov. Eng.]—**5**†. A showy or blustering person.

The town is full
Of these vain-glorious *flashes*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Fanaticks, and declamatory *flashes*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6†. A quibble; jugglery with words.

He falls next to *flashes*, and a multitude of words, in all which is contain'd no more than what might be the Plea of any guiltiest Offender. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

7. A shoot of a plant.

The new shoots [of the tea-plant], or *flashes*, as they are called, come on four, sometimes five times between April and October.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, xxviii.

8. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., used for coloring brandy and rum, and giving them a factitious strength.—**A flash in the pan.** (*a*) An explosion of the priming in the lock-pan, the gun itself hanging fire. Hence—(*b*) An unsuccessful effort or outburst; a brilliant endeavor followed by failure: said of an utterly abortive effort that has been made with much parade or confidence, of an ineffective outbreak of passion, etc.—**Flash-flue.** See *flue*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flash[2] (flash), *v.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flaskien, vlaskien*, dash (water), sprinkle. See extract. Origin uncertain; an OF. **flasquer*, with sense of OF. and F. *flaquer*, dash or throw water, etc., does not occur, but is suggested by the analogy of *flash*[3], *n.*, < OF. *flache*, with equiv. *flasque*, and *flaque*, mod. F. *flaque*, a pool: see *flash*[3], *n.* In mod. use *flash*[2] is merged in *flash*[1]. Cf. *flush*[2], *v. t.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To dash (water); sprinkle.

So schal the thet schriveth him, . . . gif dust of lihte thouhtes windeth to swuthe [too much], flaskie teares on ham. . . . O the smele dust [on the fine dust], gif hit dusteth swuthe, heo *vlasketh* water theron and swopeth hit ut [sweepeth it out]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

2†. To splash; dash about, as water.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To increase the flow of water in; flood with water from a reservoir or otherwise, as a stream or a sewer; flush. See *flashing*[2].

II. *intrans.* To splash, as waves.

The sea *flashed* up unto his lega and knees.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., p. 181.

flash[3] (flash), *n.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flasshe, flasche, flosshe, flosche, flesshe*, also, without assibilation, *flask*, a pool of water, < OF. *flache*, also *flasque*, and, without assibilation, *flac, flaque*, a pool, puddle, ditch, estuary, < OD. *vlacke*, an estuary, flats with stagnant pools, < *vlack*, D. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, G. *flach*, flat, level; cf. OBulg. *ploskŭ*, flat.] 1. A pool of water.

Plasche or *flasche*, where reyne watyr stondythe, torrens, lacuna. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 403.

Yet still the dangerous dykes from shot do them secure,
Where they [mallards, etc.] from *flash* to *flash*, like the full cplcure,
Waft, as they lov'd to change their diet every meal.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing.

I was gone down with the barge to London; and for want of a *flash*, we lay ten weeks before we came again.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 116).

3. [Prob. with allusion to *flash*[1].] A body of water driven by violence.—**To make a flash**, to let boats down through a lock. [Eng.]

flash[4]† (flash), *a.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *flash*[1], *v.*] Insipid; vapid.

Loath I am to mingle philosophical cordials with Divine, as water with wine, lest my consolation should be *flash* and dilute. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 63.

flash[5] (flash), *a.* [Generally derived from *flash*[1], with which the sense of 'vulgarly showy or gaudy,' equiv. to *flashy*[1], which is the prop. adj. of *flash*[1], is now associated; but prob. of different, though obscure, origin. See extract from Isaac Taylor.] 1. Of or pertaining to or associated with thieves, knaves, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.: applied especially to thieves' cant or jargon.

Many persons have confused the low gibberish in vogue with thieves and mendicants called *flash* with the Romany; but that idea is absurdly wrong.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 504.

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded by unincloaed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsey habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own. They were called the *Flash* men, and their dialect *Flash* talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word *Flash* has reached its present signification. *Isaac Taylor.*

2. Vulgarly showy or gaudy: as, a *flash* dress; a *flash* style.

The hotel does not assert itself very loudly, and if occasionally transient guests appear with *flash* manners, they do not affect the general tone of the region.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

3. Expert; smart; crack. [Slang.]

The *flash* riders, or horse breakers, always called "bronco busters," can perform really marvelous feats, riding with ease the most vicious and unbroken beasts.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 507.

Flash language, thieves' cant; thieves' slang.

He gives a very interesting catalogue of some seventy words in the thieves' jargon, or *flash language*, which is thus shown to have come to this country in the last century. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

Flash notes, forged or counterfeit notes.

flasher[1] (flash'ėr), *n.* [< *flash*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which flashes. Specifically—2. One who makes a show of more wit than he possesses.

They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place; yet everybody laughs at them for their airs, affectations, and tonish graces and impertinences. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 260.

3. A hot boiler into which water is injected in small quantities and flashed into steam by the heat.—**4**†. A rower.—**5.** In *ichth.*, an acanthopterygian fish, the tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*, of the family *Lobotidæ* (which see); any lobotid.

flasher[2] (flash'ėr), *n.* [See *flusher.*] Same as *flusher.*

flash-house (flash'hous), *n.* [< *flash*[5] + *house.*] A house frequented by thieves, vagabonds, and prostitutes, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age [time of Charles II.] remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a *flash-house*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* In a flashy manner; with sudden glare or force; without solidity of wit or thought; with gaudy or ostentatious show.

flashiness[1] (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness.

flashiness[2]† (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[2] + *-ness.*] Tastelessness; vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashiness* or bitterness. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

flashing[1] (flash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flash*[1], *v.*] 1. In *glass-making:* (*a*) The reheating of partially formed glassware in a flashing-furnace to restore the plastic condition, and to smooth rough edges. (*b*) The act or process of heating a globe of blown glass, and giving it a rapid rotary motion, so that the opening already made in it will widen till the globe flashes suddenly into a flat disk. (*c*) A mode of coating a globe of hot colorless glass with a film of colored glass, usually red, and blowing them together until they flash into a disk. Such glass is called *flashed glass*, or *doubled glass*, and is used for decorative purposes, as in glass-painting and glass-staining, of the richest as well as plainest sorts; also to give alternation of color, by grinding away the color in a design or pattern.
2. In *arch.*, pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney-shaft or other object comes through a roof, and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, etc., and folded down so as to lap over the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter, it is in Scotland called an *apron.*
3. In the manufacture of incandescent lamps, the operation of raising the carbon filament to incandescence in an atmosphere of coal-gas, for the purpose of hardening and smoothing the carbons, and equalizing their resistance.

flashing[2] (flash'ing), *n.* [< *flash*[3], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] The act of creating an artificial flood in a conduit or stream, as in a sewer for cleansing it, or at shallows in a river by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs. See *flushing.*

flashing-board (flash'ing-bōrd), *n.* A device for increasing the depth or force of a stream of water by diminishing its width, as a board set up on edge on the top of a mill-dam when the stream is low.

flashing-bottle (flash'ing-bot″l), *n.* A glass vessel in which carbon filaments for incandescent lamps are flashed. See *flashing*[1], 3.

flashing-furnace (flash'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A reheating glass-furnace. See *flashing*[1], 1.

flashing-point (flash'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which escaping vapor will ignite momentarily, or flash: distinguished from the *burning-point*, at which the substance will itself take fire and burn: usually said of oils or hydrocarbons. Also *flash-point.*

As the oil appeared to have taken fire with extraordinary rapidity, it was assumed, in the first instance, that the *flashing-point* was below the parliamentary standard.
Ure, Dict., IV. 570.

flash-light (flash'līt), *n.* 1. A light so arranged as to emit sudden brilliant gleams, lasting but a short time: used for military signals and in lighthouses. See *lighthouse.*

A *flash-light:* that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 16.

2. A preparation emitting when ignited a sudden and very brilliant light, used in taking instantaneous photographs at night or in a room insufficiently lighted by natural light, etc. It usually consists chiefly of a magnesium powder, sometimes in combination with guncotton.

flashman (flash'man), *n.*; pl. *flashmen* (-men). [< *flash*[5] + *man.*] A knave, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. [Slang.]

You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman*. . . . I've shot a man down for less than that.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

flash-pan (flash'pan), *n.* 1. The receptacle in a flint-lock which holds the priming by which the charge is exploded. See cut under *flint-lock.*—2. A small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal. Also called *flare-tin.*

flash-pipe (flash'pīp), *n.* A gas-pipe perforated throughout with small holes, used in lighting gas-burners. It has a stop-cock, on turning which gas is emitted from each orifice, and when one of these small jets is lighted the flame flashes along the pipe and lights the burners connected with it. When the stop-cock is closed the small jets are extinguished.

flash-point (flash'point), *n.* Same as *flashing-point.*

Young's Company now manufacture a lighthouse oil of 150° Fahr. *flash-point*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 569.

flash-test (flash'test), *n.* A test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene or other volatile oil.

flash-torch (flash'tôrch), *n.* *Theat.*, a device by which the fine powdery spores of lycopodium are driven through flame to produce the effect of lightning.

flash-wheel (flash'hwēl), *n.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial, or nearly so, to its axle, as in the common paddle-wheel. It is set in a trough containing water, nearly fitting it throughout one quarter or less of its circumference, and raises the water from the level of its lower side to greater elevation.

flashy[1] (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Like a flash; characterized by flashes or flashing; specifically, acting by flashes, or by fits and starts; quick; impulsive; fiery. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

But sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of *flashy* lightenings that they become emptie or bring forth feble young ones.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 239.

Thus spake the ladie, who in this meanwhile
With light-heel'd *flashy* haste the horse o'retook.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

The very attempt towards pleasing every body discovers a temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

2. Showy; dazzling for a moment, but not lasting, solid, or real; meretricious.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

A sound and steddy judgment (which rarely goes in company with subtil and *flashy* imaginations) is the most useful and commanding ability in business.
Ep. Parker, Platonick Theol. (2d ed.), p. 29.

Tom looks upon them as men of superficial learning and *flashy* parts. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

As stories, these were cheap and *flashy*.
The Century, XXVI. 295.

3. Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay; gaudy; tawdry: as, a *flashy* dress.

flashy[2]† (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[4] + *-y*[1].] Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon*, Studies (ed. 1887).

And when they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 123.

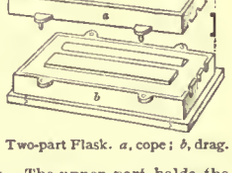
flask (flåsk), *n.* [< ME. **flaske* (not recorded), < AS. *flasce*, and transposed *flaxe* (not **flax* or **flaxa*), pl. *flaxan*, a bottle (usually of leather, but once explained by *trȳwen byt*, a wooden butt), = D. *flesch* = MLG. *vlasche* = OHG. *flasca*, MHG. *vlasche*, also *vleschc*, G. *flasche* = Icel. *flaska* = Sw. *flaska* = Dan. *flaske*, a bottle; cf. OF. *flasque*, *flaske*, *flaque*, *flesque* = Sp. *flasco*, *frasco* = Pg. *frasco* = It. *fiasco*, m., < ML. *flascus*, m.; also OF. *flasche*, *flache*, *flaische* = It. *fiasca*, f., < ML. *flasca*, f.; also OF. *flascon*, *flacon*, F. *flacon* (> E. *flagon*), < ML. *flasco(n-)*; LGr. *φλάσκη*, *φλάσκων*, dim. *φλασκίον*, a flask. It is uncertain whether the Rom. (ML.) forms are derived from the Teut., or the contrary; possibly both groups have a common origin in the Celtic: cf. W. *flasg*, a basket, a flask, Gael. *flasg*, a flask. The Finn. *lasku* and the Slav. forms, Russ. *fliaga*, dim. *fliajka*, a small barrel, Pol. *flasza*, *flaszka*, etc., are derived from Teut. See *flacket*[2], *flagon*, *flasket*, etc.] 1. A bottle, especially one of some peculiar form or material (see below): as, a *flask* for wine or oil.

Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine, in every glass you taste it. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii. 1.

With dainties fed,
Ring for a *flask* or two of white and red. *Swift*.

Here sits the Butler with a *flask*
Between his knees, half-drain'd.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

Specifically — (*a*) A narrow-necked globular glass bottle: as, a Florence *flask*. (*b*) A metallic or other portable dram-bottle, with flat sides: as, a pocket-*flask*. (*c*) A vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top. (*d*) An iron vessel for containing mercury, in the shape of a long bottle. A flask of mercury from California is about 75 pounds. (*e*) A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation, for digesting in a sand-bath, or for any similar purpose.



Two-part Flask. *a*, cope; *b*, drag.

2. A shallow frame of wood or iron used in foundries to contain the sand and patterns employed in molding and casting. If the mold is contained in two pieces, these form a two-part flask. The upper part holds the case or cope, and the lower the drag. Also *molders' flask*, *molding-flask*.

3†. A bed in a gun-carriage. — 4†. A long narrow case, as for arrows; a quiver; hence, a set of arrows in a quiver.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung,
Therein a *flask* of arrows feathered well.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 28.

Florence flask, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass with a long neck, usually covered with plaited maize-leaves or similar material, used for holding liquids of all sorts. The kind commonly known by this name is that in which olive-oil is often exported from Italy, and is familiar in Italian grocers' shops. Compare *fiasco* and *fiaschetta*. — **Molders' flask.** See def. 2.

flask-board (flåsk'bōrd), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the board upon which the flask rests.

flask-clamp (flåsk'klamp), *n.* 1. An arrangement for securing firmly the parts of a molding-flask. — 2. A clamp used by dentists to hold the flask in which the denture or set of teeth is heated in the muffle.

flasket† (flås'ket), *n.* [< OF. *flasquet*, *flaschet*, *flachet*, a small flask, dim. of *flasque*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2].] 1. A small flask, especially one for powder: probably same as *morsing-horn*. — 2. A vessel in which viands are served. — 3. A long shallow basket.

And each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously,
In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

Under his arm a little wicker *flasket*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

flask-shaped (flåsk'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a flask; specifically, round, partly cylindrical, and swelling into a more or less globular form at one end.

flasque (flask), *n.* [F.] In *her.*, a bearing similar to the flanch, but less rounded and occupying less of the field. Also called *voider*.

flat[1] (flat), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *flatt*, *flatte*; < ME. *flat* (rare), < Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat* = Dan. *flad* = OHG. *flaz*, flat. Not connected with D. MLG. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, MHG. *vlach*, G. *flach*, flat (see *flash*[3]), or with E. *plat* = LG. *plat* = G. *platt*, flat. II. *n.* < ME. *flat*, (level) ground, a field; in other senses modern. Cf. Icel. *flöt*, pl. *flatir*, a plain; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Lying all in one plane; without rotundity, curvature, or other variation or inequality; plane; specifically, in *math.*, having no curvature; homaloidal; having the locus of infinitely distant points linear: applied to space of any number of dimensions. In the common use of the word, levelness or horizontalness is often implied.

Flat meads thatch'd with stover.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton*, Comus, l. 575.

The brute Earl . . . unknightly, with *flat* hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined.

The people are *flat*, or trust in God, and the king's ways.
Donne, Letters, lxxi.

3. Having little or no relief; deficient in prominence or roundness of figure or feature; lacking contrast in appearance, whether physical or visual; smooth; even; without shading: as, *flat* tints; a *flat* painting; a *flat* face, nose, or head; *flat* cheeks.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, he shall not approach: a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a *flat* nose. Lev. xxi. 18.

The winged lion of St. Mark and the Ox of St. Luke, coloured with bright *flat* tints.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xliii.

The gray-green landscape of Provence is never absolutely *flat*, and yet is never really ambitious. . . . It is in constant undulation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 202.

4. Having no definite or characteristic taste; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead.

Taste so divine, that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense *flat* seems to this, and harsh.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

Most ample fruit
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*.
J. Philips, Cider.

The cause of the beer becoming *flat* may be found in the ceasing of after-fermentation.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 689.

5. Having little or no interest or attractive quality; without briskness or animation; lacking activity; stupid; dull.

Reading good books of morality is a little *flat* and dead.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Nay, I intreat you, be not so *flat* and melancholic.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Doubtless many things appear *flat* to us, the wit of which depended on some custom or story which never came to our knowledge. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

I have added four more "Worlds," the second of which will, I think, redeem my Lord Chesterfield's character with you for wit, except in the two stories, which are very *flat*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 414.

6. Not relieved, broken, or softened by qualifications or conditions; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright.

In the true ballauncing of justice, it is a *flatt* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain 's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 143.

A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust . . .
A *flat* and fatal negative obtains
That instant upon all his future pains.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 714.

7. Not clear, precise, or sonorous: as, a *flat* sound or accent.

The first seems shorter then the later, who shewes a more odnesse then the former by reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last sillable, and makes him more audible then if he had slid away with a *flat* accent, as the word swéruing. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Too *flat* I thought this voice, and that too shrill.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

8. In *music:* (*a*) Of tones, below a given or intended pitch.

Nay, now you are too *flat*,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

(*b*) Of intervals, minor; diminished: as, a *flat* fifth. (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having flats in the signature: as, the key of F is a *flat* key. — 9. In *gram.*, voiced or sonant: said of consonants, such as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v:* opposed to *sharp* (that is, breathed or surd) consonants, such as *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*. — 10. On the *stock exchange*, without interest: applied to stocks when no interest is allowed by a lender of them on the sum deposited with him as security for their return when the purpose for which the stock was borrowed has been accomplished: such stock is said to be borrowed *flat*. — **Flat arch.** See *arch*[1]. — **Flat blade**, a double- or single-edged blade, as of a sword or saber: used in contradistinction to the three-edged blade of the small-sword. — **Flat calm, candle, candlestick, cap, chasing, file,** etc. See the nouns. — **Flat masses, sheets.** See *blanket-deposit*. — **Flat paper, race, screw, tuning,** etc. See the nouns. — **Flat pointlace.** See *lace*. = **Syn.** *Level*, *Flat*. See *level*.

II. *n.* 1. A flat surface; a surface without curvature or inequality; especially, a level plain; a field.

The rayn . . . Falla upon fayre *flat*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

No perfect discovery can be made upon a *flat* or level.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 55.

On the Crown of this craggy Hill there is a *Flat*, upon which the Monastery and Pilgrimage-place is founded.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 23.

The way is ready, and not long;
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a fountain. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 627.

2. A level ground near water or covered by shallow water; a shoal or sand-bank; specifically, in the United States, a low alluvial plain near tide-water or along a river, as the Jersey (United States) or Mohawk flats; also, the part of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

They landed . . . and had much a doe to put a shore any wher, it lay so full of *flats*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

The naked shore,
Wide *flats*, where nothing but coarse grasses grew.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. The flat part or side of anything, as the extended palm and fingers of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, the part of a panel included by the beading or molding, etc.: as, to strike with the *flat* of the hand, or of a sword.

It is easier to tell when the cutting edge and the *flat* are parallel, and the broad *flat* is the best guide in holding the chisel level with the surface to be chipped.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 257.

The *flats* of panels are finished in imitation of mosaic, having a conventional border of deep buff and dull blue, and a design of acanthus form in the centres, in lighter blue, pink, and venetian red tones upon a gold mosaic background. *Beck's Jour. Dec. Art*, II. 343.

4. Something broad and flat in form, or presenting a broad flat surface as a characteristic feature. (*a*) A broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation. (*b*) A railroad-car without a roof or sides; a platform-car; a flat-car. (*c*) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat worn by women. (*d*) A piece of bone, etc., used for making buttons. (*e*) A flat piece of carding placed above the cylinder of a carder; the flat-top carder. (*f*) A flat form of mat used in picture-frames.

There are several small drawings of Turner's in the present Exhibition greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold *flats* brought close up to them.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 400.

5. A foolish person; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull. [Colloq.]

"You did not seek a partner in the peerage, Mr. Newcome." "No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that," cries Mr. Newcome. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) See *flat*[2]. (*b*) A horizontal or approximately horizontal roof, usually, in northern climates, covered with lead or tin.—7. In *music:* (*a*) A tone one half-step below a given tone: as, the *flat* of B—that is, B *flat*. (*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next below or to the left. The black keys are often called sharps and flats, because always named by reference to neighboring white keys, but B and E are also called C flat and F flat respectively. (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance one half-step. See *Brotundum*, under *B*.—8. In *ship-building*, formerly, one of the midship timbers.—9. In theaters, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meetiug in the center.—10. In *mining*, in the lead-mining districts of the north of England, a lateral branching of the vein, which gives rise to a deposit, as of ore, in flat masses. The excavations in these are sometimes several yards in breadth, and they are not unfrequently connected with caverns, the sides of which are incrusted with beautiful crystallizations of the veinstones peculiar to that region. Deposits of ore lying horizontally or nearly so are also, in other mining districts, called *flats*. This is the case in Denbighshire, Wales, and also in Cornwall, where the flat parts of the "pipes" and "carbona" are often designated as *flats*.

11. A surface of size put over gilding.—12. A continuum of any number of dimensions having no curvature: such are a straight line, a plane, and Euclidean space.—13†. Flat opposition or contradiction; a point-blank assertion or denial.

He thought with banding brave to keepe the coyle,
Or else with *flatts* and facings mee to foil.
Mir. for Mags.

Deck-flat (*naut.*), a platform or deck of iron or steel, either water-tight or not, but not a complete deck.—**Double flat**, in *music:* (*a*) A tone two half-steps lower than a given tone; the flat of a flat. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one below or to the left of a given key. (*c*) The character 𝄫, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance two half-steps.

flat[1] (flat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flatted*, ppr. *flatting*. [< *flat*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make flat; level or bring to a level; lay even; make smooth; flatten.

Then frothy white appear the *flatted* seas,
And change their colour, changing their disease.
Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 131.

A Face too long shou'd part and *flat* the Hair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To level with the ground; overthrow.

Like a Phœbean champion, she [Virtue] hath routed the army of her enemies, *flatted* their strongest forts.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 4.

3. To make vapid or tasteless.

Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

It may be apprehended that the retrenchment of these pleasant liberties may *flat* and dead the taste of conversation. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses.
Glanville, Sermons, p. 279.

4. In *music*, to depress (a tone); specifically, to apply a flat to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to depress it a half-step. Also *flatten*.—5. To decorate or paint with colors ground in linseed-oil, and thinned for use with turpentine. The turpentine kills the gloss of the oil, and the resulting surface appears dull or flat.

A frieze of massive carton pierre, supporting trusses at intervals, is *flatted* in tones of fawn color and buff.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343.

To flat in the sail (*naut.*), to draw in the aftmost clue of a sail toward the middle of the ship.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become flat; fall to an even surface.

Observed . . . the swelling to *flat* yet more.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—3. In *music*, to sing or play below the true pitch. Also *flatten*.—**To flat out**, to fail, as an undertaking, from weakness or bad management; make a fiasco or complete failure, as one who miscalculates his resources or ability. [U. S.]

flat[1]·(flat), *adv.* [< ME. *flat;* < *flat*, *a.*] 1. Flatly; so as to be flat or level.—2. Plainly; positively. [Rare.]

I am asham'd to feel how *flat* I am cheated.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *G. Herbert.*

3. In *music*, below the true pitch.—**Flat aft** (*naut.*). See *aft*[1].—**To fall flat**, to fail completely, usually in spite of strenuous efforts or great expectation; not to succeed in attracting interest, purchasers, etc.: as, the book or the play *fell flat;* the shares *fell flat* on the market.—**To haul the sheets flat aft** (*naut.*), to make fore-and-aft sails lie like boards without protuberance by hauling on the sheets which extend them.

flat[2] (flat), *n.* [Orig. a dial. (Sc.) form (in simulation of *flat*[1], level, which is, in fact, the ult. original) of *flet*, a floor or story of a house, the interior of a house, a house: see *flet*[1].] 1. A floor or story of a building. [Scotch.] Hence, in recent general use—2. A floor, or separate division of a floor, fitted for housekeeping and designed to be occupied by a single family; an apartment. Compare *apartment-house*.—3. A building the various floors of which are fitted up as flats.

This of course was before the period of the lofty *flats* which have familiarised us with mansions of a dozen stories high. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 53.

flat[3]†, *v.* [ME. *flatten*, dash, throw, < OF. *flater, flatir*, throw or cast down, dash, intr. fall, dash.] **I.** *trans.* To dash or throw.

Ryȝt with that he swouned,
Til Vigilate the veille vette water at hus eyen,
And *flatte* on hus face. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 58.

II. *intrans.* To dash; rush.

Thei were at greet myschief, for the saisnes were so many that thei moste *flat* in to the foreste wolde thei or noon, ffor as soone aa the kynge Orienx was come, he kepte hem so shorte that many were deed and taken.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

flat[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flat*, a blow: see *flat*[3], *v.*] A blow.

He gaff Richard a sorry *flatt*,
That foundryd bacynet and hat.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 5265.

Swich a *flat! Arthour and Merlin*, p. 182. (*Halliwell.*)

flat[4] (flat), *v. t.* [< OF. *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] To flatter. [Scotch.]

Flata (flā'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] The typical genus of wax-producing bugs, with semicircular wings, of the family *Flatidæ*. *F. limbata*, an Indian species, is an example, of a grass-green color varied with bright red and pure white, and with wings expanding nearly two inches.

flatbill (flat'bil), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Todidæ:* as, the green *flatbill*, *Todus viridis*.—2. Some other flat-billed bird, as a flycatcher of the genus *Platyrhynchus*.

flatboat (flat'bōt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat of considerable size, roughly made of strong timbers, for floating merchandise, etc., down the Mississippi and other western rivers. Such boats were in early times the principal means of transportation by water, and are not yet entirely obsolete. At the end of the downward voyage they are broken up and their material is sold. [U. S.]

About fifty years ago, Abraham Lincoln was poling a *flat-boat* on the Mississippi River. *The American*, VI. 40.

flat-breasted (flat'bres″ted), *a.* Having a flat breast; specifically, in *ornith.*, ratite; not carinate; having no keel of the breast-bone.

Flat-caps of the 16th century.

flat-cap† (flat'-kap), *n.* A cap with a low flat crown. Especially—(*a*) A city flat-cap. See *city, a.*

Flat caps as proper are to city gowns
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.
Dekker, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

Howe says that, in the times of Mary and Elizabeth, "apprentices wore *flat-caps*, and others under threescore years of age, as well journeymen as masters, both at home and abroad, whom the pages of the court, in derision, called flat-caps."
Giford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Hence—(*b*) A person wearing such a cap.

Wealthy *flat-caps* that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

(*c*) Less commonly, the toque worn by both men and women of the wealthier classes in the sixteenth century.

flat-car (flat'kär), *n.* A railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car.

flat-clam (flat'klam), *n.* *Semele decisa*, an edible species of clam. [California, U. S.]

flate (flāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flated*, ppr. *flating*. [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare*, breathe, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] To produce with flatus, or with simple unintonated breath. [Rare.]

flatfish (flat'fish), *n.* Any fish of the suborder *Heterosomata:* so called from the flattened bilaterally unsymmetrical form. The body is greatly compressed, and one side is colorless or whitish, while the other is dark and variously marked. The typical flatfishes constitute the family *Pleuronectidæ*, and include many species of great economic importance, as the halibut, turbot, plaice, sole, flounder, etc. A flatfish is not really flat (that is, depressed or flattened out horizontally), but is, on the contrary, thin (that is, extremely compressed or vertically expanded), and has both eyes on one side, not on top. It swims and lies with its eyeless and colorless side downward, thus appearing as if spread out horizontally.

flat-footed (flat'fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Haviug flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low arch in the instep.—2. Firm-footed; resolute. [Slang.]

If Mr. —— should come out *flat-footed*, call himself a dealer, instead of posing as an "art lecturer."
The American.

flathead (flat'hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Having an artificially flattened head: applied to certain American Indians. The deformity is produced in infancy by appliances causing pressure upon the skull from before backward (the more common method), making it flat and retreating in front and protuberant behind, or from above downward, making it flat at the top. It disappears partially or wholly with advance of age, and is said not to injure the intellect. The practice now survives chiefly in the northwest, but was formerly common over both North and South America.

2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the tribe of Indians specifically called *Flatheads*. See II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One of a small tribe of American Indians specifically so called, but erroneously, their heads not being flattened, and their true name being *Selish*. The original home of the Flatheads was in the valley of the Columbia river, but a part of them now live on a reservation in northwestern Montana. They are all nominally Christianized and civilized.

2. A dipnoan fish, *Ceratodus forsteri*. [Australia.]—3. A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon;* the hog-nosed snake or puff-adder. [Local, U. S.]

The blow-snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-nose, *flat-head*, viper, and puff-adder.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 660.

flat-headed (flat'hed″ed), *a.* Having a flat head or top.

This [church] beara date 1477, as appears from an inscription over one of its doors. But this doorway is *flat-headed*, and has lost all mediæval character.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 216.

flat-house (flat'hous), *n.* [< *flat*[2] + *house*.] A house containing a number of flats. [U. S.]

flatid (flat'id), *n.* One of the *Flatidæ*.

Flatida (flat'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-ida*.] Same as *Flatidæ*, considered as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. Also *Flatides*.

Flatidæ (flat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, of great extent and extreme variety and exuberance of form and coloration. The head is narrow, the prothorax produced and narrowed, and the exposed part of the metathorax relatively large and generally triangular; the wing-covers are large, obtriangular or lyrate, with a broad costal margin. Some of these insects secrete the substance called Chinese wax.

flatile†, *a.* [< L. *flatilis*, < *flare*, pp. *flatus*, blow, = E. *blow*[1]: see *flatus*.] Inconstant; veering with the wind. *Scott.*

flat-iron (flat'ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth. It is made very hot and then passed quickly and firmly over the dampened surface of the fabric to be smoothed. Also *sad-iron*, or simply *iron*.

flative† (flā'tiv), *a.* [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Producing wind; flatulent.

flatling (flat'ling), *adv.* [< ME. *flatlyng;* < *flat*[1] + *-ling*[2]; cf. *darkling, backling, headlong*, etc.] With the flat side; flatwise; flatly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And to hys chaumbur can he gone
And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99. (*Halliwell.*)

With her sword on him she *flatling* strooke,
In signe of true subjection to her powre.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 18.

Of the Sun's stops, it Colure hath to name,
Because his Teem doth seem to trot more tame
On these cut points; for, heere he doth not ride
Flatling a-long, but vp the Sphears steep side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

flatlings (flat'lingz), *adv.* 1. Scotch form of *flatling*.

The blade struck me *flatlings*. *Scott.*

2. Plainly; peremptorily. [Prov. Eng.]

flatlong (flat'lông), *adv.* [Var. of *flatling*, as if < *flat*[1] + *long*[1].] With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

The pitiless sword had such pity of so precious an object that at first it did but hit *flatlong*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Ant. What a blow was there given!
Seb. An it had not fallen *flat-long*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Zenas Joy, since words were out of the question, administered a corporeal admonition with his sword *flat-long*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 16.

flatly (flat'li), *adv.* In a flat manner. (*a*) With a flat surface or in a flat position; evenly; horizontally.

At his look she *flatly* falleth down,
For looks kill love.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 463.

Plants, fruits, and flowers are freely introduced, but these are treated *flatly*, and not in the round, on the principle of absolute imitation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 116.

(*b*) Without spirit; dully.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*c*) Without hesitation or disguise; plainly; peremptorily; positively.

(To term it aright), I *flatly* ran away from him toward my horse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Sir Gregory says *flatly* she makes a fool of him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

flatness (flat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flat. (*a*) Planeness of surface; absence of curvature; also, loosely, smoothness. (*b*) Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; want of life or energy. (*c*) Dullness; uninterestingness.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

(*d*) Graveness of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

Flatness of sound . . . joined with a harshness.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*e*) Absoluteness; completeness.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
O, that he were alive, . . . that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*f*) In *music*, the quality or state of being below a true or given pitch.—**Elementary flatness**, in *math.*, absence of curvature in the elements or infinitesimal parts.

Any curved surface which is such that the more you magnify it the flatter it gets is said to possess the property of *elementary flatness*. But if every succeeding power of our imaginary microscope disclosed new wrinkles, and inequalities without end, then we should say that the surface did not possess the property of *elementary flatness*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 309.

Flatness of the field, in *microscopy*, the property of an objective in virtue of which all the parts of an object lying in the same plane, even if near the margin of the field, are seen simultaneously with equal distinctness.

The *flatness of the field* afforded by the objective is a condition of great importance to the advantageous use of the microscope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 260.

flat-nosed (flat'nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose; in *zoöl.*, same as *platyrrhine:* as, the *flat-nosed* or platyrrhine monkeys.

Flatoides (fla-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-oides.*] A remarkable genus of *Flatidæ*, containing species inhabiting the warmer parts of America and also Madagascar. *F. tortrix* is a West Indian example.

flat-orchil (flat'ôr'kil), *n.* A lichen, *Roccella fusiformis*, used as a dye.

flatour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flateor, flateur*, F. *flatteur* = Pr. *flataire*, a flatterer: see *flatter*[2].] A flatterer.

Alas! ye lordes, many a fals *flatour*
Is in youre courtes.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 503.

flat-rod (flat'rod), *n.* In *mining*, a rod for communicating motion from the engine horizontally to the pump or other machinery in a shaft at a distance.

flatten (flat'n), *v.* [< *flat*[1] + *-en*[1] (*e*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level.

They throng, and cleave up, and a passage cleare,
As if for that time their round bodies *flatned* were.
Doune, Progress of the Soul, i. 14.

Others say that this event happened in the palace of the Cardinal de Medici, Torreggiano being jealous of the superior honours paid to Michael Angelo, whose nose was *flattened* by the blow.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

2. To lay flat; bring to the ground; prostrate. —3. To make vapid or insipid; render stale.

I humbly presume that it *flattens* the narration to say his Excellency in a case which is common to all men.
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

4. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 4.—5. To deaden or deprive of luster, as a pigment; bring to a smooth surface or even tint, without relief or gradation.

The colouring matter may also be *flattened* or deprived of its lustre by an ill-compounded mordant.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 517.

6. In *optics*, to free from curvature or distortion, as the lines of an image projected by a lens. —**To flatten a sail**, to make a sail set as flatly as possible by hauling aft the sheet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become flat; grow or become even on the surface.

The country, which is exceedingly pretty, bristles with copses, orchards, hedges, and with trees. . . . It is true that as I proceeded it *flattened* out a good deal, so that for an hour there was a vast featureless plain.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 109.

2. To become stale, vapid, or tasteless.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The writings of mere men, though never so excellent in their kind, yet strike and surprise us most upon our first perusal of them, and then *flatten* upon our taste by degrees, as our familiarity with them increases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

3. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 3.

flatten† (flat'n), *a.* [Irreg. < *flat*[1] + *-en*[2].] Flat; foolish.

The prince has been upon him:
What a *flatten* face he has now! it takes, believe it:
How like an ass he looks!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

flattened (flat'nd), *p. a.* Made flat. Specifically —(*a*) In *entom.*, perpendicularly depressed; thinner and broader than usual: as, *flattened* tibiæ. (*b*) In *bot.*, depressed, as a sphere or cylinder having its opposite surfaces brought more closely together.

flattener (flat'nėr), *n.* 1. Same as *flatter*[1]. Specifically —2. A workman in a glass-works who flattens the softened and split cylinders to form them into sheets, after they are laid upon the flattening-stone of the flattening-furnace.

The cylinder is now ready for the *flattener*, who, having prepared it by a preliminary warming in the flue by which it is introduced into his furnace, passes it by means of a cropple, or iron instrument, on to the flattening-stone.
Glass-making, p. 128.

flattening-furnace (flat'ning-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace for the flattening out of cylinder-glass which has been split longitudinally; a spreading-oven. Also *flatting-furnace.*

flattening-hearth (flat'ning-härth), *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace. Also *flatting-hearth.*

flattening-mill (flat'ning-mil), *n.* A mill in which metal is flattened out into plates or sheets by passing it between rollers. Also *flatting-mill.*

flattening-plate (flat'ning-plāt), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone.*

flattening-stone (flat'ning-stōn), *n.* In *glass-making*, a stone or a slab of devitrified glass, fire-brick, etc., with smooth surface, on which the split cylinders of glass are heated in the flattening-furnace, and then spread out and made flat by the aid of the flattening-tool. Also called *flatting-stone, flattening-plate, flatting-plate.*

flattening-tool (flat'ning-tōl), *n.* In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a tool consisting of an iron handle with a wooden cross-piece at the end, with which the split and softened cylinder of glass is smoothed out on the flattening-stone. Also *flatting-tool.*

flatter[1] (flat'ėr), *n.* [< *flat*[1], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which flattens or makes flat.

The sides next go to a *flatter*, who levels off the shanks and bellies with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 497.

Specifically —2. A hammer with a broad face, used by smiths in working flat faces.—3. In *wire-drawing*, a draw-plate with a flat orifice for drawing flat strips, as for watch-springs, skirt-wire, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

Also *flattener.*

flatter[2] (flat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flatteren, flateren, flatren*, flatter; cf. MD. *flatteren, fletteren*, flatter, appar. a freq. form (with freq. suffix *-er*[4]), but Kilian marks MD. *flattéren* (not, however, **flettéren*) as if (like G. *flattiren*, Dan. *flattere*, Sw. *flattera*, flatter) of F. origin (with F. inf. suffix *-er*), < OF. *flater*, flatter, soothe, smooth, stroke gently, etc., F. *flatter*, flatter. If taken directly into ME., the OF. *flater* would give **flaten, *flatten*, mod. (Sc.) *flat*, flatter; cf. *flattery, flatour*, from the F. Cf. Icel. *fladhra*, fawn upon, *fladhr*, low flattery, fawning. G. *flattern*, flit, flutter, rove, ramble, is an accom. form of *fladern*, < MHG. *vladern, vledern*, OHG. *fledaron* = OD. *vlederen, vledderen*, flit, flutter (hence G. *fledermaus*, D. *vledermuis*, E. *flittermouse*, q. v.). The F. word is prob. of Teut. origin; the sense 'stroke' is prob. the earlier, and points, as some think, to E. *flat*[1], Icel. *flatr*, etc., as if 'smooth flat,' hence 'stroke,' etc. Cf. OD. *vlaeden, vleijden*, D. *vleijen*, flatter.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To please or gratify, or seek to please or gratify, by praise, especially undue praise, or by obsequious attentions, submission, imitation, etc.; play upon the vanity or self-love of (a person) with a view to gain some advantage.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet. Prov. xxix. 5.

To seem to affect the malice and displeasure of the people is as bad as that which he dislikes, to *flatter* them for their love. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Seneca the philosopher . . . condescends to *flatter* the imbecile Claudius. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

2. To produce self-complacency or a feeling of personal gratification in; please; charm: as, to feel *flattered* by approval.

Music's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

A man is *flattered* by your talking your best to him alone. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 216.

I marvel if my still delight
In this great house so royal-rich, and wide,
Be *flatter'd* to the height.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. To persuade of something which gives pleasure or satisfaction; give encouragement to; especially, to give pleasing but false impressions or encouragement to.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice,
And *flatters* her it is Adonis' voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 978.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to *flatter* me that thou dost. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

None can *flatter* himself his life will be always fortunate. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

4. To make appear better than the reality warrants: as, the portrait *flatters* its subject. = **Syn.** 1. To compliment; cajole, court, coddle, fawn upon, curry favor with. See comparison under *adulation.*

II. *intrans.* To use language intended to gratify the vanity or self-love of a person; use undue praise.

O sodeyn hap, O thou fortune instable,
Lyke to the scorpion so deceyvable,
That *flatrest* with thyn heed whan thou wolt stynge.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 815.

He cannot *flatter*, he!
An honest mind and plain—he must speak truth.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
The lie that *flatters* I abhor the most.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 88.

flatter[3]†, *v. i.* [A var. of *flotter, flutter*, q. v.] To flutter; float.

And mony was the feather-bed
That *flotter'd* on the faem.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

flatterable (flat'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *flatter*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being flattered; open to flattery.

He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118.

flatter-blind (flat'ėr-blīnd), *v. t.* [< *flatter*[2] + *blind.*] To blind with flattery. [Rare.]

If I do not grossly *flatter-blind* myself. *Coleridge.*

flatterer (flat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flaterere;* < *flatter* + *-er*[1].] One who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Nine tithes of times
Face-*flatterer* and backbiter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

flatteress†, (flat'ėr-es), *n.* [< OF. *flateresse*, fem. of *flateur*, flatterer: see *flatour, flatter*[2], and *-ess.*] A female who flatters.

Those women that in times past were called in Cypres Colacides, i. e., *flatteresses*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71.

flattering†, (flat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Flattery; a flattering speech or action.

That is to saye, peruerse and cursed folkes to whom euery thynge well done is odyous and hatefull: namely, whan they see any person that hath dispyed wycked conuersacion, worldly gloses or *flatteryinges*, and by holy penaunce is become a newe man.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii.

flattering (flat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Adapted to excite complacency or hope; gratifying; pleasurable; encouraging: as, *flattering* words or commendations; *flattering* prospects; a *flattering* reception.

The *flattering* prospect which seemed to be opened to our view in the Month of May is vanishing like the morning dew. *George Washington*, to Col. Sam'l Washington, [N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 483.

A conceited person is specially interested in any talk, *flattering* or otherwise, about himself.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

flatteringly (flat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to gratify or soothe; with partiality.

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 169.

When used as material of landscape by the modern artist, they [feudal and monastic buildings] are nearly always superficially or *flatteringly* represented.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 114.

flatterously†, (flat'ėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **flatterous* (< *flatter*[2] + *-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] Flatteringly.

The person that hath the sheep's blood in his veins is still very well, and like to continue so. If we durst believe himself, who is *flatterously* given, he is much better than he was before, as he tells us in a later account he brought into the society. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 253.

flattery (flat'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *flatteries* (-iz). [< ME. *flaterie, flaterye*, < OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie* (= Pr.

flataria), < *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the *flatteries* that grow upon it!
Ye have angels' faces, but Heaven knows your hearts.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Some praises proceed merely of *flattery*; and if it be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch-flatterer, which is a man's self. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

=**Syn.** *Compliment*, *Adulation*, *Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*); sycophancy, fawning, blandishment.

flatting (flat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flat*[1], *v.*] 1. A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size; also, the coating of size laid over the gilding.—2. A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—3. The rolling out of metal into sheets by the pressure of rolls or cylinders.—4. In *leather-manuf.*, a method of dressing shaved hides.—5. In *sheet-glass manuf.*, the operation of flattening.—6. In *music*, the act of depressing a tone below a true or given pitch.

flatting-coat (flat'ing-kōt), *n.* The finishing coat on a painted wall, where four or five coats are laid on: so called because it dries without gloss. It is of pure white lead diluted only with spirits of turpentine. See *flatting*, 2.

flatting-furnace (flat'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* Same as *flattening-furnace*.

flatting-hearth (flat'ing-härth), *n.* Same as *flattening-hearth*.

flatting-mill (flat'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *flattening-mill*.

flatting-plate, flatting-stone (flat'ing-plāt, -stōn), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flatting-tool (flat'ing-tōl), *n.* 1. A plumbers' tool used to flatten sheet-lead or dress it to the required shape.—2. Same as *flattening-tool*.

flat-tool (flat'tōl), *n.* 1. A chisel having a square end and cutting faces at the sides and end: used in turning.

Flat tools for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel are ground with the stone running towards the operator.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 28.

2. In *seal-engraving*, an elongated conical tool used for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface.

flattop (flat'top), *n.* An American perennial herb, *Vernonia Noveboracensis*. Also called *ironweed*.

flatulence (flat'ū-lens), *n.* [= F. *flatulence* = Sp. Pg. *flatulencia* = It. *flatulenza*, < NL. *flatulentus*, flatulent: see *flatulent*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected by wind in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal; windiness; hence, airiness; emptiness; vanity.

The principal cause of *flatulence* is fermentation or decomposition of the contents of the stomach and bowels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

flatulency (flat'ū-len-si), *n.* Same as *flatulence*.

The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions.
Glanville.

The most sure sign of a deficient perspiration is *flatulency* or wind. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

flatulent (flat'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *flatulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *flatulento*, < NL. *flatulentus*, < L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, snorting: see *flatus*.] 1. Windy; affected with gases generated in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal and coming up through the mouth.

Flatulent accumulation in the intestines may be due . . . to putrefaction of the food.
Lankester, Med. Guide, p. 165.

2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a *flatulent* tumor.—3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more *flatulent*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

4. Empty; vain; pretentious; without substance or reality; puffed up: as, *flatulent* vanity.

The age of a passion is not long, and, the *flatulent* spirit being breathed out, the man begins to abate of his first heats. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

His [Tasso's] story is not so pleasing as Ariosto's; he is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

flatulently (flat'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

flatuosity† (flat-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flatuosite* = Pg. *flatuosidade* = It. *flatuosità*; as *flatuous* + *-ity*.] Flatulence.

In this disease it were better for to represse the said windenesse and *flatuositie*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 19.

flatuous (flat'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *flatueux* = Sp. *flatuoso*, *flatoso* = Pg. *flatoso* = It. *flatuoso*, < L. as if **flatuosus*, < *flatus*, a blowing, etc.: see *flatus*, *flatulent*.] Flatulent; windy; generating wind; like wind; hence, empty; vain.

Sir Dia. I am very angry.
Com. Do not suffer, though,
That *flatuous* windy choler of your heart
To move the clapper of your understanding.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

What if some flatt'ring blast
Of *flatuous* honour should perchance be there,
And whisper in thine ear?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

flatuousness (flat'ū-us-nes), *n.* Tendency to produce flatulence.

I confesse I wonder at it my self, that I should turne Poet: I can impute it to nothing but the *flatuousnesse* of our diet. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

flatus (flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, a breath, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*[1].] 1. A breath; a puff of wind; a pure expulsion of air from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.
Clarke, To Dodwell, p. 31.

2. Wind present in the stomach or intestines; eructation.

In tympanites there is a rapid generation of *flatus*, which overpowers the contractility of the hollow viscera.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 514.

3. Inflation; puffiness; the state of being distended with air, as a tumor.—**Flatus vocis**, the breath of the voice. This phrase is much used to describe the opinion of the early nominalist, Roscellin, whose writings are lost, but who, according to the undisputed testimony of his enemy, Anselm, held that universals (such as man in general) are the breath of the voice.

flat-ware (flat'wār), *n.* In *ceram.*, plates, dishes, saucers, and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware.

flatways (flat'wāz), *adv.* Same as *flatwise*.

It is preferable to place the bricks *flatways*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 180.

flatwise (flat'wīz), *adv.* [< *flat*[1] + *-wise*.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was repositted.
Woodward, Fossils.

flatworm (flat'wėrm), *n.* [< *flat*[1] + *worm*.] A platyhelminth; one of the *Platyhelminthes*, as a tapeworm: a name applied to animals of the planarian group. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

flauchter (fläch'tėr), *v.* and *n.* See *flaughter*[2]. [Scotch.]

flaught†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *flay*[1].

flaught[1] (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [Sc., also written *flaucht*, *flought*, *flocht*; = E. *flight*, < ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *fluht*, etc., < AS. *flyht*, flight: see *flight*[1].] 1. A flight; a flock (of birds).

A *flaucht* o' dowa. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

2. A flutter, as that of a bird; a flapping.

He . . . was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaught* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

flaught[2] (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [E. dial. also *flaut*, also *flaight* (a turf); < ME. *flaght*, a flake (of snow or fire); connected with *flake*[1], *flag*[4], *flaw*[1], and *floe*: see these words.] 1. A flake (of snow).

A *flaght* of anawe. *Cathol. Angl.*, p. 133.

2. A flake (of fire); a spark; a flash.

A *flayht* [printed *slaght*] of fire. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 17342.

3. A handful. [Scotch.]—4. A flake or roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—5. *pl.* Tools for carding wool, used chiefly in Scotland. *Ure*, Dict., II. 402.—**A flaught o' fire**, a flash of lightning. [Scotch.]

There was neither moon nor stars—naething but a *flaucht o' fire* every now and than, to keep the road by.
Blackwood's Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 202.

flaught[2] (flât, Sc. flächt), *v. t.* [< *flaught*[2], *n.*] To card (wool) into thin flakes.

flaughter[1] (flâ'-, Sc. fläch'tėr), *v.* [Se. written *flauchter*, *flochter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*[1], flight, flying, flutter, perhaps suggested by *flacker* or *flutter*, with which, however, it has no connection.] I. *trans.* To frighten. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To flutter; shine fitfully; flicker. [Scotch.]

Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other hand. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

flaughter[1] (flâ'-, Sc. fläch'tėr), *n.* [< *flaughter*[1], *v.*] A fluttering motion. [Scotch.]

Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy *flaughter* on the gutter dub.
Davidson, Seasons, p. 42.

flaughter[2] (flâ'-, Sc. fläch'tėr), *r. t.* [Se. also *flauchter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*[2], a flake, taken in sense of E. dial. *flaight*, a piece of turf, a flag (of turf): see *flaught*[2] and *flag*[4].] To pare or cut a flake or portion of, as of turf. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter[2] (flâ'-, Sc. fläch'tėr), *n.* [Sc. also *flauchter*; cf. *flaughter*[2], *v.*, cut (turf), and *flaught*[2], *n.*, a flake.] A flake; a piece of turf. See *flaught*[2]. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter-spade (flâ'-, Sc. fläch'tėr-spād), *n.* Same as *dirot-spade*. [Scotch.]

flaunt†, *n.* See *flawn*.

flaunch (flänch), *n.* In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flauncher†, *n.* See *flancher*.

Flaundrish†, *a.* Same as *Flandrish*.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *v.* [Formerly also *flant*; prob. Scand. The nearest form appears to be Sw. dial. *flankt*, adj. and adv., loosely, flutteringly (cf. E. *flaunt-a-flaunt*, *a.*), < *flanka*, waver, hang and wave about, ramble, a nasalized form of Sw. dial. *flakka*, waver, prob. = ME. *flacken*, move to and fro, flutter, palpitate, E. *flack*, q. v. Cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *flandern*, flutter, flaunt.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To wave or flutter smartly in the wind.

I see not one, within this glasse of mine,
Whose fethers *flaunt*, and flicker in the winde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 63.

2. To make a smart show in apparel or equipment of any kind; make an ostentatious or brazen display; move or act ostentatiously or brazenly; be glaring or gaudy: sometimes with an indefinite *it*: as, a *flaunting* show.

My neighbour Flamborough's rosy daughters, *flaunting* with red top-knots. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 196.

Can those neat black clothes . . . give you half the honest vanity with which you *flaunted it* about in that overworn suit? *Lamb*, Elia, Old China.

The poppy *flaunted*, for 'twas May.
Bryant, Day-Dream.

II. *trans.* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively: as, to *flaunt* rich apparel.

Was this a time for these to *flaunt* their pride?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *n.* [< *flaunt*, *v.*] 1. The act of flaunting.

Who heeds the silken tassel's *flaunt*
Beside the golden corn?
O. W. Holmes, Our Yankee Girls.

2. Anything displayed for show; finery. [Rare.]

Or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. A boast; a vaunt; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

flaunt-a-flaunt† (flänt'a-flänt'), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *a*[3], *prep.*, + *flaunt*; cf. *aflaunt*.] Flauntingly displayed.

High copt hattes, and fethers *flaunt a flaunt*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 83.

flaunter (flän'- or flân'tėr), *n.* One who flaunts.

flaunting (flän'- or flân'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flaunt*, *v.*] Same as *flaunty*, 1.

See the proud tulip's *flaunting* cup,
That flames in glory for an hour.
O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come.

flauntingly (flän'- or flân'ting-li), *adv.* In a flaunting manner.

A gem was now [in the time of the Ptolemies] a thing to be worn *flauntingly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 366.

flaunty (flän'- or flân'ti), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *-y*[1].] 1. Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy. Also *flaunting*.

Your common men
Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, dine,
And dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
For kings to walk on, or our senators. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Capricious; unsteady; eccentric. [Scotch.]

She was a *flaunty* woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jeer. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 198.

flaut (flât), *n.* See *flaught*[2].

flautando (It. pron. flâö-tän'dō). *a.* [It., ppr. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flute*[1], *v.*] In *violin-playing*, with harmonies or flageolet-tones.

flautato (flâö-tä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flautando*.] Same as *flautando*.

flautino (flâö-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] 1. A small flute; a piccolo.—2. A small accordion.—3. A direction to violin-players to play in harmonics.

flautist (flâ'tist), *n.* [< It. *flautista* = Sp. *flautista* = E. *flutist*, q. v.] A flutist.

Several tournebout players conibined with some *flautists* and oboe players. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 490.

flauto (fläö'tō), *n.* [It., a flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A flute.—**Flauto amabile**, a sweet-toned organ-stop, generally of four-foot pitch.—**Flauto piccolo.** Same as *piccolo*.—**Flauto transverso**, literally, a cross-flute; the ordinary flute as distinguished from the flûte-à-bec, or direct flute.

flautone (fläö-tō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A large or bass flute.

flavaniline (flā-van'i-lin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *aniline*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, made by treating acetanilid with zinc chlorid at 250° F. for several hours, purifying, and combining with hydrochloric acid. It dyes yellow on cotton, wool, and silk, but is not fast to light.

flavedo (flā-vē'dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] In *bot.*, yellowness; a diseased condition of plants in which the green parts become yellow. *Imp. Dict.*

Flaveria (flā-vē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*. The plants are used in Chili to dye yellow.] A genus of herbaceous annual or biennial composites, mostly of tropical America, with opposite leaves, and clustered heads of small yellow flowers. *F. Contrayerba* is a native of Peru, and is there used for dyeing yellow. There are 5 species on the southern borders of the United States.

flavescent (flā-ves'ent), *a.* [< L. *flavescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *flavescere*, become yellow, inceptive of *flavere*, be yellow (golden-yellow, light-yellow), < *flavus*, yellow, golden-yellow, light-yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellowish; having a yellow tinge; turning yellow.

Flavian (flā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperors Flavius Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who reigned A. D. 69–96: as, the *Flavian* age; the *Flavian* amphitheater.

II. *n.* One of the three Roman emperors of the dynasty of (Flavius) Vespasian.

flavicant (flav'i-kant), *a.* [Formed, after the analogy of *albicant*, < L. as if **flavican(t-)s*, ppr. of **flavicare*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow. *Leighton*, British Lichens.

flavicomous† (flā-vik'ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *flavicomus*, yellow-haired, < *flavus*, yellow, + *coma*, hair: see *flavous* and *coma*[2].] Having yellow hair. *Bailey*, 1727.

flavin (flav'in), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow dyestuff prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on quercitron-bark.

flavindin (flav'in-din), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *indin*.] A substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue, obtained by the action of potash on indin.

flavopurpurin (flā-vō-pėr'pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *purpurin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, very similar to alizarin, but having a yellower shade.

flavor, flavour (flā'vor), *n.* [Not common before Milton's time; found but once in ME., in pl. *flavorez*, odors ("Alliterative Poems" (ed. Morris), i. 87), < OF. *flaveur*, odor (Roquefort). The form agrees only with that of ML. *flavor*, 'aurum *flavum*,' i. e., yellow gold, lit. 'yellowness'; < L. *flavere*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*, *flavescent*. The connection of thought is not obvious; a clue has been sought in the point of view suggested in Milton's lines:

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks . . .
Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling, outpour'd, the *flavour*, or the smell,
Or taste that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool, crystalline stream.
Milton, S. A., l. 544.

Here *flavor* appears to mean 'glowing color,' being a poetical application of the ML. *flavor*, lit. 'yellowness' (otherwise it can only be a synonym of *smell* or *taste* following). It is possible that the E. sense is due to association with ME. *flayre*, odor, in old Sc. *fleure*, *fleoure*, *fleowre*, *fleware*, *flewer*, a (bad) smell, the Sc. forms resting on F. *fleurer*, intr., smell, another form (by confusion with *fleur*, a flower) of F. *flairer*, tr., smell, scent, OF. *flairer*, intr., emit an odor: see *flair*[2]. *Savor* has also prob. influenced the meaning of *flavor*.] **1.** The quality of a substance which affects the smell; smell; odor; fragrance: as, the *flavor* of the rose. [Rare.]

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 3.

2. The quality of a substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest: as, the *flavor* of the peach, of wine, etc.; a spicy *flavor*.

Apples of a ripe *Flavour*, fresh and fair.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

If, brought from far, it very dear has cost,
It has a *Flavour* then which pleases most.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3. Figuratively, the quality of anything which affects the mental taste or perception, especially in a pleasurable way; characteristic fitness, congruity, impressiveness, or the like, particularly from a literary or artistic point of view.

As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the *flavour* and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times.
J. Caird.

Something it [a song] has — a *flavor* of the sea,
And the sea's freedom — which reminds of thee.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

4. That which imparts flavor; a flavoring substance or essence.=**Syn. 2.** *Savor*, *Smack*, etc. See *taste*.

flavor, flavour (flā'vor), *v. t.* [< *flavor*, *n.*] **1.** To communicate flavor or some quality of taste or smell to; hence, to communicate any distinctive quality to.

His facts are lies; his letters are the fact —
An infiltration *flavored* with himself!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 140.

2. To add a flavoring substance or admixture to.

flavored, flavoured (flā'vord), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flavor*, *v.*] Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*flavored* wine.

Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or *flavour'd* fruits.
Dodsley, Agriculture, ii.

flavoring, flavouring (flā'vor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flavor*, *v.*] A substance used for giving flavor to anything.

Used . . . by cooks and confectioners as a *flavoring* [essence of allspice]. *Cooley*, Practical Receipts.

flavorless, flavourless (flā'vor-les), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-less*.] Without flavor; wanting positive or distinct odor or taste; tasteless, literally or figuratively.

It [news by telegraph] comes to him [the reader] like a steak hot from the gridiron, instead of being cooled and made *flavorless* by a slow journey from a distant kitchen.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 71.

flavorous, flavourous (flā'vor-us), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-ous*.] **1.** Pleasant to the taste or smell; savory.

There casks of wine in rows adorn'd the dome —
Pure *flavorous* wine, by Gods in bounty given,
And worthy to exalt the feasts of heaven.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

Nobody on the shore made chowder like Poll's, or stewed such *flavorous* dishes from despised haddock and chipdry halibut. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 310.

2. Having a particular flavor or quality. [Rare.]

Up and down the river lie ancient villages, *flavorous* of the olden time. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 14.

flavous† (flā'vus), *a.* [< L. *flāvus*, golden-yellow, reddish-yellow, flaxen-colored; perhaps orig. **flagvus*, 'flame-colored,' < √ **flag* in **flagma*, *flamma*, flame, *flagrare*, burn: see *flame*, *flagrant*.] Yellow; specifically, in *entom.*, perfectly yellow, without intermixture of red, green, or brown.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold than any other part whatsoever.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age (1666).

flaw[1] (flâ), *n.* [ME. *flawe*, a flake (of fire), once *flay*, a flake (of snow); cf. AS. *floh stānes*, 'gleba silicis,' a fragment of stone; but the ME. form is of Scand. origin: < Dan. *flage*, a flake, = Sw. *flaga*, a flake, also a flaw, crack, breach, = Icel. *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone; cf. Icel. *flagna* = Norw. *flagna*, flake off; Icel. *flakna* = Norw. *flakna*, flake off, split; Norw. *flaga*, flake off, become loose, as bark, *flak*, a flake, slice, piece, etc.: see *flake*[1], *flag*[4], *flay*[1], *floe*.] **1**†. A flake; a fragment; a shiver.

They . . . fleghttene and floresche withe flawmande swerdez,
Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one [on] theire helmes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2556.

But this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

2†. A thin cake, as of ice.

As sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

3. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

In all forms the girdle [of a diamond] ought to be perfectly smooth, as a rough edge often appears through some of the facets as a *flaw*, and injures the brilliancy of the stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 166.

4. Any defect or imperfection; anything which impairs quality or character; a fault: as, a *flaw* in a will, a deed, or a statute.

Tell me this day without a *flaw*
What I will do for you.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 175).

There were some horrible *flaws*, as to the common Principles of Morality, as to conjugal Society, or the Rights of Property. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison*, Spectator.

Not with *flaw*-seeking eyes like needle-points.
Lowell, Love.

5. In *weaving*, a bore, tangle, or skip. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A disease in which the skin recedes from the nails.=**Syn. 3.** Chink, cleft, rift.—**4.** Blemish, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.

flaw[1] (flâ), *v. t.* [< *flaw*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cause a flaw or defect in; break; crack; mar.

His *flaw'd* heart
(Alack, too weak the conflict to support!)
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

As it snows often, so it perpetually freezes, of which I was so sensible that it *flaw'd* the very skin of my face.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flawed*.
Dryden.

2. To violate; invalidate. [Rare.]

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

flaw[2] (flâ), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < Norw. *flaga*, a sudden gust of wind, a squall, a shower, a sudden attack or fit, as of coughing, sneezing, shivering, a fit, paroxysm, a burst of passion. Cf. OD. *vlaege*, D. *vlaag*, a gust, squall, shower, fit, whim, throes, = MLG. *vlage*, a sudden windstorm, LG. *flage*, a storm-cloud or rain-cloud, flying before the wind. The D. and LG. forms are prob. also of Scand. origin.] **1.** A sudden gust of wind; a sudden and violent wind-storm.

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's *flaw!*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow
The smoke now west, now south.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The southerly wind draws round the mountains and comes off in uncertain *flaws*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 49.

2†. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; an uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3†. A sudden commotion of mind.

O, these *flaws* and starts
(Impostors to true fear) would well become
A woman's story, at a winter's fire.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

flaw[3] (flâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flay*[1].

flawet, *a.* [ME., prop. **flave*, < OF. *flave*, < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow.

And lillie forehede had this creature,
With lineliche browes, *flawe* of colour pure.
Court of Love, l. 782.

flawer†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flayer*.

flawless (flâ'les), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-less*.] Without flaw or defect.

On the lecture slate
The circle rounded under female hands
With *flawless* demonstration.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Siena a few years since was a *flawless* gift of the Middle Ages to the modern imagination.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, i.

Different tints of the paint showed through *flawless* glass. *The Century*, XXIX. 17.

flawlessly (flâ'les-li), *adv.* Without flaw; perfectly, as regards flaws or defects.

But we know her to be good and *flawlessly* pure.
Princeton Rev., July, 1884, p. 78.

flawn† (flân), *n.* [< ME. *flaun*, *flawn* (also, rarely, *flathen*, *flathons*, pl., prob. from the ML. form *flado(n-)*, though in the sing. form **flathe* appar. cognate with the D. and G. forms), < OF. *flaon*, *flan*, F. *flan*, a custard, = Pr. *flauzon* = Sp. *flaon* = It. *fiadone*, < ML. *flado(n-)*, also *flanto(n-)*, *flanso(n-)*, *flansonus*, etc., < OHG. *flado*, MHG. *vlade*, G. *fladen*, a flat cake, pan-

cake, = MLG. *vlade* = OD. *vlade*, D. *vla*, a custard; prob. lit. a flat cake; cf. Gr. πλατίς, flat, πλάθανον, a bread-pan, cake-pan, etc., but not connected with *flat*[1]: see *flat*[1], *plat*.] A sort of flat custard or pie.

Flawnes, Custards, Egge-pies. *Cotgrave.*

Fall to your cheese-cakes, curds, and clouted cream,
Your fools, your *flawns*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

flaw-piece (flâ′pēs), *n.* A slab from the outside of a log. *E. H. Knight.*

flawter (flâ′tėr), *v. t.* A variant of *flaughter*[2].

flawy[1] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

flawy[2] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[2] + *-y*[1].] Subject to sudden flaws or puffs of wind.

flax (flaks), *n.* [< ME. *flax*, *flex*, < AS. *fleax*, rarely *flex* = OFries. *flax* = D. *vlas* = MLG. *vlas*, LG. *flas* = OHG. *flahs*, MHG. *vlahs*, G. *flachs*, flax; perhaps connected with Goth. *flahta*, a plaiting of the hair, < **flaihtan*, an unrecorded form, = OHG. *flehtan*, MHG. *vlehten*, G. *flechten* = Icel. *flētta* = Dan. *flette* = Sw. *fläta*, weave, plait, akin to L. *plicare*, fold, > ult. E. *plait*, *pleat*, and *ply*, q. v.] 1. (*a*) The common name for plants of the genus *Linum* and for the fiber obtained from the stems of *L. usitatissimum*. This species, of unknown origin, has been in cultivation from a very remote period, and yields the principal vegetable fiber in popular use over the larger part of the old world. The plant is an annual, with slender stems about two feet tall, which by various processes are freed from all useless matter, leaving the elongated bast-cells in the form of a soft, silky fiber. This fiber is used in the manufacture of linen thread and cloth, cambric, lawn, lace, etc. The principal sources of supply are Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, and Ireland. The flowers are blue. The seeds, known as *linseed* and *flaxseed*, are very mucilaginous, and are used on that account in medicine. They also yield an oil, which is extensively used by painters; and the residue, called *linseed-cake*, has much value as feed for cattle. The dwarf, fairy, mountain, or purging flax of England is *L. catharticum*; and the wild flax of the United States, *L. Virginicum* and *L. perenne*.

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel.

Summen sowe it thicke in lene lande,
And subtile *flax* ynough thereon wol stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Of which line they make their *flaxe*, and with their *flaxe* fine Linnen. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

And the *flax* and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the *flax* was bolled. Ex. ix. 31.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy *flax*.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

(*b*) One of several plants of other genera, mostly resembling common flax, as the false or white flax (*Camelina sativa*), mountain flax (*Polygala Senega*), toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), which yields a strong fiber, and spurge-flax (*Daphne Gnidium*).

Here and there the banks are clothed with a handsome green flag, the precious New Zealand *flax* [*Phormium tenax*], whose tall, red, honey-laden blossoms, growing on a stem fully ten feet high, offer special attractions to the bees. *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: with reference to the material composing its nest. [Local, Eng.]—**Flax canvas.** (*a*) Canvas made wholly or chiefly of flax, used in needlework. It is made of many degrees of fineness, some of the grades having other materials than linen in their composition. (*b*) Canvas linen, made from flax, used for sailmaking.—**Fossil flax.** See *fossil*.—**Long flax**, flax to be spun in its natural length without cutting. *E. H. Knight.*

flax (flaks), *v.* [< *flax*, *n.*, in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. *flaxen*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To beat.

To spit cotton is, I think, American, and also, perhaps, to *flax* for to beat. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; "knock" about: as, to *flax* round (to move about in a lively or energetic manner). [New Eng. in both uses.]

flax-bird (flaks′bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra*.

flax-brake (flaks′brāk), *n.* Same as *brake*[3], 1.

flax-bush (flaks′bůsh), *n.* The New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*. See *Phormium*.

flax-comb (flaks′kōm), *n.* A hatchel or heckle.

flax-cotton (flaks′kot″n), *n.* Cottonized flax. See *cottonize*.

flax-dresser (flaks′dres″ėr), *n.* One who prepares flax for the spinner by breaking and scutching it.

flax-dressing (flaks′dres″ing), *n.* The act, process, or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

flaxed† (flak′sed), *a.* [< *flax* + *-ed*[1].] Resembling flax; flaxen.

She as the learned'st maide was chose by them
(Her *flaxed* hair crown'd with an anadem).
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

flaxen[1] (flak′sn), *a.* [ME. **flaxen* (not found), < AS. **fleaxen* (Somner: not verified) (= MLG. *vlessen* = G. *flachsen*), < *fleax*, flax, + *-en*, -en[2].] 1. Of flax; made of flax: as, *flaxen* thread.

A double wealth; more rich than Belgium's boast,
Who tends the culture of the *flaxen* reed.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

2. Resembling flax in color, as hair; fair and flowing like flax.

His beard as white as snow,
All *flaxen* was his poll. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,
And lay thine hand upon his *flaxen* head.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 848.

Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair
In easy ringlets flowed her *flaxen* hair.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius, Argonautics, iii.

3. Pertaining to flax.

Dundee had long been the great centre of the *flaxen* manufactures. *Ure*, Dict., III. 120.

flaxen[2] (flak′sn), *v. t.* [< *flax* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *flax*, *v.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

flax-mill (flaks′mil), *n.* A mill or factory where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

flax-puller (flaks′půl″ėr), *n.* A horse-power machine for gathering flax-plants from the field.

flaxseed (flaks′sēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The seed of flax; linseed.

I'll hie me
To Lincolnshire,
To sow hemp-seed and *flax-seed*,
And hang them all there.
Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

2. The *Radiola Millegrana*, a European plant allied to the common flax, and having similar seed-pods. (See *water-flaxseed*.)

II. *a.* Resembling a flaxseed: an epithet specifically applied to the pupa stage of some insects.

Larvæ of Hessian fly assume what is known as the *flaxseed* stage. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 410.

Flaxseed ore. Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

flaxweed (flaks′wēd), *n.* The toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

flax-wench (flaks′wench), *n.* A woman who spins flax; hence, a common woman.

As rank as any *flax-wench*, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

flaxy (flak′si), *a.* [< *flax* + *-y*[1].] Like flax; of a light color; fair.

The four colours . . . signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance.
Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 16.

flay[1] (flā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *flea*, *fley*, dial. *flaw*, *flaugh*; < ME. *fleen*, *flean*, *flen*, *flan* (and *flo*, after Scand.) (pret. *flow*, *flouh*, pl. *flogen*, pp. *flayn*, *flawyn*, *vlage*), < AS. **fleán* (pret. **flōg*, pp. **flagen*; only in comp. pp. *be-flagen*), orig. **flahan* = MD. *vlaeghen*, *vlacden*, *vlaen* = Icel. *flā* (pret. *flō*, pp. *fleginn*) = Sw. *flå* = Dan. *flaae*, flay, skin, strip. To this root belong *flaw*[1], *floe*, *flag*[4], and *flake*[1]: see these words.] 1. To skin; strip off the skin of: as, to *flay* an ox.

But, know you (varlets) whom you dally with?
My little finger over-balanceth
My Father's loigns: he did but rub you light,
I'll *flay* your backs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

A prince is the pastor of the people. Hee ought to sheere, not to *flea* his sheepe; to take their fleeces, not their fels.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive
To strip them off, 'tis being *flay'd* alive.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 583.

2†. To strip off, in a general sense.

I shall come vpon the with all myn hoste, and make thy beerde be *flayn*, and drawe from thy chyn bonstously, and that thou shalt knowe verily. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

flay[2] (flā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flayed*, *flaid*, ppr. *flaying*. [E. dial. also *fla* (Yorkshire), Sc. *flay*, *fley*, *flee*, *fly*, and with orig. guttural *fleg*, frighten; < ME. *flayen*, *flaien*, earlier *fleien*, frighten, cause to flee affrighted, < AS. **flēgan*, **flygan*, only in comp. *ā-flīgan*, cause to flee, put to flight, = OHG. *ar-flougjan*, frighten, cause to flee, = Goth. *us-flaugjan*, lit. cause to fly (in the phrase *usflaugiths winda*, blown about by the wind), caus. of **fliugan* = AS. *fleógan*, E. *fly*[1]. The word is thus a deriv. of *fly*[1], though it has been confused with *flee*[1]: see *fly*[1] and *flee*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to fly; put to flight.

It's lang since sleeping was *fley'd* frae me.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

2. To frighten.

Thou wille be *flayede* for a flye that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

Thise grete wordes shalle not *flay* me.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 30.

It spak right howe—"My name is Death,
But be na *fley'd*."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

II. *intrans.* To be fear-struck.
[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

flay[2] (flā), *n.* [< *flay*[2], *v.*] 1. Fright; fear.—2. [Only *fleg*; prob. orig. a sudden kick, as of a frightened horse.] A kick; a random blow; a fit of ill humor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**To take flay**, to take fright.

flayer (flā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flear* (Prompt. Parv.); < *flay*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flays.

Euery fox must yeeld his owne skin and haires to the *flayer*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 181.

flayflint (flā′flint), *n.* [< *flay*[1] + obj. *flint*; after *skinflint*, q. v.] A skinflint; a miser. [Rare.]

I was at school—a college in the South:
There lived a *flayflint* near; we stole his fruit,
His hens, his eggs. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

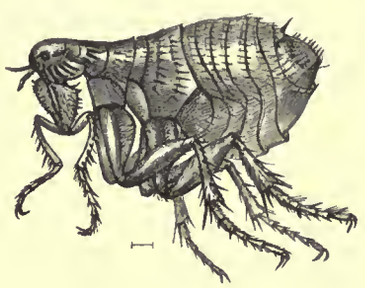
flaying (flā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flay*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of frightening.—2. An apparition or hobgoblin. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

flayre†, *n.* See *flair*[2].

flaysome (flā′sum), *a.* [< *flay*[2] + *-some*.] Terrifying; frightful. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Shoo'l not oppen't an ye mak yer *flaysome* dins till neeght.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ii.

flea[1] (flē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flee*; < ME. *flee*, *fle*, pl. *flees*, earlier *fleen*, *flen*, < AS. *fleáh*, also contr. *fleá*, sometimes written *flēah*, *fleó* = D. *vloo* = MLG. *vlō*, *vloe*, LG. *flo* = OHG. *flōh*, MHG. *vlōch*, G. *floh* = Icel. *flō* (the Sw. Dan. word is different: Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*, a flea, lit. 'leaper': see *leap*[1]), a flea; prob. from the root of AS. *fleón*, orig. **fleólan*, flee: see *flee*[1]. Not connected with *fly*[1], *v.*, or *fly*[2], *n.*] 1. An insect of the genus *Pulex*, regarded by entomologists as representing a distinct order *Aphaniptera*, so called because the wings are inconspicuous scales. All the species of the genus are very similar to the common flea, *P. irritans*, which has two eyes and six long and stout legs, feelers like threads, and the oral appendages modified into piercing stylets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remarkable for its agility, making longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal, and its bite is very troublesome.



Common Flea (*Pulex irritans*). (Line shows natural size.)

What eyleth thee to slepe by the morwe?
Hastow had *fleen* al nyght or artow dronke, . . .
So that thou mayst nat holden vp thyn heed?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 17.

Flen, flyys, and freres [*fleas*, flies, and friars] populum Domini cædunt [afflict the people of the Lord].
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 91.

That's a valiant *flea*, that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. *pl.* The family *Pulicidæ*, or order *Aphaniptera*. See these words.—3. A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle of the genus *Haltica*, as *H. nemorum*, which injures the turnip, and is also called *turnip-flea* and *turnip-fly*.—4. Any amphipod crustacean which jumps like a flea; a sandhopper; a scud. See *beach-flea*.—**A flea in one's ear**, something in mind that causes special attention or interest, particularly of a disagreeable kind, as an annoying suggestion or hint; especially, an irritating or mortifying rebuff or repulse: as, to put *a flea in one's ear*.

But so sone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gave them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them and sending them away with *fleas in their eares*, vtterly disapointed of their purpose.
De L'isle, Legendarie (trans.), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., II. 265.

My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts *fleas in their ears*. *Swift.*

flea[1] (flē), *v. t.* [< *flea*[1], *n.*] To clear of fleas. [Rare.]

Go *flea* dogs and read romances.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

flea[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *flay*[1].

fleabane (flē′bān), *n.* One of several composite plants, so called from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas. The common fleabane of England is *Inula dysenterica*, or sometimes *I. Pulicaria*, and the blue fleabane is *Erigeron acris*. In the United States the common fleabane is *Erigeron philadelphicus*, the daisy-fleabane is *E. strigosus* or *E. annuus*, and the marsh-fleabane is *Pluchea camphorata*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Vernonia arborescens*.

flea-beetle (flē′bē″tl), *n.* The common name of the saltatorial chrysomelids, or those species of leaf-beetles which are capable of leaping by means of their thickened hiud thighs. There are very many of them, mostly of small size. One of the commonest in the United States is the cucumber flea-beetle,

Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).
a, leaf infested with larvæ; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Haltica or *Crepidodera cucumeris* (Harris), which is black, hairy, with the thorax punctate and transversely impressed at the base, the wing-covers punctate-striate, and the antennæ and legs partly yellow. Another is the striped flea-beetle, *Phyllotreta vittata* (Fabricius), which is metallic black, the thorax without impression, the elytra not punctured in rows, but with two sinuous yellow stripes. Its larva injures cabbages by mining in the leaves. *Haltica chalybea* is the grape-vine flea-beetle.

Quite a number of Chrysomelidæ have the hind femora much thickened, enabling them to jump. Some of the smaller species jump with great activity, and on that account have been termed *flea-beetles*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 315.

fleabite (flē′bīt), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.—**2.** A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience or discomfort; a thing of no moment.

A gout, a cholick, . . . are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

3. As much as a flea can bite; a relatively very small or insignificant quantity. [Humorous.]

The property was in truth but a *flea-bite* to him [the giver]. He hoped the Macruadh would live long to enjoy it. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 306.

fleabiting (flē′bī″ting), *n.* Same as *fleabite*.

Their miseries are but *flea-bitings* to thine.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

fleabitten (flē′bit″n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea; infested with fleas.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly hrew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

2. Having small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground: applied to the color of horses.

flea-glass (flē′glȧs), *n.* An early simple form of microscope, consisting of a single-glass lens, in shape a segment of a sphere of small diameter. This lens was fastened into a wooden tube, which bore at its lower end, in the focus of the lens, a small glass plate, on which a crushed flea, a gnat, a fly's leg, or a like object was fixed. *Behrens.*

fleak[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flake*[1].

Fleaks or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fleak[2], *n.* A variant of *flake*[2].

fleaking (flē′king), *n.* [< *fleak*[2], = *flake*[2], a hurdle, etc., + *-ing*[1].] A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local, Great Britain.]

flea-louse (flē′lous), *n.* The popular name of the homopterous insects of the family *Psyllidæ*, resembling in general appearance the aphides or true plant-lice, but distinguished by the difference in the fore wings, which have a distinct marginal vein. In the larval state the flea-lice feed on the leaves or tender stems of various plants. A few species are also called *gallmakers*. To these belongs the genus *Pachypsylla* (Riley), which is distinguished from

Bramble Flea-louse (*Trioza tripunctata*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

Psylla proper by the very convex head, oval frontal lobes, and short antennæ. *Pachypsylla celtidis-mamma* infests the hackberry (*Celtis*), the larvæ producing hud-like galls on two-year-old twigs. Another genus is *Trioza*. The flea-lice are also called *jumping plant-lice*, from their habit of leaping.

fleam[1] (flēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *flem;* < OF. *flieme*, F. *flamme* = Pr. *fleome* = Sp. *fleme* = Pg. *flame* = It. dial. *fiama* = D. *vlijm* = OHG. *fliotuma*, MHG. *vlieten*, *vlicte*, G. *fliete* = Dan. *flitte*, a fleam (G. also *flamc*, < F. *flamme*), < LL. *flebotomus*, *phlebotomus*, < Gr. φλεβοτόμον, a lancet, < φλέψ (φλεβ-), vein, + τέμνειν, cut: see *phlebotomy*. W. *flaim* is from E.] **1.** In *surg.* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument for lancing the gums or for opening veins in bloodletting; a lancet; in the most restricted sense, a form of spring-lancet.

He liked horses well enough, but preferred their hides to their hoofs; and became more skilful with the *fleam* than the butteris. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 11.

2. In *her.*, a bearing thought by some to represent the farriers' lancet, but more probably a builders' cramp of iron, whence often called *crampon*.

fleam[2]†, *n.* [Also *flem*, *flegm*, *flegme;* < OF. *flemme*, F. *flegme*, < ML. *phlegma*, *flegma*, < Gr. φλέγμα, phlegm: see *phlegm*, the present spelling.] Same as *phlegm*.

Alas, I am too honest for this age,
Too full of *fleame* and heavy steddinesse.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 5.

Fleam hath the predominancy in his [the Sultan's] complexion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

fleam[3] (flēm), *n.* [< ME. *fleme*, *flume*, < OF. *flem*, *flum*, *flun*, etc., < L. *flumen*, river: see *flume*.] **1**†. A river; a stream.—**2.** A watercourse; a trench or drain. [Prov. Eng.]

fleam-tooth (flēm′tōth), *n.* A saw-tooth shaped like an isosceles triangle, used in cross-cut saws; a peg-tooth.

fleamy† (flē′mi), *a.* [< *fleam*[2] + *-y*[1].] Phlegmatic.

'Tis naught
But foamie bubling of a *fleamie* brain.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 3.

fleart, *v.* and *n.* See *fleer*[1].

fleaseed (flē′sēd), *n.* Same as *fleawort*, 2.

fleasht, *n.* An obsolete form of *flesh*.

fleat (flēt), *n.* Same as *flet*[3].

fleawort (flē′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *flewort*, < AS. *fleáwyrt*, < *fleáh*, *fleá*, flea, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] **1.** The *Inula Conyza*, so called from its property of keeping off fleas.—**2.** The *Plantago Psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds. Also *fleasced*.

The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing Psyllу,
Heer called *Flea-Wurt*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

flebile†, *a.* [< L. *flebilis*, weeping, tearful, < *flere*, weep: see *feeble*, a doublet of *flebile*.] Tearful; lacrymose.

Alackaday! a *flebile* style this upon a mournful occasion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 49.

flecche†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *fletch*[1].

fleccheret, *n.* A Middle English form of *fletcher*.

flèche (flȧsh), *n.* [F., an arrow: see *fletch*[2].] **1.** In *fort.*, the most simple kind of field-work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken.—**2.** In *arch.*, a spire; particularly, a slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts of a cathedral or large church.

I may name the soaring *flèche* of Amiens as an exception to E. L. G.'s dictum (too true in general) that all central timber steeples have perished.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 456.

3. In *decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, especially the representation of a spire in medieval carving or metal art-work. *S. K. Special Exhib. Catalogue*, 1862.

fleck[1] (flek), *n.* [< ME. **flekk* (only in the verb), < Icel. *flekkr*, a fleck, spot, = Sw. *fläck* = ODan. *fleck*, *flek*, *flekke*, *flik*, a spot, place, = D. *vlek*, a spot, stain, blemish, = MLG. *vlecke* = OHG. *flec*, *fleccho*, MHG. *vlec*, *vlecke*, G. *fleck*, a spot, stain, place, piece, patch, shred, etc. Prob. connected with *flick*[1], q. v.] **1.** A spot; a streak; a splash; a stain.

Life is dash'd with *flecks* of sin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lii.

Spenser . . . lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal . . . *fleck* is visible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, an irregular and generally elongate dot of color: applied especially to such dots on the wings of butterflies and moths.

fleck[1] (flek), *v. t.* [< ME. *flecken*, *flekken*, < Icel. *flekka* = Dan. *flække* = Sw. *fläcka*, *fläka* = D. *vlekken*, spot, stain, = G. *flecken*, spot, stain, put on a piece, patch; from the noun.] To spot; streak or stripe; dapple. Also *flecker*.

Our pikes stand to receive you like a wood,
We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.
Heywood, Four Apprentices of London.

And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars—
Heaven's mother send us grace!—
As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
With broad and burning face.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

The more distant ridges faded into a dull indigo hue, *flecked* with patches of ghastly white.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

fleck[2] (flek), *n.* [Another form of *flake*[1], influenced in form by *fleck*[1], a spot.] A flake; a lock.

And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theo. Martin, tr. of Catullus.

fleck[3] (flek), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flecked (flek′ed or flekt), *p. a.* **1.** Splashed; spotted; speckled; in *entom.*, marked with flecks or little irregular dots and streaks.

He was of foom al *flekked* as a pye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 12.

Invisible in *flecked* sky,
The lark sent down her revelry.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2†. Drunk.

They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 292.

flecker[1] (flek′ėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *fleck*[1], *v. t.*] Same as *fleck*[1].

How she looked forward to that evening walk in the still, *fleckered* shade of the hollows!
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

flecker[2]† (flek′ėr), *v. i.* Same as *flicker*[1].

fleckiness (flek′i-nes), *n.* Spottiness; the quality or state of being flecked or speckled.

A singular grain of *fleckiness* always observable on the surface of Damascus blades. *Ure*, Dict., II. 5.

fleckless (flek′les), *a.* [< *fleck*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Spotless; stainless.

Succory keeping summer long its trust
Of heaven-blue *fleckless* from the eddying dust.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Blameless; innocent.

My conscience will not count me *fleckless*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

flecnodal (flek′nō-dal), *a.* [< *flecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a flecnode.—**Flecnodal curve**, a curve drawn upon a surface the locus of all the points at each of which the curve of intersection of the surface by its tangent plane at that point has a flecnode. The flecnodal curve of a surface of the *n*th order is of the $(11n^2-24n)$th order.—**Flecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a flecnode at the point of tangency.

flecnode (flek′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *flec(tere)*, bend, + *nodus*, node.] A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

flectant (flek′tant), *a.* [< OF. *flectant*, ppr. of *flectir*, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1], *fletch*[2].] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.

flected (flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *flectere*, bend (see *flex*[1]), + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.—**Flected and reflected**, bowed or bent in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

flection, flexion (flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *flexion* = Sp. *flexion* = Pg. *flexão* = It. *flessione*, < L. *flexio(n-)*, a bending, turning, a modulation, inflection (of the voice), < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. The spelling *flection*, like *inflection*, etc., and *connection*, etc., is etymologically incorrect, but it is rather more common.] **1.** The act of bending.—**2.** A bending; a part bent; a curve.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions* trial would be made. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. A turn; a cast; a motion or glance.

Pity causeth some tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. In *gram.*, the variation of the form of words, as by declension or conjugation. See *inflection.*—5. In *anat.*, that motion of a joint which brings the connected parts continually nearer together: specifically said of the action of any flexor muscle: opposed to *extension.* [In this sense always *flexion.*]

They throw the change and the pressure produced by *flexion* almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages.
Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.

flectional, flexional (flek'shon-al), *a.* [< *flection* + *-al.*] Pertaining to flection; serving to bend or vary; specifically, pertaining to the terminal variation of words; inflectional.

The French inflections . . . are much less complicated to the ear than to the eye; and if we strip the accidence of the *flectional* syllables or letters which in the spoken tongue are silent, the distinct variations in the forms of words are far fewer than they appear in the written language. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., xvi.

Australian languages have been esteemed variations from one original tongue, or a crossing of *flexional* and monosyllabic speech.
J. Bonwick, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 208.

flectionless, flexionless (flek'shon-les), *a.* [< *flection* + *-less.*] Without flection or variation; without terminal change or modification.

flector (flek'tor), *n.* An improper form of *flexor.*

fled (fled). Preterit and past participle of *flee*[1].

fledge† (flej), *a.* [Also *fildge, flish, flitch, flush, flig, figged*, etc. (see *flush*[8]); < AS. **flycge* (not found; cf. *flyge*, flight) (> ME. *flegge, figge, flygge* = MD. *vlugghe*, D. *vlug*, fledge, able to fly, nimble, volatile, = MLG. *vlugge* = OHG. *flucchi*, MHG. *vlücke*, G. *flücke, flügge* = Icel. *fleygr*), fledge, able to fly, < *fleógan* (= D. *vliegen* = G. *fliegen*, etc.), fly: see *fly*[1].] Able to fly; having the wings developed for flight; fledged.

Drive their young ones out of the nest when they be once *fildge*. *Holland.*

We lookt on this side of thee, shooting short;
Where we did finde
The shells of *fledge* souls left behinde.
G. Herbert, The Temple—Death.

His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings
Lay waving round. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 627.

fledge (flej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fledged*, ppr. *fledging.* [Also formerly or dial. *fildge*; < *fledge, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To acquire feathers large enough for flight; in general, to acquire full plumage: often with *out:* as, the young birds have *fledged out.*

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, and every houre *fildge*, and, in tearme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.
Greene (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

II. *trans.* To feather or provide with plumage; provide with anything resembling plumage. [Rare.]

Cupid took another dart, . . .
Fledged it for another heart.
D. G. Rossetti, Troy Town.

fledged (flejd), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with feathers; able to fly.

Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was *fledged;* and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hence—2. Covered with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers.

The juvenal, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

The bents,
And coarser grass, . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, *fledg'd* with icy feathers, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean
Upon the dusky brushwood underneath
Their broad curved branches, *fledged* with clearest green.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. Equipped for flight; winged.

Lightlier move
The minutes *fledged* with music.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. Developed; matured.

It boots not to discover
How that young man, who was not *fledg'd* nor skill'd
In martial play, was even as ignorant
As childish. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

fledgling, fledgeling (flej'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fledge, a.*, + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A young bird just fledged.

The oriole's *fledglings* fifty times
Have flown from our familiar elms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Hence—2. A raw or inexperienced person.

II. *a.* Newly fledged; untried.

Of course, it gave the book a wide reading, followed by a marked influence upon the style of *fledgling* poets.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

fledgy (flej'i), *a.* [< *fledge, a.*, + *-y*[1].] 1†. Newly fledged.

When they [bees] do foorth carry theyre young swarme *fledgyie* to gathring. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 415.

2. Covered with feathers; feathery. [Poetical.]

The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast. *Keats.*

fledwite†, *n.* See *fletwite.*

flee[1] (flē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fled*, ppr. *fleeing.* [< ME. *flee, fle, fleen, flen, fleon* (prop. a strong verb, pret. *fleah, fleh, flegh, fleih, fleyghe, flogh, flewe, fleu*, etc., pl. *fluzen, fluhen, fluwen, flowen*, etc., pp. *flozen, flowen*, but with parallel weak pret. *fleede, fledde, fled*, pp. *fled, fled* (whence even a rare inf. *fledc*, prob. after the weak Scand. forms)), < AS. *fleón*, contr. of orig. **fleóhan* (pret. *fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), intr. flee, tr. flee, avoid, escape, rarely caus. put to flight, = OS. *fliohan* = OFries. *flīa* = OD. *vlien*, D. *vlieden* (pret. *vlood*, pp. *gevloden*) = MLG. *vlien, vlīn, vlēn* = OHG. *fliohan*, MHG. *vliehen*, G. *fliegen* (pret. *floh*, pp. *geflohen*) (all strong verbs) = Icel. *flýja* (pret. *flýdhi*, pp. *flýidhr*) = Sw. *fly* (pret. *flydde*) = Dan. *fly* (pret. *flyede*), flee, = Goth. *thliuhan* (pret. *thlauh*, pp. *thlauhans*), flee. The orig. initial consonant *th* has changed to *f* (as in some other cases) in all but the Goth.; the common Teut. root is **thluh*, the word being quite different from *fly*[1], AS. *fleógan*, etc., √ **flug*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *fly*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run away; take flight; seek escape or safety by flight.

Whan the Knyghte saw hire in that Forme so hidous and so horrible, he *fleyghe* awey.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

A lytille aboven is the Chapelle of Moyses, and the Roche where Moyses *fleyhe* to, for drede, whan he saughe oure Lord face to face. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 62.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you. Jas. iv. 7.

It soon appeared that a conspiracy had been on foot; several great men *fled* from court, among these Johannes, who had charge of the king's horses.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 615.

2. To disappear; disperse: as, all our pleasures have *fled;* the color *fled* from her cheeks; the clouds *flee* before the rising sun.

Sorrow and sighing shall *flee* away. Isa. xxxv. 10.

3. To move swiftly; fly; speed, as a missile. [Rare.]

For arrows *fled* not swifter toward their aim
Than did our soldiers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To avoid by flight; fly from; shun.

All *flagh* hym in fere for ferd of his dyntes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10699.

Thou, O man of God, *flee* these things. 1 Tim. vi. 11.

Bold Bavaria *fled* the Field.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

flee[2] (flē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fly*[2].

flee[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fly*[3].

fleece (flēs), *n.* [< ME. *fleese, flees, flese, fleis, flus, fleose*, < AS. *flēós*, also in umlauted form *flīys, fliés, flēs*, fleece, = D. *vlies* = LG. *flüs* = OHG. *vlies*, G. *vliess, flies*, MHG. *vlius*, G. obs. *fleuss, flüss*, fleece. A third form appears in MHG. *vlūs* = MLG. LG. *vlūs*, fleece; cf. OHG. *flaus*, toga, G. *flaus* or *flausch*, a tuft (of wool, etc.), pilot-cloth. Not in Scand. or Goth.; connections unknown.] 1. The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. In commerce wools are distinguished as *fleece-wools* and *dead-wools*, the former being obtained from the living animals at the annual shearings, and the latter from animals that have been killed.

There was a shepe, as it was tolde,
The whiche his *flees* bare all of golde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, . . . if he were not warmed with the *fleece* of my sheep, . . . then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade.
Job xxxi. 19–22.

2. Something resembling a fleece of wool in quality or appearance.

The heavens between their fairy *fleeces* pale
Sow'd all their mystic gulfs with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

What wandering cloud-shadows sail across this sea of olives and of vines, with here and there a *fleece* of vapour or a column of blue smoke from charcoal burners on the mountain flank! *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for warmth, as for lining certain garments, gloves, etc. (*b*) The long and soft nap or pile of such a fabric. (*c*) The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

3. In *her.*, the woolly skin of a sheep, usually so depicted that it resembles the animal itself, suspended by means of a ring passing around its middle. It is the well-known pendent badge of the order of the Golden Fleece, and is also used as a bearing.

4. In a bison, the fat and lean meat which lies along the loin and ribs. *C. Hallock.* [Western U. S.]—5†. [< *fleece, v.*] A snatch; an attempt to fleece. *Davies.*

There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town but has had a *fleece* at his purse.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, ii. 2.

Golden fleece, in *Gr. myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phrixus and Helle escaped from being sacrificed. It was hung up in Colchis, and recovered from King Æëtes by the Argonautic expedition under Jason, with the help of Medea.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a *golden fleece,*
Which makes her seat of Belmont, Colchos' strand,
And many Jasons come in quest of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Order of the Golden Fleece, an order founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the acquisition of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (died 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings; but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria the latter power in 1715 again claimed the office. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendent by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enameling of several colors, various suggestive devices, and the motto "Pretium laborum non vile."

fleece (flēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fleeced*, ppr. *fleecing.* [< *fleece, n.*] 1. To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.

They sate *Fleecing* those Flocks which they never fed.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

I am glad to drink sherbet in Damascus, and *fleece* my flocks on the plains of Marathon.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 40.

2†. To clip or diminish, as a fleece: said of dishonest taking of goods or property.

Their wealth and substance being eury where so *fleeced*, . . . they came into Syria, much lessened in numbers, in estate miserable and beggarly.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 519.

3. To strip of money or property unfairly or under false pretenses; rob heartlessly; take from without mercy.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
Or foul felonious thief, that *fleec'd* poor passengers,
I never gave them condign punishment.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

In bad inns you are *fleeced* and starved.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

The outer enclosure is practically a bazaar filled with shops, where pilgrims are lodged, and fed, and *fleeced.*
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 348.

4. To spread over as if with a fleece of wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* [< *fleece* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a fleece: as, well *fleeced.*

Monarchs . . . whose aim is to make the People wealthy indeed perhaps, and well *fleec't* for their own shearing, and the supply of Regal Prodigality.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

fleecer (flē'sėr), *n.* One who fleeces or strips; one who takes by fraud or severe exactions.

Not *fleecers*, but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.
Prynne (*W. Huntley*), Breviate, p. 262.

fleece-wool (flēs'wůl), *n.* See *fleece, n.*, 1.

fleech (flēch), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *fleich, fleitch*; < MD. *fletsen*, flatter; cf. *flatter*[2].] To wheedle; coax.

Duncan *fleech'd*, an' Duncan pray'd,
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

The Papists threatened us with purgatory, and *fleeched* us with pardons. *Scott*, Abbot, xvi.

fleecings (flē'singz), *n. pl.* [< *fleece* + *-ing*[1].] Curds separated from the whey. *W. H. Ainsworth.* [Prov. Eng.]

fleecy (flē'si), *a.* and *n.* [< *fleece* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Covered with wool; woolly: as, a *fleecy* flock.

Woolly Flocks their bleating Cries renew,
And from their *fleecy* Sides first shake the silver Dew.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

Thyrsis, whose care it was the goats to keep,
And Corydon, who fed the *fleecy* sheep.
Beattie, Pastorals, vii.

2. Resembling wool or a fleece: as, *fleecy* clouds.

Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim.
Cowper, Negro's Complaint.

Flamed she erewhile on some sunset's bosom,
Scarlet and piled with *fleeciest* snow?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of wool.

The moon shining full, the clouds all floating away in masses of *fleecy* whiteness.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, x.

II. *n.* A loosely twisted yarn, used for knitting.

fleed†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flood*.

Alas! for your staying sae lang frae the land:
Sae lang frae the land, and sae lang fra the *fleed*.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, IL 170).

fleegh†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

fleek (flēk), *n.* Same as *fleck*[3].

fleem†, *v. t.* [ME. *fleemen, flemen*, < AS. *flȳman, ge-flȳman, geflīéman, geflēman*, cause to flee, put to flight, banish, < *flȳma, flīéma, flēma*, a fugitive, < *flēón*, flee, cause to flee: see *flee*[1]. Cf. *flemens-firth*.] To cause to flee; banish; expel.

Appelit *fleemeth* discrecioun.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 78.

If thou wolt haue grace as thou doist gesse
Lete al falsnes be *fleemyd* thee fro.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 181.

When he was *fleemed* out of paradise.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 123.

fleen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1], and of *fly*[2].

fleer[1] (flēr), *v.* [= E. dial. *flire, flyre;* early mod. E. *fleere, flear, flirre*, < ME. *flerien, fliren*, prob. of Scand. origin; < Norw. *flira*, titter, giggle, laugh at nothing, = Sw. dial. *flira*, titter, = Dan. dial. *flire*, laugh, sneer; cf. G. *flerren, flarren*, make a wry mouth, howl. Cf. also Norw. *flisa* = Sw. *flissa*, titter.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grin in mockery; make a wry face in contempt; hence, to gibe; sneer: as, to *fleer* and flout.

I *fleere*, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe.—The knave *feareth* lyke a dogge under a doore. *Palsgrave*.

Tush, tush, man, never *fleer* and jest at me:
I speak not like a dotard, nor a fool.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

They offer not to *fleer*, nor jeer, nor break jests.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

He will evoke spirits from the vasty deep of imaginstion, only to point and *fleer* at them when they have obeyed his call. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 57.

2. To grin with an air of civility; leer.

Those,
With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *fleer*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mock; jeer at.

I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

A vengeance squibber!
She'll *fleer* me out of faith too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

fleer[1] (flēr), *n.* [< *fleer*[1], *v.*] 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

'Tis a Shame to say what he said—With his Taunts and his *Fleers*, tossing up his Nose.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

The toss of quality, and high-bred *fleer*,
Now Lady Harriot reached her fifteenth year.
Soame Jenyns, The Modern Fine Lady (1750), [Walpole, Letters, II. 212, note.

2. A grin of civility; a leer.

A sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers.
South, Sermons.

fleer[2] (flē′ėr), *n.* [ME. *fleare;* < *flee*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flees.

Than Peter de Boyse had dyuers imaginations other to go forwarde, and to retourne agayne the *fleers*, and to fight with theyr enemies, who chased them, or elles to drawe to Courtray. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclxxv.

Fleërs from before the legions of Agricola, marchers in Pannonian morasses. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Manse.

fleer[3] (flēr), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *floor*.

In it cam a grisly ghost,
Staed stappin' i' the *fleer*.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

fleerer (flēr′ėr), *n.* One who fleers; a mocker.

Pas. Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*,
How I miss thy laugh, and ha' since.
Bas. There you named the famous jeerer,
That ever jeer'd in Rome, or Athens.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 1.

fleering (flēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fleer*[1], *v.*] The act of scoffing or gibing.

Sir, I have observed all your *fleerings;* and resolve yourselves ye shall give a strict account for 't.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

I dare, my lord. Your bootings and your clamours,
Your private whispers and your broad *fleerings*,
Can no more vex my soul than this base carriage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

fleeringly (flēr′ing-li), *adv.* In a fleering or mocking manner.

As he put it [the bottle] down, he saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand *fleeringly* above his head.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

fleet[1] (flēt), *v.* [< ME. *fleeten, fleten, fleoten* (pret. *fleet*, pl. *floten, fluten*, pp. *floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail, flow or run (as water), fleet or move rapidly, etc., < AS. *flēótan* (pret. *flēát*, pl. **fluton*, pp. **floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail (not 'flow'), = OS. *fliotan* = OFries. *fliata* = D. *vlieten*, flow, = MLG. *vlēten*, LG. *fleten, fleiten*, flow, float, = OHG. *fliozan*, MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen*, flow, run (as water), drop, trickle (rarely 'float'), = Icel. *flȳta*, float, swim, flow, run, be flooded, = Sw. *flyta*, float, swim, flow, run, = Dan. *flyde*, float, flow, run, be flooded, = Goth. **fliutan* (not recorded), float; Teut. √ **flut* = Lith. *pluditi*, float. The root appears in a shorter form in *flow*[1], q. v., and in L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Gr. *πλέειν*, **πλέϜειν*, float, swim, sail, Russ. *pluite*, float, sail, Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly, hasten away. The primary meaning 'float' is now expressed by the derived verb *float*, < AS. *flotian*, float, < *flēótan* (pp. **floten*), float: see *float*, *v.* As all the words spelled *fleet* are ult. related, their meanings run into each other. Cf. *flit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To float.

Lay theron [i. e., on that lake] a lump of led
& hit on loft *fletez*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1025.

Him rekketh never wher [whether] she *flete* or synke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 182.

To *flete* above the water; his cappe *fleteth* above the water yonder a farre hence. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

2†. To swim.

The fisches that i the flodes *fleoteth*.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

Selcouthe [rare] kindus
Of the *fletinge* fihs [fishes] that in the fom lepen.
Alexander and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 490.

3†. To sail; navigate.

Schip *fletes* on the flode. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 135.
Nariger, to saile, to *fleete*. *Hollyband's Treasurie*.

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sealike.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

4†. To flow; run, as water; flow away.

For thi wenestow that thise mutacyounsof fortune *fletyn* withowte governor. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

Ech *fletynge* thing which is drunken.
Wyclif, Lev. xi. 34 (Purv.).

The Lime water, which the townsmen [of Lyme Regis] call the Buddle, commeth . . . from the hils, *fleting* upon rockie soil, and so falleth into the sea.
Holinshed, Chron., I. 58.

5†. To overflow; abound.

The plentyuos Autompne in fulle yeres *fletith* with hevy grapes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 2.

6. To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—7. [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 3.] To fly swiftly; flit, as a light substance; pass away quickly. [Now only poetical.]

What they write 'gainst me
Shall, like a figure drawn in water, *fleet*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apol.

Bar. I am sorry, neighbour Diego,
To find you in so weak a state.
Die. You are welcome;
But I am *fleeting*, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And the light and shadow *fleet*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

8. [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to change place: said of men at work: as, to *fleet* forward or aft in a boat.—**To fleet aft**, to go aft, as the crew of a boat, in order to keep her head up to meet a heavy sea.

II. *trans.* 1†. To fly swiftly over; skim over the surface of: as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf.—2†. To cause to pass swiftly or lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

3. *Naut.*, to change the position of: as, to *fleet* a tackle (to change its position after the blocks are drawn together so as to use it again); to *fleet* the men aft (to order men to move further aft). The word is used only in special phrases like the above; it is not applicable to every change of position. Thus, if one rope were fastened to a hawser or a shroud, one would say "*Fleet* that rope higher" or "lower," as the case might be; but one would not say "*Fleet* that coil of rope."—**To fleet aft** (the crew of a whale-boat), to send them aft, that by their weight they may keep the head of the boat up when a whale is sounding, or in a heavy sea.

fleet[2] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet, flete, fleot*, a fleet (used collectively, lit. a ship; cf. *navy*, < OF. *navie*, navy, fleet, < LL. *navia*, a ship), < AS. *flēót*, with umlaut *flīét, flȳte*, a ship or craft (glossing L. *ratis*, a raft, ML. *pontonium*, a punt) (in this sense *flota* is more common; *flota* also means 'a fleet' and 'a sailor'; ME. *flote*, a ship, a fleet, = D. *vloot* = Icel. *floti*, a fleet: see *float*), < *flēótan*, float, swim, sail: see *fleet*[1], and cf. *fleet*[3]. OF. *flete, flette*, a kind of boat, is of Teut. origin.] 1. A number of ships or other vessels, in company, under the same command, or employed in the same service, particularly in war or in fishing: as, a *fleet* of men-of-war, or of war-canoes; the fishing-*fleet* on the Banks; the *fleet* of a steamship company.

That vessel . . .
Which maister was of all the *flete*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 197.

Syche a Nauy was neuer of nowmber togedur, . . .
Ne so fele feghtyng men in a *flete* somyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4049.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean—roll!
Ten thousand *fleets* sweep over thee in vain.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. Specifically, a number of vessels of war organized for offense or defense under one commander, with subordinate commanders of single vessels and sometimes of squadrons; a naval armament.

The Dutch are come with a *fleete* of eighty sail to Harwich. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 144.

3. In *fishing*, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846). [U. S. and Canadian.]—**Admiral of the fleet.** See *admiral*.—**Dandelion fleet**, a name formerly given to the vessels sailing from Gloucester, Massachusetts, which did not engage in winter fishing, and were said not to start in the spring until the dandelions were in bloom.—**Fleet captain.** See *captain*.—**Fleet surgeon, paymaster, engineer, marine-officer**, in the United States navy, the senior officer of the respective corps belonging to a squadron. These officers are on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and exercise a supervision over the other officers of their corps in the fleet.—**Mosquito fleet** (*naut.*), an assemblage of small craft.

fleet[3] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet*, < AS. *flēót*, an arm of the sea, an inlet, estuary (the general sense of 'a (flowing) stream' does not occur in AS., *flēót* meaning lit. a place where ships float or ride at anchor) (= D. *vliet*, a rill, brook, = MLG. *vlēt*, LG. *fleet, fleete*, a little brook, a canal, = OHG. *flioz*, MHG. *vliez*, G. *fliess*, a little brook), < *flēótan*, float (= D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, etc., fleet, float, flow): see *fleet*[1], *v.* OF. and F. dial. (Norm., etc.) *flet*, a ditch, canal, is of LG. origin.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or creek: now used only as an element in place-names: as, North*fleet*, South*fleet*, *Fleet*ditch.

Fleet, the watyr of the see comythe and goythe [var. *flete*, there water cometh and goeth], fleta, fossa, estuarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 166.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In flouds and sedgy *fleetes*. *Matthews*, Aminta.

Fleet books, the books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison in London during the eighteenth century, until this custom was forbidden by act of Parliament in 1753.—**Fleet marriages**, clandestine marriages at one time performed without banns or license by needy chaplains in the Fleet Prison, London.

The long list of social reforms passed under the Pelham ministry may be fitly closed by the Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, which put a stop to those *Fleet marriages* which had become one of the strangest scandals of English life. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

The Fleet, or **Fleet Prison**, a famous London prison formerly standing on Farringdon street, long used for debtors: so called from its situation near Fleet ditch, now a covered sewer. It was abolished in 1844.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to *the Fleet;*
Take all his company along with him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

fleet[4] (flēt), *a.* [ME. not found; the AS. **flēótig*, 'swift, fleet,' is an uncertain emendation of a doubtful word in a poetical riddle; cf. Icel. *fljōtr*, swift, fleet (of a ship, a horse, etc.); from the verb *fleet*[1].] Swift of motion; moving or able to move with rapidity; rapid.

The horse gonng Waters rade upon
Was *fleeter* than the wind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Thy step—the wild deer's rustling feet
Within thy woods are not more *fleet*.
Bryant, Oh, Mother of a Mighty Race.

fleet[5] (flēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *fleten*, skim (milk, etc.) (= MLG. *vloten*, LG. *af-flōten, af-flaten* = Dan. *af-flōde* (*af* = E. *off*), skim (milk)), < AS. *flēte, flīéte, flȳte*, rarely *flēt*, cream, skimmings, curds, = Dan. *flöde*, cream, = MLG. *vlōt*, LG. *flot* = G. *flott*, cream, fat or grease floating on the top, lit. that which floats, < AS. *flēótan*, E. *fleet*[1], etc., float: see *fleet*[1].] 1†. To skim, as cream from milk.

Fletyn, or skomyn ale, or pottis, or other lycours that hovythe, despumo, exspumo. *Flete* mylke only, dequacco, exquacco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 167.

I *flete* mylke, I take awaye the creame that lyeth above it, whan it hath rested. *Palsgrave*.

Esburrer [F.], to *fleet* the creame potte.
Hollyband's Treasurie.

2. *Naut.*, to skim up fresh water from the surface of (the sea), as practised at the mouth of the Rhone, of the Nile, etc.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *fleet*[4], *a.*, moving lightly.] Light; superficially fruitful; thin; not penetrating deep, as soil.

Marl cope ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *adv.* [< *fleet*[6], *a.*] In a manner so as to affect only the surface; superficially.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[7] (flēt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flute*[1].

The fiddle and *fleet* play'd ne'er sae sweet.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

fleet-dike (flēt'dīk), *n.* [< *fleet*[3] + *dike.*] A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, etc.

fleeten-face†, *n.* One whose face is very pale; a whey-face; hence, a coward.

Onos. Hold you your prating.
Con. You know where you are, you *fleeten-face.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

fleet-foot, fleet-footed (flēt'fůt, -fůt'ed), *a.* [< *fleet*[4] + *foot.*] Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

Like a wild bird being tamed with too much handling,
Or as the *fleet-foot* roe that's tired with chasing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 561.

fleeting (flē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fleet*[1], *v.*] Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable: as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

I will not buy a false and *fleeting* delight so dear.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Of such a variable and *fleeting* conscience what hold can be tak'n? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Some *fleeting* good that mocks me with the view.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 26.

=**Syn.** *Transitory*, etc. See *transient.*

fleetingly (flē'ting-li), *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

fleetingness (flē'ting-nes), *n.* The character of being fleeting; transientness; evanescence.

Morbid, too, were his sense of the *fleetingness* of life and his concern for death.
R. L. Stevenson, Contemporary Rev., LI. 792.

fleetly (flēt'li), *adv.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ly*[2].] In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.

So *fleetly* did she stir,
The flower she touch'd on dipt and rose,
And turn'd to look at her.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fleet-milk (flēt'milk), *n.* [< *fleet*[5] + *milk.*] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

fleetness (flēt'nes), *n.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ness.*] The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity in motion; speed.

But fame, unrivall'd in the dusty course,
In *fleetness* far outstrips the vig'rous horse.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.

Tasting the raptured *fleetness*
Of her [Truth's] divine completeness.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

=**Syn.** *Swiftness*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness.*

fleflecnodal (flē-flek'nō-dal), *a.* [< *flefleenode* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having a flefleenode.—**Fleflecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a fleflecnode at the point of tangency.

fleflecnode (flē-flek'nōd), *n.* [< *fle*(*enode*) + *flecnode.*] A biflecnode; a node of a plane curve where both branches have inflections.

fleg[1] (fleg), *v.* Same as *flay*[2].

fleg[1] (fleg), *n.* Same as *flay*[2].

"In faith," quo Johnie, "I got sic *flegs*
Wi' their claymores and filabegs,
If I face them [again], deil break my legs."
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 275).

She'a gien me mony a jirt an' *fleg*
Sin' I could striddle ower a rig.
Burns, 2d Epistle to John Lapraik.

fleg[2] (fleg), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fly*[2].

flegm, flegmatic, etc. See *phlegm*, etc.

flegme[1]†, *n.* A corrupt obsolete form of *fleam*[1].

flegme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm.*

fleich, *v. t.* See *fleech.*

fleight†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1]. *Chaucer.*

flem[1], *n.* See *fleam*[1].

flem[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm.*

fleme[1]†, *v. t.* See *fleem.*

fleme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[3].

flement†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A tumor of the ankles.—2. Chaps of the feet and hands.

flemens-firth† (flē'menz-fėrth), *n.* [A corrupt pseudo-archaic form, repr. the old Law L. form, *flemenafferth*, of AS. *flȳman fyrmth* or *flymena fyrmth*, the harboring of a fugitive or fugitives: *flȳman*, gen., *flȳmena*, gen. pl., of *flȳma*, *fliéma*, *flēma*, a fugitive (see *fleem*); *fyrmth*, with equiv. *feorm*, harboring, entertainment: see *farm*[1].] 1. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of harboring a fugitive, the penalty attached to which was one of the rights of the crown.—2. An asylum for outlaws.

And ill beseema your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemens-firth*;
We claim from thee William of Deloraine
That he may suffer march-treason pain.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 21.

Fleming (flem'ing), *n.* [< ME. *Flemmynge*, < OD. *Vlaemingh*, D. Flem. *Vlaming* = MLG. *Vlaminк* = OHG. *Flaming*, G. *Fläming* (whence ML. *Flamingus*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, F. *Flamand*); connected with OD. *Vlaendere*, D. *Vlaanderen*, Flem. *Vlaenderen*, MLG. *Vlander*, G. Dan. Sw. *Flandern* (ML. *Flandria*, *Flandrica*, Pg. *Flandres*, Sp. *Flandes*, F. *Flandre*), Flanders.] A native of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and the Netherlands; specifically, a member of the Flemish race, nearly allied to the Dutch both in blood and in language.

I will rather trust a *Fleming* with my butter . . . than my wife with herself. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

Flemish (flem'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Flemmish*, < OD. *Vlaemsch*, D. *Vlaamsch*, Flem. *Vlaemsch* = OFries. *Flemsche*, *Flaemsche* = MLG. *Vlamish*, *Vlamesh* = Dan. *Flamsk*; as *Flem-ing* + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining or native to Flanders, or pertaining to its people or their language; resembling the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this *Flemish* drunkard [Sir John Falstaff] picked . . . out of my conversation? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Flemish bond, brick, coil, eye, horse, etc. See the nouns.—**Flemish diamonds,** in *lace-making*, lozenge-shaped groups of holes in the fillings of Honiton and other lace: a phrase applied to the pattern containing them, and also to the stitch producing them.—**Flemish point-lace.** See *lace.*—**Flemish pottery,** pottery made in those districts which were included in ancient Flanders, as Lille and Valenciennes.—**Flemish school,** the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mabuse, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers take the highest place.—**Flemish stitch,** a stitch used for the filling in of some kinds of point-lace. Compare *Flemish diamonds.*

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of Flanders; the Flemings.—2. The language spoken by the Flemings. The Flemish language is a form of that Low German of which the Dutch is the type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling, the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified in the present century, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic features of sixteenth-century spelling.

Flemish (flem'ish), *v. t.* [< *Flemish, a.*] To coil, as a rope, in a Flemish coil. See *coil*[1], *n.*

flen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1]. *Chaucer.*

flench (flench), *v. t.* Same as *flense.*

flense (flens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flensed*, ppr. *flensing.* [Sc. also written *fleneh* and *flineh*; = D. *vlensen*, *vlenzen* = G. *flensen*, < Dan. *flense* = Sw. *flänsa*, *flense* = Norw. *flinsa*, also *flunsa*, slash, cut up.] To cut up and remove the blubber of (a whale). Among American whalers the process is more commonly called *cutting in.*

You . . . suppose you may cheat a stranger as you would *flinch* a whale. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

flerd†, *n.* [ME., also *flærd*, < AS. *fleard*, deceit, folly or superstition, *ge-fleard*, nonsense (> *fleardian*, talk nonsense, be deluded), = ODan. *flerdh*, *flær*, falsehood, deceit, = Sw. *flärd*, deceit, artifice, vanity, frivolousness, = Icel. *flærdh*, deceit, falsehood. Cf. *flird*[1], *flird*[2].] Deceit; falsehood.

Crist forwerrpethth fals and *flærd*. *Ormulum*, i. 7334.

So was Herodes fox and *flerd*,
Tho Crist kam into this middelerd.
Bestiary, l. 452.

flerk†, *v.* and *n.* See *flirk.*

flest, flese†, *n.* Middle English spellings of *fleece.*

flesh (flesh), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fleash*; < ME. *flesh*, *fleisch*, *flese*, *flech*, etc., often with final *s*, *fles*, *flehs*, *fleis*, etc., < AS. *flǣse* (rarely *flǣc*, in glosses, > E. dial. *fleck*) = OFries. *flēsk*, *flāsk* = OS. *flēsc* = D. *vleesch* = MLG. *vlēsch*, LG. *fleesch* = OHG. *fleisk*, MHG. *vleisch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh. The Scand. forms have a special sense: Icel. *flesk* = Sw. *fläsk* = Dan. *flesk*, pork, bacon (the general word for 'flesh' being Icel. *kjöt* = Sw. *kött* = Dan. *kjød*); so E. *meat*, orig. 'food,' now 'flesh food,' tends in some localities to a special sense, 'beef' or 'pork,' as the case may be. Connections unknown. The Goth. words for 'flesh' were *leik* (lit. body: see *like*[1]), *mimz.*] I. *n.* 1. A substance forming a large part of an animal body, consisting of the softer solids which constitute muscle and fat, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, the membranes, and the fluids; in the most restricted sense, muscular tissue alone. Flesh or muscle is composed chiefly of fibrin, with albumen, gelatin, hematosin, fat, phosphate of sodium, phosphate of potassium, phosphate and carbonate of calcium, sulphate of potassium, and chlorid of sodium. The solid part is, besides, permeated by an acid fluid, called *flesh-juice.* This has a red color, and contains dissolved a number of both organic and inorganic substances. The organic matter consists of albumen, casein, creatine, and creatinine, and inosic and several other acids; the inorganic, of alkaline sulphates, chlorids, and phosphates, with lime, iron, and magnesia.

But *flessh* to *flessh* and skyn to skyn is doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones, as ye see me have.
Luke xxiv. 39.

My beauty as the spring doth yearly grow,
My *flesh* is soft and plump.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 142.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; in the most restricted sense, the substance of beasts and fowls used as food, as distinguished from fish.

In the Lond of Palestyne and in the Lond of Egypt thei eten but lytille or non of *Flessche* of Veel or of Beef, but he be so old that he may no more travayle for elde; for it is forbode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

Eten children and men, and eten non other *fleische* from that tyme that thei ben acharned with mannes *fleisch.* Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

In the week are five days accustomably served with *flesh.*
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 304).

3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

Almigty god, mercy I craue,
Now iete my *flesche* my synnis able!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

The Apostle . . . knew right well that the weariness of the *flesh* is an heavy clog to the will.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 7.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

4. Man, or the human race; mankind; humanity.

Why will hereafter anie *flesh* delight
In earthlie blis, and joy in pleasures vaine?
Spenser, Ruins of Time, i. 527.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth.
Gen. vi. 12.

She was fairest of all *flesh* on earth,
Guinevere. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Man's animal or physical nature, as distinguished from or opposed to his moral or spiritual nature; the body as the seat of appetite: a Biblical use: as, to mortify the *flesh.*

Ye judge after the *flesh.* John viii. 15.

The *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit. Gal. v. 17.

Grant that he [this child] may have power and strength to have victory and to triumph, against the devil, the world, and the *flesh.*
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Satan is their guide, the *flesh* is their instructor.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 632.

Are there none in whom the spirit has conquered the *flesh?*
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 115.

6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or relatives. [Archaic.]

He is our brother and our *flesh.* Gen. xxxvii. 27.

7. In *bot.*, the soft cellular or pulpy substance of a fruit or vegetable, as distinguished from the kernel or core, skin, shell, etc.—**An arm of flesh,** in *Scrip.*, human strength or aid.

With him [the king of Assyria] is *an arm of flesh*; but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles. 2 Chron. xxxii. 8.

Black in the flesh. See *black.*—**Flesh and blood.** See *blood.*—**Proud flesh,** a protuberance formed by the overgrowth of the granulations of a wound in process of repair.—**To be in flesh,** to be fat.

Buy food, and get thyself *in flesh.* *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

To be in the flesh. (*a*) To be alive. (*b*) In *Scrip.*, to be under the control of the animal nature: opposed to *spiritual.*

When we *were in the flesh*, the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. Rom. vii. 5.

To be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. See *fish*[1].—**To be one flesh,** to be closely united, as in marriage.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall *be one flesh.*
Gen. ii. 24.

II. *a.* Consisting of animal substance not fish: as, a *flesh* diet.

flesh (flesh), *v. t.* [< *flesh, n.* In the fig. use corrupted to *flush*: see *flush*[4].] 1. To feed full with flesh, and hence with fleshly enjoyments, spoil, etc.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

Vicious persons, when they're hot, and *fleshed*
In implous acts, their constancy abounds.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 165.

Her slow dogs of war,
Fleshed with the chase, come up from Italy,
And howl upon their limits. *Shelley*, Hellas.

2. To encourage by giving flesh to; initiate to the taste of flesh: with reference to the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh; hence, to introduce or incite to battle or carnage.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

To breed a mongrel up, in his own house,
With his own blood, and, if the good gods please,
At his own throat *flesh* him to take a leap.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves, they grew up in time to be nimble and strong enough for hunting down large game. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, to remove flesh, fat, and loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins and hides.

One man can, it is claimed, *flesh* or slate about six hundred goat skins per day of ten hours.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 333.

The hides will be very difficult to *flesh*, unless previously plumped by a light liming.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370.

4. To clothe with flesh; make fleshy.

Never are wee without two or three [deer] in the roof, Very well *fleshed*, and excellent fat.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

This bare sceleton of time, place, and person must be *fleshed* with some pleasant passages. *Fuller*, Worthies, i.

flesh-ax (flesh'aks), *n.* A butchers' cleaver. *Wright.*

flesh-broth (flesh'brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

flesh-brush (flesh'brush), *n.* A brush designed for rubbing the surface of the body to excite action in it by friction.

flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), *a.* Encumbered with flesh. [Rare.]

flesh-color (flesh'kul$^{\prime}$or), *n.* The normal color of the skin of a white person; pale carnation or pinkish; the color of the cheek of a healthy white child.

The term *flesh color* is more properly rendered skin color, since it is evidently intended to indicate the color of healthy skin, or the color of muscle as seen through skin.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 227.

flesh-colored (flesh'kul$^{\prime}$ord), *a.* Of the normal color of the skin of a white person.

flesh-crow (flesh'krō), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone.*

flesher (flesh'ėr), *n.* [Also in Sc. formerly *fleshour, fleschour* (= G. *fleischer*); < *flesh* + *-er*[1]. In ME. repr. by *flesh-hewere*, q. v. Cf. *flusher.*] **1.** A butcher. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Na *fleshour* sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh, in time of nicht. *Sir J. Balfour*, Pract. Leg. Burg., p. 72.

Hard by a *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down.
Macaulay, Virginius.

2†. An executioner. [Scotch.]

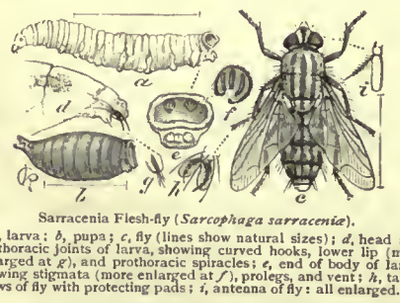
The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marclus suld rise sa halstelie to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 160.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, one who fleshes hides.—**4.** A tool used to flesh hides.

The spring pating *fleshers* measure about seventeen inches between the handles. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 309.

flesh-flea (flesh'flē), *n.* The chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans. J. O. Westwood.*

flesh-fly (flesh'flī), *n.* [< ME. *flescheflie, fleischflic*; < *flesh* + *fly*[2].] The common name of a group of exclusively carnivorous dipterous insects, the blow-flies, such as those of the genus *Sarcophaga*. The fly lays her eggs, or living larvæ which have hatched in the oviduct, on animal matter (usually dead), and the larvæ or maggots quickly grow to full size, the round of life being very rapid. They crawl away to pupate, preferably under ground. *S. sarraceniæ* (Riley) is a variety of *S. carnaria* (Linnæus), a cosmopolitan species and general scavenger. The larva of this variety feeds on the dead insects caught in the leaves of pitcher-plants.



Sarracenia Flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, fly (lines show natural sizes); *d*, head and prothoracic joints of larva, showing curved hooks, lower lip [more enlarged at *g*), and prothoracic spiracles; *e*, end of body of larva, showing stigmata (more enlarged at *f*), prolegs, and vent; *h*, tarsal claws of fly with protecting pads; *i*, antenna of fly: all enlarged.

I am, in my condition,
A prince, . . . and would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than to suffer
The *flesh-fly* blow my mouth.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

Blue flesh-fly. Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

flesh-fork (flesh'fôrk), *n.* A fork for trying meat and taking it from a boiler in cooking. [Rare.]

fleshful (flesh'fûl), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-ful.*] Fat; plump; abounding in flesh.

flesh-hewer†, *n.* [ME. *flesch-hewere* = D. *vleeschhouwer* = MLG. *vleschhouwer*, LG. *viesch howere.* Cf. *flesher.*] A butcher.

fleshhood (flesh'hûd), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-hood.*] The state of being in the flesh, or of being subject to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood*. *Mrs. Browning.*

flesh-hook (flesh'hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fleshhok, fleshok, fleischhok* (= D. *vleeschhaak*); < *flesh* + *hook.*] **1.** A hook used in handling large pieces of meat, as in pulling them from a pot, caldron, or barrel.

They plead that God in the Law would have nothing brought into the temple, neither besoms nor *fleshhooks*, nor trumpets, but those only which were sanctified.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

When any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a *fleshhook* of three teeth in his hand; and he struck it into the pan; . . . all that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took for himself. 1 Sam. ii. 13, 14.

2. A hook on which to hang meat.—**3.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed hook, or more usually three hooks emerging from the same stem.

flesh-hoop (flesh'höp), *n.* In a drum, the hoop upon which the skin constituting the head is stretched.

fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), *n.* [< *fleshy* + *-ness.*] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

The bodye where heate and moysture haue soueraryntie is called sanguine, wherin the ayre hath preeminence; and it is perceyued and knowen by these sygnes which do folowe, carnositie or *fleshynesse*, etc.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, i.

fleshing-knife (flesh'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *flesh-knife.*

When [the skins] come to the last dressing they are rinsed and scraped over with the *fleshing knife*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 300.

fleshings (flesh'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *flesh* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A close-fitting flesh-colored garment or dress for the whole body or a large part of it, intended to represent the natural skin and to give the wearer the appearance of being unclothed: used on the stage: as, silk *fleshings;* a suit of *fleshings.*

"Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the *fleshings*." And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh-coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology. *D. Jerrold*, Jack Runnymede.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, the substance scraped from hides in the operation of removing the flesh from them.

The *fleshings* are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue, as are all such portions of the hide or skin as cannot be conveniently worked. *Ure*, Dict., III. 83.

flesh-juice (flesh'jös), *n.* An acid liquid which may be separated by pressing the flesh of animals of the higher orders. See *flesh.*

flesh-knife (flesh'nīf), *n.* In *tanning*, a blunt-edged convex knife with two handles used in scraping the hair, loose flesh, etc., from the hides; a flesher. Also *fleshing-knife.*

fleshless (flesh'les), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-less.*] Destitute of flesh; wanting in flesh; lean.

To throw a dart at the *fleshless* figure of death.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LX. 119.

fleshliness (flesh'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fleschlynesse*, carnality, < AS. *flǣsclīcnes*, only in sense of incarnation, < *flǣsclīc*, fleshly: see *fleshly*, *a.*] The state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Sinne and *fleshlines* bring forth sectes and heresies.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

fleshling†, (flesh'ling), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-ling*[1].] A person devoted to carnal things.

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to rewarde the spirituall, his electe, with the blessynges promised: and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thret'ned.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. L, 5.

fleshly (flesh'li), *a.* [< ME. *fleschly, fleschliche*, etc., < AS. *flǣsclīc* (= OFries. *flāsklik* = D. *vleeschelijk* = MLG. *vlēschlik, vlēslik* = OHG. *fleisclich*, MHG. *vleischelich, vleischlich*, G. *fleischlich*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the flesh or body in its physical relations; corporeal.

In the body of this *fleshly* land [his own person],
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Ministerial responsibility comes between the monarch and every public trial and necessity, like armor between flesh and the spear that would seek to pierce it; only this is an armor itself also *fleshly*, at once living and impregnable. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. Pertaining to the flesh or body as the seat of appetite; carnal; not spiritual or divine; in an extreme sense, lascivious.

Ne from thenceforth doth any *fleshly* sense,
Or idle thought of earthly things, remaine.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

Not with *fleshly* wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward. 2 Cor. i. 12.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

This *fleshly* lord, he doted on my wife.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

fleshly (flesh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fleschly*; < *flesh* + *-ly*[2].] Carnally; lasciviously. *Chaucer.*

fleshly-minded (flesh'li-mīn$^{\prime}$ded), *a.* Addicted to worldly or sensual pleasures.

flesh-meat (flesh'mēt), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *flǣscmete*, flesh food, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mete*, food, meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food: distinguished from *fish.*

fleshment† (flesh'ment), *n.* [< *flesh*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of fleshing; excitement from a successful attack.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

fleshmonger (flesh'mung$^{\prime}$gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fleshemongere*, < AS. *flǣscmangere* (= MLG. *vlēschmenger*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mangere*, monger.] **1.** One who deals in flesh as food.

The vsage of *fleshemongeres* ys swych, that euerych *fleshemongere*, out of fraunchyse, that haldeth stal, shal [pay] to the kynge of custom fyue and twenty pans by the zere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

2†. A procurer; a pimp. [Slang.]

Was the duke a *flesh-monger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fleshpot (flesh'pot), *n.* [= D. *vleeschpot.*] **1.** A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the *flesh pots*, and when we did eat bread to the full. Ex. xvi. 3.

Hence (in allusion to the passage above quoted) —**2.** Food; also, the indulgence of animal appetites.

But we, alas, the *Flesh-pots* love,
We love the very Leeks, and sordid Roots below.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 1.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-legged iron pot, usually, though not always, depicted sable.

fleshquake† (flesh'kwāk), *n.* [< *flesh* + *quake;* in imitation of *earthquake.*] A trembling of the flesh.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flesh-quake* to possess their powers
As they shall cry like ours. *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.

flesh-red (flesh'red), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The red color of flesh or muscle.

The S[truthio] camelus has the exposed surfaces of the head, neck, thighs, and legs of a *flesh-red.*
Smithsonian Report (1883), p. 732.

II. *a.* Resembling more or less closely the red color of flesh or muscle: as, a *flesh-red* variety of feldspar.

flesh-spicule (flesh'spik$^{\prime}$ūl), *n.* In sponges, a spicule not forming part of the supporting skeleton.

flesh-tint (flesh'tint), *n.* In *painting*, etc., a color which represents the natural color of the human body.

To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon *flesh-tint* which she [the artist] had originally hit upon while executing the miniature of a young officer. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

flesh-tooth (flesh'töth), *n.* One of the sectorial or carnassial teeth of the typical carnivorous mammals.

flesh-worm (flesh'wėrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fleashcworm*, < ME. **fleschworm*, < AS. *flǣsc-wyrm*, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *wyrm*, worm.] 1. A worm that burrows in and feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly and other dipterous insects: sometimes used figuratively. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Our wantons, and *fleashe-wormes*, for so it liketh you to cal them, haue benne contented to forsake fathers, mothers, wiues, children, goodes, and liuings, & meekely to submit themselues to the extreme terrour of al your cruelties, and to yelde theire bodies vnto the deathe; to be sterued for hunger, and to be burnte in flere, onely for the name and Gospel of Jesus Christe.
Bp. Jewell, Def. of Apologie, p. 335.

2. The spiral threadworm or trichina, *Trichina spiralis*.

flesh-wound (flesh'wönd), *n.* A wound which does not extend beyond the flesh; a slight wound.

fleshy (flesh'i), *a.* [< ME. *fleschy* (= D. *vleezig* (for **vleeschig*) = MLG. *vlēschich* = MHG. *vleischec*, G. *fleischig* = Sw. *fläskig*); < *flesh* + *-y*1.] 1. Consisting of flesh; composed of musele, etc., as distinguished from harder substance; hence, pertaining to the physical as opposed to the moral nature.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray.*

The squirrel had got into my coat pocket. As I endeavoured to remove him from his burrow, he made his teeth meet through the *fleshy* part of my fore finger.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. Ecclus. xvii. 16.

He, sovran Priest, stooping his regal head, . . .
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered.
Milton, Passion, l. 15.

2. Full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent: as, a *fleshy* man.

Galley-slaves are fat and *fleshie*, because they stirre the limbs more and the inward parts less.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 877.

Fleshy, in the sense of stout, may claim Ben Jonson's warrant. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

3. Like flesh. (*a*) Soft; without hard integument: as, a *fleshy* process, etc. (*b*) In *bot.*, succulent; composed of juicy, cellular tissue.—**Fleshy leaf**, a leaf which is thick and juicy, as that of the houseleek.

flet1†, *n.* [ME. *flet*, the floor of a house, a house, < AS. *flet*, *flett*, the ground, the floor of a house, a house, = OFries. *flet*, a house, = OS. *flet*, *fletti*, the floor of a house, a house, hall, = MLG. *vlet*, *vlette*, LG. *flet*, an upper bedroom, = OHG. *flezzi*, MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, G. *fletz*, *flötz*, a set of rooms or benches, a house, orig. a flat or level surface, < OHG. *flaz* = Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat;* but the adj. does not appear except in OHG. and Scand. (whence in E.): see *flat*1, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *flat*2.] 1. Floor; bottom; lower surface.

Thi berne also be playne, and harde the *flette*,
And footes two to thicke it thou ne lette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A house; home.

I fostered 3ou on mi *flet* for sothe, as me thinketh,
& seide 3e were my sone seuen 3er and more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5368.

flet2 (flet), *a.* [E. dial. or obs. pp. of *fleet*5, q. v.] Skimmed: as, *flet* milk.

flet3 (flet), *n.* [Also written *flcat;* perhaps another form of *fleak*2, *flake*2, a hurdle.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by a load. *Simmonds.*

fletch1† (flech), *v. i.* [ME. *flecchen*, < OF. *flechir*, F. *fléchir* = Pr. *flechir*, bend, give way, yield, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*1. Cf. *flinch*1.] To give way; yield; flinch.

That he ne *flecchede* for ne fere.
The 11,000 *Virgins*, l. 123 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall, p. 66).

Sour vergeous schal make the deuel a-drad,
For he *flecheth* fro godes spous.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 137.

fletch2 (flech), *v. t.* [Formed from *fletcher.*] To feather, as an arrow.

Thy darts are healthful good, and downwards fall,
Soft as the feathers that they're *fetch'd* withall.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Leave, wanton Muse, thy roving flight;
To thy loud String the well-*fletch'd* Arrow put.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 10.

fletch3 (flech), *v. t.* [Var. of *flitch.*] To cut, as fish, in strips, clear of bone, in order to prepare it for drying and smoking: chiefly in the past participle: as, *fletched* halibut.

fletcher (flech'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fletcher*, *flecchere*, *fleechour*, < OF. *flechier*, an arrow-maker, < OF. *fleche*, F. *flèche*, dial. *fliche* (= Pr. *flecha* = Sp. *flecha*, OSp. *frecha* = Pg. *frecha* = It. *freccia*, obs. *flizza*, dial. *frizza*), an arrow, < MD. *flitse*, D. *flits* = MLG. *flitze*, *flitsche*, an arrow, javelin (whence also G. *flitz*, in comp. *flitzpfeil*, an arrow; G. *flitzbogc*, < D. *flitsboog* = Dan. *flitsbue*, a bow); cf. MD. *flitsen*, fly forth, fly away, flee. Hence the surname *Fletcher.*] One who fletches arrows; an arrow-maker; a maker of bows and arrows.

It is vnseemly for the Painter to feather a shafte, or the *Fletcher* to handle the pencill.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fletet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fleet.*

flether (fleᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc., < Icel. *fladhra*, fawn, flatter: see *flatter*2.] To flatter.

Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleeching, *fleth'rin* dedication.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

fletiferous†, (flē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *fletifer*, weeping, dripping, < L. *fletus*, weeping, tears, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Causing weeping. *Bailey*, 1731.

flettermouse†, *n.* Same as *flittermouse.*

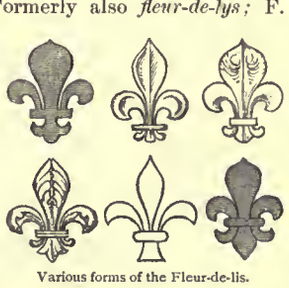
fletwite†, *n.* [Skinner gives "*fletwit* vel *fledwit*," a fine imposed on outlaws and fugitives on coming to the peace of the king, as if a corrupt form of an AS. **flyht-wite*, <**flyht*, flight, fleeing, + *wīte*, a fine; but AS. **flyht*, a fleeing, does not occur (see *flight*2). The form, if correct, would represent an AS. **fletwīte*, lit. a 'house-fine,' < *flet*, a house, floor (see *flet*1, *flat*2), + *wīte*, a fine. The precise application is not clear, on account of a lack of early authority.] In *old Eng. law*, a discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license. See the etymology.

fletz (flets), *n.* [< G. *flötz*, earlier *fletz*, a layer, a stratum, < MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, OHG. *flezzi* = OS. *fletti*, *flet* = AS. *flet*, *flett*, a floor, etc.: see *flet*1.] Originally, a bed or stratum; hence, as employed by Werner, a layer or bed inclosed conformably in a stratified series, but differing in character from the rocks in which it occurs. The *flötzgebirge*, or fletz formation, was distinguished from the primary, in that the latter contained veins and masses of ore, but no interstratified deposits (*flötze*), such as coal or iron ore. The word has been much used from the days of Agricola down to those of Werner and his disciples, and occurs occasionally in old geological books written in English.

fleuk, *n.* A Scotch form of *fluke*2.

fleur de coin (flėr dė kwaṅ). [F.: *fleur*, flower, bloom; *de*, of; *coin*, die: see *flower*, *de*2, *coin*1.] In numismatical descriptions, noting a coin in the highest state of preservation, and practically as fresh as when it left the mint.

fleur-de-lis (flėr-dė-lē'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-de-lis* (flėr-dė-lē'). [Formerly also *fleur-de-lys;* F. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily: see *flower* and *lily*. In E. half-translated, *flower-de-lis*, *flower-de-luce*, q. v.] 1. In *her.*, a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintaining that it represents the lily, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. It is borne on some coats one, on others three, on others five, and on some semée, or spread all over the escutcheon in indeterminate number.


Various forms of the Fleur-de-lis.

2. In *bot.*, the iris: commonly called *flower-de-luce*.

O'er her tall blades the crested *fleur-de-lis*,
Like blue-eyed Pallas, towers erect and free.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Dutch fleur-de-lis, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis of peculiar form used by some continental heralds, in which the part below the cross-bar repeats exactly or nearly the part above.—**Fleur-de-lis couped**, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis from which the parts below the cross-bar have been removed. The cross-bar itself is sometimes complete and sometimes divided horizontally in the middle.—**Fleur-de-lis of three lilies**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of three bell-shaped flowers with their stalks arranged so as to form a figure resembling the conventional fleur-de-lis. Also called *fleur-de-lis of three tulips*.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded**, in *her.*, the more decorative form of fleur-de-lis, in which two stems ending in bunches of fruits or seeds are interposed between the central and the side leaves.

fleuret (flö'ret), *n.* [< F. *fleuret*, dim. of *fleur*, flower: see *flower*, *floweret*, *floret.*] 1. A floweret or little flower.

The fruit [is to be] spread on sawdust, and so arranged that the *fleurets*, or blossom ends, may look downwards.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 22.

The shape of the *fleurets* of the obverse [of a coin] had been borrowed from the linga pattern.
Numis. Chron., 3d ser., l. 345.

2. A light foil used in fencing-schools; hence, by extension, the small-sword or modern dueling-sword.

fleuron (F. pron. flė-rôṅ'), *n.* [F., a flower, jewel, gem, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower.*] In *ornamental art*, a conventional flower or a small object, as one link or member of a bracelet, necklace, or the like, which has a somewhat floral shape.

These latter [mohurs] bore (obverse) a Nepalese emblem surrounded by eight *fleurons* containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 498.

fleuronné (F. pron. flė-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., < *fleuron*, q. v.] In *her.*, ending in buds or rounded leaves: same as *bottony.*

fleurs de garance (F. pron. flėr dė ga-roṅs'). [F.: *fleurs*, pl. of *fleur*, flower; *de*, of; *garance*, madder.] Madder-roots exposed to the action of water for a day or two, and afterward dried. Also called *flowers of madder*, *refined madder*, *madder-bloom.* [Rare.]

fleurs-de-lis, *n.* Plural of *fleur-de-lis.*

fleur-volant (F. pron. flėr-vo-loṅ'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-volants* (flėr-vo-loṅ'). [F.: *fleur*, flower; *volant*, flying: see *flower* and *volant.*] In *lace-making*, a part of a pattern in some varieties of lace which is in high relief. The different kinds of fleurs-volants are known as *couronnes*, *loops*, *knots*, and *spines*. See these words.

fleury (flö'ri), *a.* [< F. *fleuré*, flowered, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower.*] In *her.*, decorated with a fleur-de-lis, or with the upper part of the flower only—that is, with the cross-bar and the three large leaves that rise above it, with or without the seed-stems. Also *flory*, *flurry*, *floretty*, and *flourished.*

A cross *fleurie* is a cross with fleurs-de-lis issuing from the limbs; but a cross fleurettée may be intended. They are almost identical.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 115.

Cross fleury. See *cross*1.

fleury-counter-fleury (flö'ri-koun'tėr-flö'ri), *a.* In *her.*, fleury on both sides. It is generally represented with the upper part of the fleur-de-lis emerging on one side with the lower part opposite, as if the fleur-de-lis had been cut in halves and separated by the width of the bearing. When a bend, bar, or the like is so represented, a number of fleurs-de-lis are used, which are generally alternated, the large upper part showing first on one side and then on the other.

flew1 (flö). Preterit of *fly*1.

flew2, *n.* See *flue*3.

flew3, *a.* See *flue*4.

flewed (flöd), *a.* [< *flew-s* + *-ed*2.] Having a large chop; deep-monthed: said of dogs.

When a hound is fleet, faire *flewd*, and well haugd.
Lilly, Mydas (ed. 1632), sig. X, xi. (*Halliwell.*)

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flewit (flö'it), *n.* [Sc., also written *flewet*, *fluet;* origin unknown.] A smart blow, especially on the ear.

I'd rather suffer for my faut
A hearty *flewit*. *Burns.*

flewk, *n.* See *fluke*1.

flews (flöz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large chop or overhanging lip of the upper jaw of some dogs, as of deep-mouthed hounds.

flex1 (fleks), *v. t.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, bow, curve, turn round. Cf. *flected*, *fletch*1, etc.] To bend; make a flexure of: specifically said in anatomy of the action of any flexor muscle.

The slight power of *flexing* the ankle-joint.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 270.

When the abdomen is *flexed*, the spines of the peculiar telson are placed in such a position as to give additional protection, being thus directed forwards. *Science*, III. 514.

flex2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flax.* *Chaucer.*

flexanimous (flek-san'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *flexanimus*, that bends or sways the heart, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *animus*, mind, heart.] Having power to bend or change the mind. [Rare.]

I felt my Heart melting within my Breast, and my Thoughts transported to a true Elysium all the while, there were such *flexanimous* strong ravishing Strains throughout it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 12.

flexed (flekst), *p. a.* 1. Bent: as, a limb in a *flexed* position.—2. Specifically, in *her.*, said

of an arm, a leg, or other bearing, bent naturally. Also *flect*, *flectant*, *flected*.

flexibility (flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flexibilité* = Pr. *flexibilitat* = Sp. *flexibilidad* = Pg. *flexibilidade* = It. *flessibilità*, *flessibilitade*, *flessibilitate*, < LL. *flexibilita(t-)s*, < L. *flexibilis*, flexible: see *flexible*.] The quality of being flexible, in any sense; pliancy; flexibleness.

The authority of the teachers, the *flexibility* of the taught. *Hammond*, Works, II. 664.

Adaptation to any special climate may be looked at as a quality readily grafted on an innate wide *flexibility* of constitution, common to most animals.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 145.

Some *flexibility* has in fact become indispensable to keep the services true to the conscience and close to the affections of a modern congregation.
Contemporary Rev., L. 23.

flexible (flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *flexible* = Sp. *flexible* = Pg. *flexivel* = It. *flessibile*, < L. *flexibilis*, that may be bent, pliant, flexible, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. Capable of being bent or changed in figure without breaking; specifically, not stiff; pliant; easily bent: as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.

Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane.
Cowper, Hope, l. 602.

The true school of art will begin its training in youth, while the hand is *flexible* and the ways of thought unformed. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 36.

2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; ductile; manageable; tractable.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Mutable, subject to temptation, and each way *flexible* to vertue or vice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

Thou dost not know the *flexible* condition
Of my apt nature. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Nor was he *flexible* to any prayers or weeping of them that besought him to tarry there. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. That may be adapted or accommodated; capable of receiving different forms, or of being applied to a variety of uses; plastic: as, a *flexible* language; a *flexible* text.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.
Rogers.

We do not apprehend that it is a less *flexible* cant than those which have preceded it, or that it will less easily furnish a pretext for any design for which a pretext may be required. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

4. In *music*, able to execute or perform with rapidity: particularly used of the voice.—**Flexible case.** See *limp case*, under *case*[2].—**Flexible coupling, frame,** etc. See the nouns.—**Syn.** Pliable, supple, limber, lithe, facile, adaptable.

flexibleness (flek′si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.
Locke.

flexibly (flek′si-bli), *adv.* In a flexible manner.

flexicostate (flek-si-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *costa*, a rib: see *costale*.] Having the ribs bent or curved. [Rare.]

flexile (flek′sil), *a.* [= Pg. *flexil* (obs.), < L. *flexilis*, that may be bent, pliant, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] Flexible; pliant; pliable; mobile; easily bent; readily yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

And she has *flexile* features, acting eyes,
And seems with every look to sympathise.
Crabbe, Works, V. 57.

A remarkable point about her [Margaret Fuller] was that long, *flexile* neck, arching and undulating in strange sinuous movements, which one who loved her would compare to those of a swan.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 242.

flexiloquent† (flek-sil′ō-kwent), *a.* [< LL. *flexiloquus*, ambiguous, equivocal, < L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Speaking doubtfully or doubly. *Coles*.

flexion, flexional, etc. See *flection*, etc.

flexor (flek′sor), *n.*; pl. *flexors* and *flexores* (-sorz, flek-sō′rēz). [= Pg. *flexor* = It. *flessore*, < NL. *flexor*, a bender, < L. *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] In *anat.*, a muscle whose function is to bend or produce flexion: opposed to *extensor*. See *flection*, 5. Also, improperly, *flector*.—**Flexor accessorius,** a muscle of the sole of the foot, accessory to the flexor longus digitorum.—**Flexor brevis digitorum,** a short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the toes.—**Flexor brevis minimi digiti.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the little toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the little finger.—**Flexor brevis pollicis.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the great toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the thumb. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis,** a long muscle of the radial side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. In man there are two of these flexors, distinguished as *longior* and *brevior*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis brevis** or **profundus,** an occasional muscle, accessory to the last.—**Flexor carpi ulnaris,** a long muscle of the ulnar side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor digitorum profundus** or **perforans,** a deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, the principal flexor of the fingers, exclusive of the thumb.—**Flexor digitorum sublimis** or **perforatus,** a superficial muscle of the front of the forearm, bending the fingers.—**Flexor hallucis longus.** Same as *flexor longus pollicis* (*b*).—**Flexor longus digitorum,** a muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the toes.—**Flexor longus pollicis.** (*a*) A deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, flexing the thumb. (*b*) A deep-seated muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the great toe.—**Flexor metatarsi.** Same as *peroneus tertius*. See *peroneus*.—**Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis** or **opponens pollicis,** a short muscle lying upon the ball of the thumb.—**Flexor palmaris,** the palmar flexor; the long palmar muscle. See *palmaris*.—**Flexor tarsi anterior,** the anterior tarsal flexor, an occasional muscle passing from the crus to the tarsus anteriorly.—**Flexor tarsi fibularis,** a name of the third peroneal muscle, or flexor metatarsi.

flexuose (flek′sū-ōs), *a.* Same as *flexuous*, 3.

flexuous (flek′sū-us), *a.* [= F. *flexueux* = Sp. Pg. *flexuoso* = It. *flessuoso*, < L. *flexuosus*, < *flexus*, a bending, winding, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. Winding; bending about; having turns or windings.

Physic carrieth men in narrow and restrained ways, subject to many accidents of impediments, imitating the ordinary *flexuous* courses of nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 166.

Elsie . . . danced with a kind of passionate fierceness, her lithe body undulating with *flexuous* grace.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, x.

2. Wavering; not steady; variable.

The *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *bot.*, curved or bent alternately in opposite directions, as a stem or branch. Also *flexuose*.—4. In *zoöl.*, almost zigzag, but with rounded angles; between undulated and zigzag: as, a *flexuous* margin.

flexuously (flek′sū-us-li), *adv.* In a flexuous or zigzag manner.

Flexuously curved. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 34.

flexura (flek-sū′rä), *n.*; pl. *flexuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *flexure*.] 1. In *anat.*, same as *flexure*.—2. In *vet. surg.*, specifically, the radiocarpal articulation, as the knee of a horse, corresponding to the human wrist-joint.

flexure (flek′sūr), *n.* [= Pg. *flexura* = It. *flessura*, < L. *flexura*, a bending, winding, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. The act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bending; specifically, in *mech.*, a strain in which certain planes are deformed into cylindrical or conical surfaces. There is a so-called neutral plane which is neither stretched nor compressed. The planes parallel to it on one side are compressed; those on the other side are stretched. In geometry *flexure* differs from *curvature* only in being always non-quantitative, while *curvature* is sometimes used quantitatively.

Remember kissing of your hand, and answering
With the French time, and *flexure* of your body.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

God . . . reads the secret purposes, . . . and bends in all the *flexures* and intrigues of crafty people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray*.

2. The part bent; a bend; a fold.—3†. Obsequious bowing or cringing.

Think'st thou, the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bending?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Caudal flexure, the bending of the tail of the embryo forward toward the trunk.—**Cephalic flexure.** See *cephalic*.—**Contrary flexure,** in *math.*, the changing of the direction of bending of a plane curve. If the tangent, as it rolls upon the curve, ceases to turn in one direction and instantly begins to turn in the opposite direction, it is at that instant called a stationary or inflectional tangent, and its point of tangency is called a point of inflection, or of *contrary flexure*.—**Flexure of a curve.** See *curve*.—**Flexure of the wing, alar flexure,** in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the carpal angle; the salience formed at the wrist when the wing is folded.—**Hemal flexure,** in *anat.*, a bending toward the hemal side or aspect of the body; a turning ventrad: as, the *hemal flexure* of the cerebral vesicles.—**Hepatic flexure,** in *anat.*, the bend between the ascending and the transverse colon.—**Moment of flexure,** in *mech.*, a couple measured by the product of the intensity of the resultant of all the forces tending to bend a beam multiplied by the distance from the line of action of that resultant of any transverse plane with reference to which the moment is taken.—**Sigmoid flexure,** in *anat.*, the S-shaped curve between the descending colon and the rectum. See cut under *alimentary*.—**Splenic flexure,** in *anat.*, the bend between the transverse and the descending colon.

fley[1], *v.* and *n.* See *flay*[2].

fley[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

fliaum (fli′âm), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys pinniger*, with about 50 scales on the lateral line, low cranial ridges, and of a red color. It reaches a length of about 2 feet, and is abundant along the Californian coast.

Flibberdigibbet, Flibbertigibbet (flib′ėr-di-, flib′ėr-ti-jib″et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fliberdigibet;* appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib*.] 1†. The name given to a fiend.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse.
Harsnet, Popish Impostures.

This is the foul fiend *Flibbertigibbet;* he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] An imp; an impish-looking person; a restless, flighty person.

He was a lean, nervous *flibbertigibbet* of a man, with something the look of an actor, and something the look of a horse jockey. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 78.

flibbergib, flibbergibber (flib′ėr-jib, -jib-ėr), *n.* [Appar. mere jargon (see *flibbergibbet*), but the latter part may allude to *gibber, gibberish*. Cf. *flibbergibbet*.] A glib or oily talker; a lying knave; a sycophant. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus. *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 39.

flibbergibbet† (flib′ėr-jib-et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flibergibet, flebergibet, flebergebet;* appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib, Flibberdigibbet*.] An imp; an impish-looking person; a flighty person.

Thou *Flebergibet, Flebergibet*, thou wretch!
Wot'at thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch?
J. Heywood, Epigrams.

Coquette, . . . a cocket, a tatling housewife, a titifill, a *flebergebit*. *Cotgrave*.

Flibbertigibbet, *n.* See *Flibberdigibbet*.

flibote†, *n.* See *fly-boat*.

flic-flac (flik′flak), *n.* [F., meant to be imitative of the sound of repeated blows. Cf. *flick*[1], *flack, tit-tat, pit-pat*.] A repeated noise made by blows. *Thackeray*.

flichter (flich′tėr), *v. i.* [Sc., perhaps connected with *flicker* or *flutter*.] To flutter, quiver, or throb; run with outspread arms, as children to those to whom they are much attached.

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin', stacher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise and glee.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

flick[1] (flik), *v. t.* [Prob. an attenuated form of *flack*.] To strike lightly with a quick jerk, as with a whip or the finger; flip: as, to *flick* off a fly from a horse.

At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. "Let her stand," said the Queen, *flicking* the snuff off her sleeve.
Thackeray, Four Georges, George III.

Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, *flicking*, with a worn-out hunting-whip, the top-boot that adorned his right foot.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.

flick[1] (flik), *n.* [< *flick*[1], *v.*] A light sudden stroke, as with a whip or the finger; a flip.

He jumped upon the box, . . . seized the whip, . . . gave one *flick* to the off leader, and away went the four . . . horses. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

flick[2] (flik), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flicker[1] (flik′ėr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *flycker;* var. *flecker;* ME. *flikeren, flekeren*, < AS. *flicerian, flicorian*, flutter (of birds); cf. D. *flikkeren*, sparkle, glitter; an attenuated form of *flacker*, q. v.] 1. To flutter, as a bird; vibrate the wings rapidly.

Above hire heed hire doves *fleckering*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1964.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 834.

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her nest, made short essays to sing.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 123.

2. To fluctuate or waver, as the light of a torch in the wind; undergo rapid and irregular changes.

Thei reised theire baners a-lofte that *flekered* in the wynde, and the bright sonne smote vpon the bright armurs that it glistered so bright that merveile was to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

A chain-drooped lamp was *flickering* by each door.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 40.

Carriage wheels whirled *flickering* along the beach, seaming its smoothness noiselessly, as if muffled.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 737.

It was the sight of that Lord Arundel
Who struck, in heat, the child he loved so well;
And the child's reason *flickered* and did die.
M. Arnold, A Picture at Newstead.

3. To scintillate; sparkle.

The wreath of radiant fire
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

4†. To act lovingly; bestow caresses.

Thise olde dotardes holours, which wol kisse and *flicker*, and besie hemself, though they may not do.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

=Syn. 2. *Glimmer*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

flicker[1]†, *a.* [ME. *fliker*: see *flicker*[1], *v.*] Wavering; unsteady.

For thi asked Crist, quether man him soht
Als he wer man of *fliker* thoht.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 36.

flicker[1] (flik'ėr), *n.* [< *flicker*[1], *v.*] The act of flickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

flicker[2] (flik'ėr), *n.* [Imitated from one of the bird's notes.] The popular name of the golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*, a very common and handsome woodpecker of the United States, and of other species of the same genus, as the Mexican or red-shafted flicker, *C. mexicanus*, or the gilded flicker, *C. chrysoides*.

Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

The common flicker has the under surfaces of the wings and tail mostly golden-yellow, a profusion of round black spots on the light ground of the under parts, a black pectoral shield, a scarlet nuchal crescent, and in the male black mustaches. It is about 12½ inches long and 20 in extent of wings. It nests in holes of trees and lays numerous crystal white eggs. Also called *yucker*, *highholder*, *yellow-winged woodpecker*, and *pigeon-woodpecker*.

flickeringly (flik'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flickering manner.

flickermouse† (flik'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flickermice* (-mīs). [Like *flindermouse*, another form of *flittermouse*, suggested by *flicker*[1]: see *flicker*[1] and *flittermouse*.] The bat; the flittermouse.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rere mouse,
And a bird o' twilight; . . .
Come, I will see the *flickermouse*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

flicted†, *a.* Same as *flighted*.

fliдge† (flij), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fledge*.

flier, flyer (flī'ėr), *n.* 1. That which flies: as, the bird was a high *flier*.

Small birds that were powerful *fliers*.
The Century, XXXI. 356.

Specifically—2. One who or that which moves swiftly; an animal, a person, or a thing that exhibits or is capable of great speed: as, he drove a span of *fliers;* the locomotive was a *flier*. [Colloq.]

A moderate rider, not being an athlete or a *flier* on the one hand, nor exceptionally weak on the other, can, when he is in practice, get over in an hour seven or eight miles of ground on a tricycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 6.

The "Wonder," Shrewsbury and London coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a *flyer* of the first order, and seemed determined not to be outdone by its formidable adversary of the iron-road without a struggle.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 129.

3. One who flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

So, now the gates are ope:—now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

With courage charge, with comeliness retire,
Make good their ground, and then relieve their guard,
Withstand the ent'rer, then pursue the *flyer*,
New form their battle, shifting ev'ry ward.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

4. Some part of a machine or mechanism having a rapid motion. (*a*) A piece in a machine designed to equalize and regulate the motion of the whole by its own movement: as, the *flier* of a jack. (*b*) One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin. (*c*) The fan-wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers. (*d*) In a power printing-press, the pivoted rack at one end which swings automatically backward and forward to receive the printed sheets and lay them in a pile. Now more commonly called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a taker-off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a *flyer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

(*e*) One of the fork-shaped arms attached to a shaft which revolves in a drum or cylinder turning in the opposite direction, and used for mixing the ingredients of gunpowder. There is a series of these arms at right angles to each other. The fliers and the cylinder are all made from an alloy of copper and tin called *gun-metal*.

5. A single step or a straight flight of steps or stairs; in the plural, stairs composed of straight flights: opposed to *winding stairs*.—6. A financial venture; a speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit: as, to take a *flier* in Wall street. [U. S.]

There are comparatively few "lambs shorn" there, and the temptation to take a *flyer* in the market does not assail the average citizen. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

7. A small handbill. Also called *dodger*. [U. S.]

flier-lathe (flī'ėr-lāтн), *n.* In *weaving*, a lay, lathe, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed and compacting it; specifically, a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below. *E. H. Knight.*

fligger (flig'ėr), *n.* [Also *fliggur*; < *fligge*, an earlier form of *fledge*, *fledge*, *a.*, + *-er*[1].] A young bird just fledged. [Prov. Eng.]

flight[1] (flīt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *flyt*, *fligt*, *fluht*, < AS. *flyht*, flight, the act or power of flying, = D. *vlugt*, *vlucht*, flight, the extent between the two extremities of a bird's wings, escape, a course, an aviary, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, flock of birds in flight, = Sw. *flygt*, flight, = Dan. *flugt*, flight, soaring (cf. equiv. AS. *flyge* = OHG. *flug*, MHG. *vluc*, G. *flug* = Icel. *flugr*, mod. *flug*, flight), < AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly: see *fly*[1]. A different word from *flight*[2], ult. < *flee*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] I. *n.* 1. The act or power of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy *flight*— . . .
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In birds of vigorous *flight* we find the pectoral muscles presenting the greatest development. *Amer. Cyc.*, II. 653.

2. Swift motion in general; rapid movement or passage caused by any propelling force: as, the *flight* of a missile; a meteor's *flight;* the *flight* of a fish toward its prey; the *flight* of a rapidly revolving wheel.

The arc . . . waltered on the wylde flod went as hit lyste, . . .
Flote forthe with the *flyt* of the felle wyndez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 421.

He too is witness, noblest of the train
That waits on man, the *flight*-performing horse.
Cowper, Task, vi. 426.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its *flight*.
Longfellow, The Arrow and the Song.

3. A number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in the same season: applied specifically in the old language of English sport to doves and swallows, and in America to pigeons, and also to a swarm of bees.

Att the first *flight* of arrowes sent
Full four-score Scots they slew.
Chevy Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 142).

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Sure you must have had *flights* of strange awkward animals, if you can be so taken with him!
Walpole, Letters, II. 26.

High o'er the restless deep, above the reach
Of gunner's hope, vast *flights* of wild-ducks stretch.
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

Master Simon . . . told me that, according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks. "In the same way," added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a *flight* of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a building of rooks."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 259.

4. Figuratively, an excursion or sally; a passing out of or beyond a fixed course; a mounting or soaring: as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition or of temper.

These were men of high *flight* and above ordinances, and spake spiteful things of our Lord's Nativity.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

Trust me, dear, good humour can prevail,
When airs, and *flights*, and screams, and scolding fail.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 32.

Ev'ry idle thing
That Fancy finds in her excursive *flights*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 242.

In the *flights* of his imagination, [Emerson] is like the strong-winged bird of passage.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

5. In *archery:* (*a*) The sport of shooting arrows in the manner now called roving—that is, with roving aim instead of at a butt. See *rover*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, I. 1.

(*b*) Shooting with the longbow in general, as distinguished from the use of the crossbow. See *flight-arrow*.—6. A continuous series of steps or stairs; the part of a stairway extending directly from one floor or one landing to another.

Hastily we past,
And up a *flight* of stairs into the hall.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Surrounded . . . by stone-faced terraces, and approached on every side by noble *flights* of stairs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 181.

7. The glume or husk of oats.—8. The thin membrane which is detached from the coffee-berry in the process of roasting.—9. In the clapper of a bell, the dependent piece or weight below the striking part; the tail.

The tail, called the *flight*, is almost always requisite to make the clapper fly properly.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 359.

10. In *mach.*: (*a*) The inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head. (*b*) A wing or fin; a fan.

To it [the trough of a drier] are secured iron or steel *flights* and agitators. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

A number of inclined boards called *flights*, whose function was to spread the meal and to gather it toward the bolting hopper. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., Supp., p. 8813.

Time of flight, in *gun.*, the time required for a projectile to move through the air from the muzzle of a piece until it first touches the mark, ground, or water.=**Syn. 3.** See *flock*[1], *n.*

II. *a.* 1†. [Cf. *flit*[2] = *fleet*[4].] Swift in transit. *Nares.*

So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace,
And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?
Copley, Fig for Fortune (1596), p. 11.

2. In *sporting*, belonging to a flight or flock.

In the autumn migration, the birds [woodcock] that have recently arrived are called *Flight* birds, and are distinguished by the feathers on the breast being brighter in color than of those that have been lying in the feeding ground for some time. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 261.

flight[2] (flīt), *n.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *fligt*, *fluht* (AS. **flyht*, in this sense, not found) = OFries. *flecht* = D. *vlugt*, escape, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, = OHG. *fluht*, MHG. *vluht*, G. *flucht* = Sw. *flykt* = Dan. *flugt*, flight, escape; < AS. *fleón* (pret. pl. *flugon*), etc., E. *flee*[1]. A different word from *flight*[1], ult. < *fly*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] The act of fleeing; the act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Wha sall take the *fyghte* and flee.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

They with sword and spear
Put many foes to *flight*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 83).

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter.
Mat. xxiv. 20.

Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the tanks, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a *flight*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flight[2]† (flīt), *v. t.* [< *flight*[2], *n.*] To put to flight; rout; frighten away.

Mount Ptoum, . . . from whence the wild bore came of a sudden that *fighted* her. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 245.

Philosophy . . . is to be *fighted* and exploded among Christians. *Glanville*, Essays, iv.

flight[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flite*.

flight-arrow (flīt'ar″ō), *n.* 1. An arrow having a conical or pyramidal head without barbs.—2. A long and light arrow in general; a shaft or arrow for the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt.

flighted (flī'ted), *a.* [< *flight*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Taking flight; flying.

An unusual stop of sudden silence
Gave respite to the drowsy-*flighted* steeds
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.
Milton, Comus, l. 553.

2. In *her.*, same as *feathered*.

flighter (flī'tėr), *n.* [< *flight*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight-feather (flīt'feтн″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

It is easy to understand that, durable as are the *flight-feathers*, they do not last forever, and are besides very subject to accidental breakage, the consequence of which would be the crippling of the bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 776.

flight-head† (flīt'hed), *n.* A wild-headed person. *Nares.*

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and began the very same day that the plot should have been executed; some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders.
Letter, dated 1603.

flightily (flī'ti-li), *adv.* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

flightiness (flī'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being flighty; capriciousness; volatility; specifically, slight delirium or mental aberration.

Her innate *flightiness* made her dangerous.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

=Syn. *Lightness*, *Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*); giddiness, caprice.

flightless (flīt'les), *a.* [< *flight* + *-less*.] Incapable of flying.

The giant ostrich of Madagascar was a *flightless* bird.
The Century, XXXI. 359.

flight-shaft (flīt'shaft), *n.* Same as *flight-arrow*.

flight-shooting (flīt'shö'ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting birds as they fly in flocks, or to and from their feeding-grounds.

flight-shot (flīt'shot), *n.* The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.

The Temple had priuiledge of Sanctuarie, which Alexander extended to a furlong, Mithridates to a *flight-shot*, Antonius added part of the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Aboute a *flite-shot* from the towne is the Cardinal's house.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 14, 1664.

Jack was already gone a *flight-shot* beyond his patience.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

flighty (flī'ti), *a.* [= D. *vlugtig*, volatile, = G. *flüchtig* = Dan. *flygtig* = Sw. *flyktig*, flighty; as *flight*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious; slightly delirious; wandering in mind.

The *flighty* gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependance whatever.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xxvi.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind.
Coleridge.

Mr. Dingwell was a man of a *flighty* and furious temper. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Tenants of Mollory, xxxiv.

2. Fleeting; swift; transient. [Rare.]

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

flimflam (flim'flam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flam*[2]; cf. *flipflap*, *whimwham*, etc.] A freak; a trick; an imposition or deception.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*. *Beau. and Fl.*

I wil not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening; for I'le ha' none of his *flim-flams* and his may-be's.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663).

flimmer-ball (flim'ėr-bâl), *n.* A protozoan of Haeckel's group *Catallacta*, *Magosphæra planula* of Norway. See *Magosphæra*.

flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flim'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

There is a certain *flimsiness* of Poetry, that seems expedient in a song. *Shenstone*.

If you like Vandyck or Gainsborough especially, you must be too much attracted by gentlemanly *flimsiness*.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App. ii.

flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps < W. *llymsi*, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy. The W. *ll* is a voiceless *l*, which is sometimes thought by English hearers to resemble *th*; *th* before *l* is in other cases represented by *f* (e. g., in *flee*[1]; cf. *fill*[2], for *thill*). The same change, W. *ll* to E. *fl*, appears in *flummery*[1], q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Without material strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure.

Reveries, . . .
Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought.
Cowper, Retirement.

2. Without strength or force of any kind; weak; ineffectual: as, a *flimsy* argument.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, i. 94.

That style which in the closet might justly be called *flimsy* seems the true mode of eloquence here.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

In reply came *flimsy* and unmeaning excuses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

=Syn. 1. Unsubstantial, thin, slight.—2. Feeble, trivial, shallow, superficial, frivolous, foolish, puerile.

II. *n.* 1. A thin sort of paper by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper.—2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. [Slang.]

When a man sends you the *flimsy*, he spares you the flourish. *Dickens*.

flinch[1] (flinch), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form (perhaps influenced by *blench*[1]) of ME. *flecchen*: see *fletch*[1].] 1. To give way to fear or to a sense of pain; shrink back from anything painful or dangerous; manifest a feeling or a fear of suffering or injury of any kind; draw back from any act or undertaking through dread of consequences; shrink; wince: as, the pain was severe, but he did not *flinch*.

They [Moskito Indians] behave themselves very bold in fight, and never seem to *flinch* nor hang back; for they think that the white men with whom they are know better than they when it is best to fight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 8.

He [Stuyvesant] was never a man to *flinch* when he found himself in a scrape; but to dash forward through thick and thin, trusting, by hook or by crook, to make all things straight in the end. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 269.

The mere holiday-politician . . . *flinches* from his duties as soon as those duties become difficult and disagreeable. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. In *croquet*, to allow the foot to slip from the ball in the act of croqueting.

flinch[2] (flinch), *v. t.* Same as *flense*.

flincher (flin'chėr), *n.* One who flinches.

Believe 't, sir,
But make this good upon us you have promis'd,
You shall not find us *flinchers*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

flinching (flin'ching), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *snape*.

flinchingly (flin'ching-li), *adv.* In a flinching manner.

flinder[1] (flin'dėr), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *flender*; < Norw. *flindra*, dial. *flingra*, a thin slice or splinter, esp. of stone, dial. *flinter*, a crumb, fragment (cf. *fara i flinter*, *fljuga i flint*, Dan. *springe i flint*, go, fly, or spring to flinders, used fig., burst with rage; verb refl. *flindrast*, *flintrast*, splinter, shiver, go to flinders). Cf. D. *flenters*, rags, tatters, and see *flint*, *flints*. There is no connection with G. dial. *flinder*, *flinter*, G. *flitter*, spangle, tinsel, *flittern*, glitter, Dan. Sw. *flitter*, tinsel.] A splinter; a thin slice; a small piece or fragment: usually in the plural.

His bow and his broad arrow
In *flinders* flew about.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

They gar'd it a' in *flinders* flee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

flinder[2] (flin'dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly.] To flirt; run about in a fluttering manner. *Jamieson*.

flindermouse† (flin'dėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flindermice* (-mīs). [< late ME. *flyndermouse*; < *flinder* (cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly: see *flinder*[2]) + *mouse*; perhaps a var. of *flittermouse*, q. v.] A bat: same as *flittermouse*.

Theune cam . . . the *flyndermows* and the wezel.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (1481) (ed. Arber), p. 112.

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wyngea like a backe or *flyndermouse*.
MS. Harl., 486, f. 77. (*Halliwell.*)

Flinders bar (flin'dėrz bär). [So called from its inventor: see *Flindersia*.] *Naut.*, an appliance for correcting a part of the local deviation of the compass-needle on shipboard, consisting of a soft iron cylinder, generally two or three inches in diameter, placed vertically in front or in the rear of the compass-binnacle at such a distance as may be required. Besides helping to correct the semicircular deviation, it tends to lessen the heeling-error.

Flindersia (flin-dėr'si-ä), *n.* [NL., so called after Captain M. *Flinders*, R. N. (died 1814), who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the 19th century.] A genus of tall timber-trees of Australia, of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, and allied to the mahogany. The wood of *F. Greavesii* is very hard and durable, and is used in house-building. *F. australis*, the ash or beech of Queensland, is largely used for staves. *F. Oxleyana* is known as *white teak* or *yellow-wood*, and furnishes a yellow dye. All have a woody capsule covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, which is used by the natives as a rasp in preparing roots, etc., for food.

fling (fling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flung*, ppr. *flinging*. [< ME. *flyngen*, *flengen* (with strong pret. *flang*, *flong*), tr. fling, usually intr. hasten, fly, rush, also strike (at), < Icel. *flengja*, whip, ride furiously, = Sw. *flänga*, romp, ride furiously, a derived sense of OSw. *flenga*, strike, Sw. dial. *flänga*, strike, hack, strip bark from trees, = Norw. *flengja*, slash, gash, cut, esp. with violence, = Dan. *flænge*, slash, gash; hence the noun, Sw. *fläng*, agitation, violent exercise, = Norw. *fleng* = Dan. *flænge*, a slash, gash; cf. the adverbial phrase, Sw. *i fläng* = Norw. *i fleng* = Dan. *i flæng*, at random, indiscriminately.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, cast, or hurl; especially, to throw with force, violence, or swiftness, with ardor, vehemence, disdain, impatience, or indifference: as, the waves *flung* the ship upon the rocks; his antagonist *flung* him to the ground; to *fling* a sarcasm at an opponent; they *flung* themselves suddenly upon the enemy; to *fling* a penny to a beggar.

He . . . raft him al his song
And eke his speche, and out at dore him *flong* [var. *slong*, i. e., *slung*].
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 17254.

Who loves the king, and will embrace his pardon,
Fling up his cap, and say — God save his majesty!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Another time my horse Calamity *flung* me over his head into a neighboring parish, as if I had been a shuttlecock.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

Once more, on gay St. Crispin's day,
Fling out your blazoned banner!
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

The bell
Flung out its sound o'er night or day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 187.

2. To throw aside or off, as a burden.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to cast and *fling*
The tricks which make us toys of men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To fling off. (*a*) To baffle in the chase; defeat of prey. (*b*) To get rid of.

You *flung* me *off*, before the court disgrac'd me,
When in the pride I appear'd of all my beauty.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

To fling one's self out or about, to flounce out or about; dash out, as in anger or rage.—**To fling out,** to utter or speak violently or recklessly: as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—**To fling the head,** to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by throwing in some particular way; discharge a missile, or something analogous to a missile.

Thou sitt'at upon this ball
Of earth, secure, while death, that *flings* at all,
Stands arm'd to strike thee down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim:
At human Hearts we *fling*, nor ever miss the Game.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

2†. To aim a blow, as with a weapon; let fly.

He . . . *flang* at hym fuersly with a fyne swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

3. To hasten; fly; rush.

Messagers conne *flyng*
Into the halle before the kyng.
King Alisaunder, l. 1165.

Then starting up, down yonder path he *flung*,
Lest thou hadst miss'd thy way.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

This denunciation is eagerly caught up by the public: away they *fling* to propagate the distress.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cvii.

4. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; rush away in anger.

ffor hir aon aha gan *flyng*,
In rage aa a lyonesse.
Legend of St. Alexius, l. 1034.

Alas, kind lord!
He's *flung* in rage from this ungrateful seat
Of monstrous friends. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.

She [Lady Townshend] burst into a flood of tears and rage; told him she now believed all his father and mother had said of him; and with a thousand other reproaches *flung* upstairs. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 51.

Tom *flung* out of the room, and slammed the door after him. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

5. To fly into violent and irregular motions; flounce; throw out the legs violently, as a horse; kick.

Being fastned to proud Coursers collers,
That fight and *fling*, it [willo-wort] will abate their cholers. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

This is but to *fling* and struggle under the inevitable net of God, that now begins to inviron you round.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The beasts began to kick and *fling*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 833.

6. To utter harsh or abusive language; upbraid; sneer: as, she began to flout and *fling*.

fling (fling), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*] 1. A throw; a cast from the hand.—2. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities.

Give me my *fling*, and let me say my say.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

He has seen the world and had his *fling* at Paris.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, i.

I tell you, don't think of marrying—why should you marry?—but just have your *fling* and get a little fun while you can. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

3. A lively Scotch country-dance; a reel or hornpipe, especially of the kind called the *Highland fling*, usually danced by one person.

We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street. *Neill*, Tour, p. 1.

So he stept right up before my gate,
And danced me a saucy *fling*.
Hood, The Last Man.

4. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

He had a *Fling* at your Ladyship too.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Shakespear has very sly *flings* at this unnatural manner of thinking and writing.
Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

5†. A slight, trifling matter: in the following proverb:

England were but a *fling*,
Save for the crooked stick and the gray goose wing.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

Full fling, at the utmost speed; recklessly.

A man that hath taken his career, and runs *full fling* to a place, cannot recoil himself, or recall his strength on the sudden. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 237.

fling-dust† (fling′dust), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*, + obj. *dust*.] One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker: a term of contempt applied to a woman of low character. *Beau. and Fl.*

flinger (fling′ėr), *n.* 1. One who flings; a thrower, jeerer, etc.

And as a Curre, that cannot hurt the *flinger*,
Flies at the stone and biteth that for anger,
Goliah bites the ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. One who dances a fling. [Scotch.]

That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yoursell. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

flinging-tree (fling′ing-trē), *n.* [Sc. *flingin-tree*; < *flinging*, ppr. of *fling*, *v.*, + *tree*.] 1. A piece of timber hung as a partition between horses in a stall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A flail; properly, the lower part of a flail. [Scotch.]

The thresher's weary *flingin-tree*
The lee-lang day had tired me.
Burns, The Vision, i.

flinking-comb (fling′king-kōm), *n.* A comb for the toilet-table. [Prov. Eng.]

flint (flint), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flint*, < AS. *flint*, flint, and in general a rock, = Sw. *flinta* = Dan. *flint* = MLG. *vlins* = OHG. *flins*, MHG. *vlins*, G. dial. *flins*, flint; perhaps = Gr. *πλίνθος*, a brick: see *plinth*. Perhaps ult. connected with *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, a fragment, etc.): see *flinder*[1]. Hence OF. *flin*, a stone used, like emery, in polishing knives; and prob. Dan. *flint* = Sw. *flint* (in comp.), G. *flinte* (whence Bohem. and Pol. *flinta*, Lett. *plinte*), a gun: see *flint-lock*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A form of silica, somewhat allied to chalcedony, but more opaque, and with less luster. It is usually of a light-gray or brownish color. It has a peculiarly well-marked conchoidal fracture, and can easily be broken up into fragments having sharp cutting edges. For this reason, and because of its hardness, which is proverbial, flint was most extensively used in prehistoric times for all kinds of cutting implements. The use of flint as a means of striking fire with a steel, and especially as a part of the once almost universally used musket-lock, is well known. Flint occurs in large quantity in the form of nodules, and even sheets or beds, in the chalk of England and France, and has been formed by the slow replacement of carbonate of lime by silica held in solution in water. It is abundant in the United States, generally in massive forms. The exterior of most flints is of a lighter color than the interior, this difference being caused by a rearrangement of the particles of the silica.

Then he tooke up the Eldridge swordc,
As hard as any *flint*.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 180).

The old chief . . . slowly shapes, with axe of stone,
The arrow-head from *flint* and bone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. A piece of flinty stone used for any purpose, as for striking fire in a flint-lock musket or otherwise, or in the form of an implement. See cut under *flint-lock*.

Ac [but] hew fyre at a *flynte* fowre hundreth wyntre,
Bot thow haue towe to take it with tondre or broches,
Al thi labourе is loste and al thi longe trauaille.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 244.

Prometheus first struck the *flints*, and marvelled at the spark. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 212.

So stubborn *flints* their inward heat conceal,
Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.
Congreve, To Mr. Dryden.

The place seems to be devoted to the making of *flints*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 299.

3. Figuratively, something very hard or obdurate: as, he was *flint* against persuasion.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity;
Yet notwithstanding, being incens'd, he's *flint*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Dry flint, in *leather-making*. See the extract.

Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 54.

Liquor of flints, a solution of flint or silica in potash.—**To fix one's flint**. See *fix*.—**To skin a flint**, to act with extreme closeness or meanness in regard to money matters.

II. *a.* 1. Made or composed of flint.—2. Hard and firm, as if made of flint: as, *flint* corn or *flint* wheat.—**Flint implements**, in *archæol.*, implements used by man before the use of metals, so called because, although occasionally found of granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other hard stones, these first studied, as well as the most numerous examples, are formed of flint. They consist of arrow-heads, ax-heads or celts, lance-heads, knives, wedges, etc. Flint implements have been found in many regions of the globe; often, as in the Somme valley in France, in apparently upheaved beds of drift, and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals, whence man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some savage tribes.

flintamentosa (flin″ta-men-tō′sä), *n.* A name given in Australia to the tree *Flindersia Greavesii*.

flinted† (flin′ted), *a.* [< *flint* + *-ed*[2].] Hardened; cruel. *Davies*.

Also we the byrthplace detest of *flinted* Vlisses.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 279.

flint-glass (flint′glȧs), *n.* A variety of glass in which the silica is combined with oxid of lead in greater or less quantity. The larger the amount of lead the higher the specific gravity and the refractive power, and the greater the brilliancy of the product. Flint-glass is often called *crystal glass*, or simply *crystal*, while some limit the name *flint-glass* to the variety specially made for optical purposes. Besides the oxid of lead, potash is an essential ingredient of flint-glass or crystal. Analyses of different kinds of crystal show the presence of from 28 to 37 per cent. of oxid of lead, 14 to 17 of potash, and 52 to 59 of silica. The flint-glass of Guinand, used for optical purposes and generally admitted to be of unrivalled excellence, contains about 43 per cent. of oxid of lead and 12 of potash. The brilliancy of crystal glass fits it for use for ornamental purposes, and especially for the most showy and expensive table-ware. The characteristic luster and sparkle due to the high refractive power of the material is brought out by cutting and polishing, exactly as is done in the case of gems. Owing, however, to its softness, crystal glass is easily scratched by careless handling and dulled by wear. The name *flint-glass* originated in the fact that the silica first used in England for the manufacture of this article was derived from flints. An essential requisite for good flint-glass is purity of the materials employed, and the forms of the furnace and of the melting-pots are peculiar. Great technical skill is required for the production of the best kind of glass for optical purposes. See *glass*, *strass*, and *lens*.

flint-heart† (flint′härt), *a.* Same as *flint-hearted*.

Under the conduct of Great Soliman,
Have I ben chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

flint-hearted (flint′här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel.

"Oh, pity," gan she cry, "*flint-hearted* boy."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 95.

flintiness (flin′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

The more I admire your *flintiness:*
What cause have I given you, illustrious madam,
To play this strange part with me?
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

flint-knacker (flint′nak″ėr), *n.* Same as *flint-knapper*.

flint-knapper (flint′nap″ėr), *n.* A workman who breaks or chips flints to desired forms.

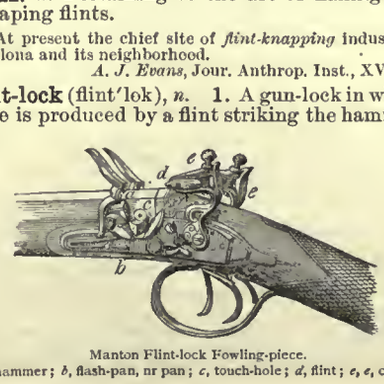
During a recent journey through Epirus I was so fortunate as to observe in a street of Janina an old Albanian *flint-knapper* practising his truly elegant art.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 65.

flint-knapping (flint′nap″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or method of breaking or chipping flints to desired forms. In modern practice the lumps or nodules of flint are broken into pieces of moderate size by means of light blows with a square hammer, and these pieces are then split and shaped by scaling or flaking them off by means of blows of nicely adjusted force and direction with a pointed hammer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the art of flaking and shaping flints.

At present the chief site of *flint-knapping* industry is Valona and its neighborhood.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 66.

flint-lock (flint′lok), *n.* 1. A gun-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking the hammer, and igniting the priming in a receptacle called the pan. The match-lock was superseded by the flint-lock, which is now superseded by the percussion-lock.—2. A gun, especially a musket, having a flint-lock.



Manton Flint-lock Fowling-piece.
a, hammer; *b*, flash-pan, or pan; *c*, touch-hole; *d*, flint; *e*, *e*, cocks.

A pair of the best pattern *flint-locks*, well made and finished, were well worth the £7 paid for their manufacture.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 83.

flint-mill (flint′mil), *n.* 1. In *pottery-manuf.*, a mill in which burned and crushed flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The mill has a pan with a bottom of quartz or feldspar blocks, and runners of silicious stone.—2. In *mining*, an old safety device for producing light, consisting of a wheel of which the periphery was studded with flints, which, when the wheel revolved, struck against a steel and emitted a quick succession of sparks. Such sparks do not ignite fire-damp. *E. H. Knight*.

The clumsy and unsafe "safety" lamp, which will soon be numbered, with the *flint-mill*, among the relics of the past. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 248.

flint-paring (flint′pār″ing), *n.* The practice of a skinflint; parsimony.

Much mischief was done by the mercantile spirit which dictated the hard chaffering on both sides the Channel at this important juncture; for during this tedious *flint-paring*, Antwerp, which might have been saved, was falling into the hands of Philip.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 323.

flint-rope (flint′rōp), *n.* A kind of glass-rope; the stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema sieboldi*.

flints (flints), *n. pl.* [Prob. akin to *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, *flint*, etc.): see *flinder*[1].] Refuse barley in making malt. [Prov. Eng.]

flint-sponge (flint′spunj), *n.* The sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found at Yenoshima, on the coast of Japan. Also called *sponge-glass*.

flintstone (flint′stōn), *n.* A hard silicious stone; flint.

Like wood he sprang the castell about,
On the rock o' the black *flintstane*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in *flint-stones*, but we are outwardly, visibly, apparently, to serve and honour the living God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

flintware (flint′wãr), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Pottery distinguished by the use of ground flints mixed with the clay. (*b*) Pottery having a slip into which ground flints enter for a considerable part of its volume.

flintwood (flint′wůd), *n.* The mountain-ash of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

flinty (flin′ti), *a.* [< *flint* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of flint; abounding in flint, or having a flint-like quality: as, a *flinty* rock; a *flinty* fracture; *flinty* ground.

Flinty rocks were cleft. *Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

Each purple peak, each *flinty* spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

2. Figuratively, hard as flint; obdurate; cruel; unmerciful: as, a *flinty* heart.

Gratitude
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4.

How shall I move
Thy *flinty* heart my curse has made me love?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 117.

flip[1] (flip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flipped*, ppr. *flipping*. [An attenuated form of *flap*, q. v. Hence *fillip*, *fip*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fillip; tap lightly; twitch.

As when your little ones
Doe 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

Listlessly *flipping* the ash from his cigarette.
Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 87.

2. To flick, as with a whip.—3. To toss with a snap of the thumb, or the like: as, to *flip* up a penny in playing "heads and tails." [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To flap.

To sing their song "I want to hear the *flipping* of the angels' wings." They [three negresses] not only sang the chorus over and over again, but each time shook their hands . . . to represent their *flipping*.
London Nonconformist, June 17, 1886.

When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found *flipping* about the deck. *Science*, VII. 263.

To flip up, to toss up a coin to determine what shall be done, etc. See I., 3. [Colloq.]

The two great men could *flip up* to see which should have the second place. *New York Tribune*, Oct. 4, 1879.

flip[1] (flip), *n.* [< *flip*[1], *v.*] A fillip; a flick; a snap.

Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic *flip* at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 249.

flip[1] (flip), *a.* [E. dial.; < *flip*[1], *v.* Cf. *flippant.*] Nimble; flippant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flip[2] (flip), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. < *flip*[1], *v.*, but the connection is not clear.] A mixture of which ale, beer, or cider is the chief ingredient, sweetened, spiced, made sometimes with eggs (see *egg-flip*), and drunk hot. It is considered essential to heat the compound by means of hot irons plunged into the liquor, which gives a burnt taste. See *flip-dog.*

He caus'd the *flip* in mugs gae roun'
And wine in caus sae gay.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

If you spent the evening in a tavern (says John Adams), you found the house full of people drinking drams of *flip*, [and] toddy, and carousing and swearing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 97.

In those good old days . . . it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of *flip*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

flip-dog (flip'dog), *n.* An iron shaped like a poker, used to heat flip by plunging it while red-hot into the liquor.

Warm your nose with Porter's *flip-dog*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 11.

flipe (flīp), *n.* [Formerly also *flype;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *flip*, flap, a shirt-collar, corner of a handkerchief, etc.; Icel. *flipi*, a horse's lip, = Sw. dial. *flip*, the lip.] 1. A fold; a lap. [Scotch.]—2. The brim of a hat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Good blew bonnets on their head;
Which on the one side had a *flipe*,
Adorned with a tobacco pipe.
Cleland, Poems, p. 12.

3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]

flipe (flip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fliped*, ppr. *fliping.* [Formerly also *flype;* < *flipe*, *n.*] 1. To fold back; turn up or down, as a sleeve, or a stocking in pulling it off, by turning it inside out. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I *flype* vp my sleues as one doth that intendeth to do some thynge, or bycause his sleues shulde not hange ouer his handes. *Palsgrave.*

2. To ruffle back, as the skin. [Scotch.]

The young man . . . played his pavie, by *flyping* up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white.
McCrie, John Knox, II. 292.

flipflap (flip'flap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flap.* Cf. *flip*[1].] 1. A continual light flapping; the repeated stroke or noise made by the alternating movements of something broad, flat, and limber.—2. A somersault. [Slang.]—3†. A flighty person. *Davies.*

The light airy *flipflap*, she kills him with her motions.
Vanbrugh, False Friend, i. 1.

4. A neuropterous grub, the dobson or hellgrammite. [Virginia, U. S.]

flipflap (flip'flap), *adv.* [< *flipflap*, *n.*] With a flapping noise. *Johnson.*

flipjack (flip'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack.*

flippancy (flip'an-si), *n.* [< *flippan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being flippant; free or inconsiderate volubility; presumptuous or impertinent trifling in speech or conduct; disrespectful smartness in speaking or writing; pertness.

But this *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it.
Bp. Hurd, Works, V. vii.

flippant (flip'ant), *a.* [With suffix *-ant*, as if of L. origin, but due to the ME. ppr. suffix *-and*, *-ende* (< AS. *-ende:* see *-ing*[2]); appar. resting on *flip*[1], but prob. < Icel. *fleipa*, or *fleipra*, babble, prattle, *fleipr*, n., babble, tattle, = Sw. dial. *flepa*, talk nonsense.] 1†. Lively and fluent in speech; speaking freely; talkative; communicative.

As for your mother, she was wise, a most *flippant* tongue she had. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be . . . *flippant* and free in their speech.
Barrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.

2. Voluble and confident, without due knowledge or consideration; talkative and forward; impertinent; disrespectfully smart in speech or conduct.

She was so *flippant* in her answers to all the honest fellows that came near her, and so very vain of her beauty, that she has valued herself upon her charms till they have ceased. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

To be *flippant* about troubles is as intolerable as if one were to be frivolous about aldermen.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 287.

3. Of a light and trifling quality; shallow; pert; disrespectful.

Have no regard to Sybil's dress, have none
To her pert language, to her *flippant* tone.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 142.

Hurried and *flippant* fantasies are substituted for exact and philosophical reasoning.
Story, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

I will not echo the rather *flippant* observation of Mrs. Elisabeth Montagu, in her Essay on Shakespeare, . . . to the effect that the primary glory of French dramatists in their own eyes seems to be their triumph over the difficulties of rhyming. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 110.

flippantly (flip'ant-li), *adv.* In a flippant manner; glibly; with pert volubility.

With those great sugar-nippers they nipp'd off his flippers,
As the Clerk very *flippantly* termed his fists.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

flippantness (flip'ant-nes), *n.* Flippancy.

flipper (flip'ėr), *n.* [< *flip*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flapper.*] 1. A limb used to swim with. (*a*) The fin of a fish. (*b*) Any limb of a sea-turtle. (*c*) The leg, especially the fore leg, of a seal or walrus. (*d*) The fore fin of a cetacean or a sirenian, as a whale, a porpoise, or a manatee. (*e*) The wing of a penguin.

2. The hand: as, give us your *flipper.* [Slang.]—3. Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes. [Theatrical cant.]—4. A flapjack; a kind of griddle-cake.—**Square-flipper**, the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.*

flippit†, *n.* [Var. of *flappet.* Cf. *flip*[1] and *flippant.*] A pert or lively person.

How now, my wanton *flippit!*
Where are thy ging of sweetnes? this is mettle
To coyne young Cupids in.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady.

flird[1] (flėrd), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *flyrd;* perhaps a particular use of ME. *flerd*, q. v.] 1. Anything thin and insufficient; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial. *Jamieson.*—2. *pl.* Worn-out clothes. *Jamieson.*

flird[2] (flėrd), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *flirt*, and cf. *flird*[1].] 1. To gibe; jeer.

Sum sings, Sum dances, Sum tell storyis. . . .
Sum *flyrds*, Sum fenyeis; and sum flatters.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To flutter. *Jamieson.*

flirdie, flirdy (flėr'di), *a.* [< *flird*[2] + *-ie*, *-y*[1].] Giddy; unsettled: often applied to a skittish horse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flirdoch (flėr'doch), *n.* [< *flird*[2].] A little flirt. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flire (flīr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete and dialectal variant of *fleer*[1].

flirk (flėrk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *flerk;* a var. of *flirt.*] To throw or toss suddenly; jerk; flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

flirk (flėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *flerk;* < *flirk*, *v.*] A sudden throw or toss; a jerk; a flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With sudden *flerk* the fatal hemp lets go
The humming Flint.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Trophies.

flirt (flėrt), *v.* [Formerly also written *flurt;* of dial. origin, being associated in sense with several other words which have the same initial but different final elements, namely, *flirk*, *flisk*, *flick*[1], throw, jerk, etc., *fleer*[1], *flire*, gibe, *flite*, scold, etc. Cf. *flird*[2], perhaps in part the orig. form of which *flirk* and *flirt* are variations; cf. also *jerk*, *jert*, *yerk*, etc., throw: all these words being more or less dial., and regarded as vaguely imitative or suggestive of the act they signify, and in so far prob. variations of one or two orig. forms.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw with a quick toss or jerk; fling suddenly or smartly, and carelessly or without aim; toss off or about.

The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has *flirted* away his whole fortune at hazard.
Walpole, Letters, II. 424.

The highly elastic pedicel . . . [in *Catasetum Saccatum*] instantly *flirts* the heavy disc out of the stigmatic chamber, with such force that the whole pollinium is ejected.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 185.

2. To handle with short, quick movements; make waving motions with.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan.
Lord Dorset, Song, To all you Ladies now on Land.

The *flirted* fan, the bridle, and the toss.
Cowper, Hope, l. 344.

3. To gibe, jeer, or scoff at; flout.

Is this the fellow
That had the patience to become a fool,
A *flurted* fool, and on a sudden break,
As if he would shew a wonder to the world,
Both in bravery and fortune too?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

4†. To snap the fingers at derisively.—5. To scold; chide. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To move nimbly; run or dart about; flutter restlessly; act with levity or giddiness.

When we catch them [catfish] with a Hook, we tread on them to take the Hook out of their Mouths, for otherwise, in *flurting* about, as all Fish will when first taken, they might accidentally strike their sharp Fins into the hands of those that caught them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 148.

Pacing the room bare-footed, with the tails of his night-shirt *flirting* as he turned.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. To play at courtship; practise coquettish diversions; engage in amatory pastime; in general, to make insincere advances of any kind.

According to Dame Jocelyn, George Washington *flirted* with her just a little bit—in what a stately and highly finished manner can be imagined.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

Harley as we now know had *flirted* with the Jacobites.
Leslie Stephen, Swift, v.

3. To practise gibing or jeering; scoff.

Derided and *flurted* at by divers of the baser people, at night we returned to our Bark. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

flirt (flėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt;* < *flirt*, *v.*] 1. A smart toss or cast; a darting or sprightly motion.

Indeed there may be sometimes some small *flurts* of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts, but neither constant, certain, nor lasting. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

When, with many a *flirt* and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven.
Poe, The Raven.

This calmness seemed to enrage Mr. Effingham not a little; and he put on his cocked hat with a *flirt* of irritation.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

2. A contemptuous remark; a gibe; a jeer.

One *flirt* at him, and then I am for the voyage.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

Must these smiling roses entertain
The blows of scorn, and *flirts* of base disdain?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 9.

3. One who flirts; one who plays at courtship; one who coquets for pastime or adventure: said of either sex, but most commonly of a woman.

Ye belles, and ye *flirts*, and ye pert little things,
Who trip in this frolicsome round.
W. Whitehead, Song for Ranelagh.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison*, Guardian.

General Tufto is a great *flirt* of mine.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

It is like a *flirt*, mused I; lively, uncertain, bright-colored. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

4†. A shrewish woman.

A good, honest, painful man many times hath a shrew to his wife, . . . a proud peevish *flirt.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

flirtation (flėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flirt* + *-ation.*] 1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion. [Rare.]—2. Playing at courtship; amorous trifling or adventure.

I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureat in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiscerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry: but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson that *flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles that commonly end in a definite treaty.
Chesterfield, quoted in Brit. Essayists, ci. 210.

A propensity to *flirtation* is not confined to age or country, and . . . its consequences were not less disastrous to the mail-clad Ritter of the dark ages than to the silken courtier of the seventeenth century.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 33.

Or if, perhaps, it was only a passing folly, a foolish little *flirtation*, nothing serious at all?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Flirtation*, *Coquetry.* *Coquetry* may be general: as, she was full of *coquetry.* *Flirtation* is special. *Coquetry* is the result of the love of admiration; *flirtation* is more often for the testing or the exhibition of power, and is generally venturesome or challenging.

flirtatious (flėr-tā'shus), *a.* [< *flirtati-on* + *-ous.*] Given to flirtation. [Colloq.]

The naughty and *flirtatious* New York girl, Lilian.
The American, VII. 154.

flirtatiousness (flėr-tā'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition or tendency to flirtation; the habit of flirting. [Colloq.]

A North Carolina girl of ingenuous *flirtatiousness.*
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 432.

flirter (flėr'tėr), *n.* One who flirts; a flirt.

flirt-gill†, **flirt-gillian**† (flėrt'jil, -jil'i-an), *n.* [< *flirt*, *n.*, + *gill*[4], *gillian.*] A pert, forward girl; a light, wanton woman.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills.*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt-gillian.*
Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 1.

flirtigig (flėr'ti-gig), *n.* [< *flirt* + *gig*[2]; the *-i-* is merely connective.] A wanton or flirting girl.

flirtingly (flėr'ting-li), *adv.* In a flirting manner.

flisht (flish), *a.* See *fledge.*

flisk (flisk), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., perhaps a var. of *frisk.* In sense of *flick*[1], perhaps a var. of *flirk* or *flick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fly about nimbly; skip; caper.

Were fannes, and flappes of feathers fond,
To flit away the *flisking* flies.
Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. To fret at the yoke or the collar.

Thou never braindg't and fetch't, and *fliskit.*
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* 1. To flick, as with a whip.—2. To render restless; fret. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fashious fools are easiest *flisket.* *Scotch proverb.*

fisk (flisk), *n.* [Sc.; < *flisk, v.*] 1. A sudden spring or turn; a caper; a whim.

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; . . . but there is something in Miss Ashton's change . . . too sudden, and too serious, for a mere *flisk* of her own.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxviii.

2. A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust; a whisk. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A comb with large teeth.

fiskmahoy (flisk'ma-hoi), *n.* [Sc., also *fiskmahaigo*, a giddy, ostentatious person, as adj. light, trivial, giddy; appar. a capricious extension of *flisk*, taken as equiv. to *flirt.*] A giddy, frisking girl.

That silly *fiskmahoy*, Jenny Rintheront, has ta'en the exies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

fisky (flis'ki), *a.* [Sc.; < *flisk* + *-y*[1].] Unsettled; fidgety; whimsical.

But never ane will be so daft
As tent auld Johnie's *fisky* dame.
Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 195.

flissa (flis'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A sword with a straight blade used by the Kabyles of Algeria. The edge is usually curved slightly, as in the yataghan, while the back is straight.

flissat (flis'at), *n.* Same as *flissa.*

flit[1] (flit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flitted*, ppr. *flitting.* [< ME. *flitten, flytten, flutten*, tr. remove (a thing) from one place to another, intr. remove, move, migrate, depart, < Icel. *flytja*, tr. remove, carry, export or import, refl. *flytjask*, remove, migrate, = Sw. *flytta* = Dan. *flytte*, tr. remove, transfer, convey, intr. remove, depart. Prob. not connected with Icel. *fljōta*, AS. *flēotan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, and therefore not connected with E. *fleet*[1] in its later sense (ME. and mod. E.) of 'hasten'; but *fleet*[1] in this sense and *fleet*[4], *a.*, and prob. *flitter*[2] and *flutter*, have affected the modern use of *flit*[1], which did not orig. imply swiftness or lightness of motion.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove (a thing) from one place to another; transport; shift. [Now only Scotch.]

Then the clerk *flyttis* the boke agayne to the south auter noke. *Lay Folks Mass Book*, E. 578.

Fele times have ich fonded to *fitte* it fro thougt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

Wi' tentie care I'll *flit* thy tether
To some hain'd [saved] rig.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

2†. To turn; move; set in motion.

Nature myhty enclyneth and *flitteth* the governementz of thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

3. To remove or dispossess. [Now only Scotch.]

So sore it sticked whan I was hit
That by no craft I might it *flit.*
Rom. of the Rose.

Scho may not *flit* nor remove the tenentis.
Balfour, Practicks (1558), p. 106.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move along, about, or away; remove from a place or from point to point; go off or about: generally with an implication of suddenness, swiftness, or brevity of movement.

O thatt otherr dazz
Toc Jesu Crist to *flittenn*
Inntill the land of Galile.
Ormulum, l. 12764.

Him selfe forced to flee to the mountaines, where he lined three months vnknowne amongst the heardmen, *flitting* vp and downe with ten or twelue followers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

My brither has bronght a bonnie young page,
His like I ne'er did see;
But the red *flits* fast frae his cheek,
And the tear stands in his ee.
Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 392).

2. To remove from one habitation to another. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen with his haill family and furniture.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 104.

The farmer vext packs up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff, . . .
Sets out, and meets a friend who hails him, "What!
You're *flitting!*" *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

3. To move lightly and swiftly; fly, dart, skim, or scud along: as, a bird *flits* from tree to tree; a cloud *flits* across the moon.

The clouds that *flit*, or slowly float away.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 192.

Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

Many a change o'er the King's face did *flit*
Of kingly rage and hatred and despair,
As on the slayer's face he still did stare.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

Now and then a sheeted figure *flitted* past us and vanished through an inky archway.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 226.

4†. [Cf. *flitter*[2].] To flutter, as a bird.

He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the *flitting* bird.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

flit[1] (flit), *n.* [< *flit*[1], *v.*] A flitting; removal. [Scotch.]

Better rew sit [a staying] nor rew *flit* [a moving].
Ray, Scottish Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 363.

flit[2]† (flit), *a.* [A perversion of *fleet*[4], in imitation of *flit*[1].] Nimble; swift.

And in his hand two dartes, exceeding *flit*
And deadly sharp, he held.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 38.

For the *flitt* barke, obaying to her mind,
Forth launched quickly as she did desire.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 20.

flitch (flich), *n.* [< ME. *flicche, fliche, flueche*, also without assibilation *flykke, flyk* (> E. dial. *flick*[2], *fleck*[3]) = MLG. *vlicke*, LG. *flikke* (> OF. *flique, flieque, fliche, flische*, F. *flèche*), < AS. *fliece* = Icel. *flikki*, a flitch of bacon; cf. Icel. *flik*, a flap, tattor, = Sw. *flik*, a lappet, lobe, = Dan. *flig*, lap, corner, lappet; cf. Dan. *flik, flikke*, a patch; perhaps ult. akin to *flake*[1], a slice, etc.; but some of the meanings touch those of the words mentioned under *fleck*[1].] 1. The side of an animal (now only of a hog) salted and cured: chiefly used in the phrase *a flitch of bacon.*

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried *flitches* of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a wrythen wythe since Martin's eve.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

'Twas thought a sumptuous Treat,
On Birth-Days Festivals, or Days of State,
A salt, dry *flitch of Bacon* to prepare.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. A steak from the side of a halibut, smoked or ready for smoking.—3. In *carp.*, a plank or slab; especially, one of several planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Only the *flitches* taken from the outside part [of the teak] are available for use. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 118.

These [saw] frames are constructed to take two deals or *flitches* instead of one. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 959.

Flitch of Dunmow, a flitch of bacon formerly presented by the lord of the manor of Little Dunmow, in Essex, England, to any married couple who could prove (originally at the priory) that they had lived for a year after marriage in perfect harmony, and had never regretted their union. The giving of the flitch was fixed in 1244 as a condition of the tenure, but the first recorded instance of its award was in 1445; several other regular presentations are mentioned, the last in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The practice was revived in 1855 at Great Dunmow as a matter of curiosity, and the flitch has since been awarded on several occasions.

And though thei don hem to *Donmowe* but if the deuel help
To folwen after the *flicche* [var. *flucchen*] fecche thei it neuere. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 169.

flitch-beam (flich'bēm), *n.* A beam made of two or more flitches or planks fastened together.

flitchin†, *n.* [Dim. of *flitch, n.*] Same as *flitch*, 1.

Fower *flitchins* of bacon in the chimney.
MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658.

flite (flīt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flited*, ppr. *fliting.* [Also *flyte*, improp. *flight*; < ME. *fliten* (pret. *flote*, pp. *fliten*), < AS. *flītan* (pret. *flāt*, pl. *fliton*, pp. *fliten*), strive, contend, dispute, = MLG. *vliten* = OHG. *flīzan*, MHG. *vlīzen*, be eager, apply oneself, G. *befleissen* = Sw. *beflita* = Dan. *beflitte*, apply to, study, endeavor. See the noun.] To scold; quarrel; brawl. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A-nother werkman that was ther be-side
Gan *flite* with that felthe that formest hadde spoke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2545.

O Bell, why dost thou *flyte* and scorne?
Take thy Old Cloak about thee (Percy's Reliques, p. 119).

Dinna be *flyting* on the wee thing.
N. Macleod, The Starling, ii.

flite (flīt), *n.* [Also *flyte*; < ME. *flit, flyt*, strife, contention, < AS. *flīt*, strife, = OFries. *flīt* = MLG. *vlīt*, LG. *flīt* = D. *vlijt*, diligence, assiduity (> Sw. *flit*, Dan. *flid*, diligence), = OHG. *flīz*, strife, contention, diligence, MHG. *vlīz*, G. *fleiss*, diligence, assiduity; from the verb.] The act of scolding or berating; a noisy quarrel; an angry dispute. [Scotch.]

I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizel, wad do me some gude.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

fliter (flī'tėr), *n.* One who flites or scolds. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Lord was not a *flyter*, a chyder, an upbraider, a cryer, etc. *Rollocke*, On the Passion, p. 500.

flitter[1]† (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flytteren*, scatter in pieces.] To scatter in pieces.

It *flytteryd* al abrode.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

flitter[1] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flitter*[1], *v.*] 1. A small piece of anything, especially cloth; a shred; a tatter; a rag: generally in the plural: as, a garment torn all to *flitters.* [Colloq.]—2. A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares.

Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt *flitter*, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window-shades].
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, Supp., II. 40.

flitter[2] (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. an attenuated form of *flutter*, q. v. Cf. *flatter*[3], *flittermouse*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flutter. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Vnder such props, false Fortune builds her bowre,
On sudden change, her *flittering* frames be set,
Where is no way, for to escape the net.
Mir. for Mags., p. 502.

Are the stiff-wigged living figures, that still *flitter* and chatter about that area, less Gothic in appearance?
Lamb, Old Benchers.

2. To hang or droop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To flutter; move rapidly backward and forward.

As a skilful juggler *flitters* the cards before you.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 233.

flitter[3] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flits.

If we be *flitters* and not dwellers, as was Lot a *flitter* from Segor, . . . we shall remove to our loss.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

flitterchack (flit'ėr-chak), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus. J. W. H. Trail.* [Orkney islands.]

flittermouse† (flit'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flittermice* (-mīs). [< *flitter*[2] + *mouse* (cf. equiv. *flindermouse* and *flickermouse*), after OD. *vleddermuys, vledermuys, vlermuys*, D. *vledermuis* = MLG. *vledermūs* = OHG. *fledarmūs*, MHG. *vledermaus*, G. *fledermaus* = Sw. *fladermus*, a bat, < OD. *vledderen, vlederen*, D. *fladderen*, hover, = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern, vladern*, G. *fladdern*, accom. *flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*, flutter, + OD. *muys*, D. *muis* = OHG. *mūs*, G. *maus* = Sw. *mus* = E. *mouse*: see *flit*[2], *flutter, flatter*[3], and *mouse.* The older E. name is *reremouse*, < AS. *hrēremūs; bat* is Scand.: see *reremouse* and *bat*[2].] A bat; a reremouse; a flindermouse.

My fine *flitter-mouse*,
My bird o' the night!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

flittern (flit'ėrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *tanning*, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called *timber-bark*, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

flittiness (flit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flitty; flightiness; capriciousness; levity. [Archaic.]

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittinesse* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary. *Bp. Hopkins*, The Lord's Prayer.

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flit*[1], *v.*] 1. A flitting or rapid movement; a flying with lightness and darting motions; a fluttering.

Presently came the faint sound of a door opening, and a *flitting* of other feet—light, short steps that scarcely seemed to touch the ground.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xvi.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away.
J. Wilson, Margaret Lindsay.

Two *flittings* are as bad as a fire. *North. Eng. proverb.*

3. Household effects in the course of removal from one place to another. [Scotch.]

The schip-men, sone in the morning,
Tursyt on twa hors thare *flytting*.
Wyntown, viii. 38. (*Jamieson.*)

A moonlight flitting, a secret removal from a place, as to avoid paying one's debts. [Colloq.]

"Depend upon it," and he winked confidentially, "he will smell a rat, and make *a moonlight flitting* of it, and we shall never hear of him any more."
Mrs. Craik, Mistress and Maid, xvii.

flittingly (flit'ing-li), *adv.* In a flitting manner.

flitty (flit'i), *a.* [< *flit*[1] + *-y*[1].] Unstable; fluttering. [Archaic.]

Busying their brains in the mysterious toys
Of *flittie* motion.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 11.

flix[1] (fliks), *n.* [Of obscure dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this, as has been suggested, with *fax*, AS. *feax*, which means only the hair of the (human) head (see *fax*), or with *flax*, AS. *fleax*, which does not mean either hair or fur.] **1†.** Down; fur; especially, the fur of a hare.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she flies.
Dryden.

2. Fluffiness; waviness, as of hair or fur. [Rare.]

But she had her great gold hair,
Hair, such a wonder of *flix* and floss,
Freshness and fragrance — floods of it, too!
Browning, Gold Hair: a Legend of Pornic.

flix[2]† (fliks), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *flix*, var. of *flux*, q. v.] A flux.

And loo! a womman that suffride the *flix* or rennyge of blood twelve yeer, cam to behynde. *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 20.

What with the burning fever, and the *flixe*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxxiii. 13.

flixweed (fliks'wēd), *n.* A species of cress, the *Sisymbrium Sophia*, formerly used in dysentery. See *fluxweed*.

flot†, *n.* [ME. *flo*, abbr. of *flon*, *flan*, < AS. *flān*, an arrow: see *flonc*.] An arrow.

Robyn bent his joly bowe,
Therin he set a *flo*.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

He schote him to strenge dethe with wel kene *flo*.
St. Christopher, l. 207.

float (flōt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *flote;* < ME. *flotien*, < AS. *flotian* (rare), float, < *fleótan* (pp. **floten*) = MLG. *vloten*, *vlotten* = E. *fleet*[1], float. Cf. OD. *vloten*, *vlotten*, D. *vlotten*, intr. float, tr. cause to float, transport, = OHG. *flozzan*, MHG. *vloezen*, *vloetzen*, G. *flössen*, *flötzen*, tr., float, infuse, instil, = Icel. *flota*, tr., float, launch. The related words are numerous: see the noun. Cf. F. *flotter* = It. *fiottare*, float, also fluctuate, waver, = Sp. *flotar*, float; F. *flot*, m., a wave, billow, surge, a crowd, multitude, the tide, a float, = It. *fiotto*, a wave, billow, flood, tide, fury, *frotto* and *frotta*, a crowd, multitude, troop; F. *flotte*, f., a fleet, a float, a buoy, OF. *flote*, a fleet, a multitude (> ME. *flote*, a multitude), = Sp. *flota*, a fleet, a multitude (> E. *flotilla*, q. v.), = Pg. *frota*, a fleet, etc.: words which owe their origin to L. *fluctuare*, rise in waves, be driven hither and thither, waver, hesitate, < *fluctus*, a wave, billow, surge, commotion, etc., but have taken in part the forms and the senses ('float, a float, a buoy, a fleet,' etc.) of the Teut. words, which are not related to the L. *fluctus*, etc.: see *fluctuate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rest on the surface of water or other liquid, with or without movement; more commonly, to be buoyed up by water and moved by its motion alone.

Thys tree aroos out of the water and *floted* aboue the water. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Vespasian for a tryall caused divers to be cast in [the Dead Sea], bound hand and foot, who *floted* as if supported by some spirit. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground.
Milton, P. L., xi. 850.

Curzola does not *float* upon the waters; it soars above them. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

2. To rest or move in or as if in a liquid medium; be or appear to be buoyed up, moved, or carried along by or with the aid of a surrounding element: as, clouds, motes, feathers, etc., *float* in the air; odors *float* on the breeze; strains of music *float* on the wind.

Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind.
Pope.

When night fell, the music of the city band came *floating* over the water. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 98.

The dancing-girls of Samarcand
Float in like mists from Fairy-land.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan Goes to Ispahan.

All around
Floated a delicate sweet scent,
As though the wind o'er blossoms went.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 109.

With his gray hair *floating*
Round his rosy ample face.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

3. To drift about fortuitously; be moved or carried along aimlessly or vaguely; go and come passively: as, a rumor has *floated* hither; confused notions *floating* in the mind.

Every thing *floats* loose and disjointed on the surface of their mind, like leaves scattered and blown about on the face of the waters. *H. Blair*, Works, II. ii.

4. In *weaving*, to pass, as a thread, crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them. Thus, in twilled or diapered stuff, a thread of the weft will float—that is, pass under or over several threads of the warp.

When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found *floating* underneath, but are being woven into another cloth.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to float; buoy; cause to be conveyed on the surface of a liquid: as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; to *float* timber down a river.—2. To cover with water; flood; irrigate.

In some countries the overflow of rivers engenders mushromes, and namely, at Mytilene, where (by report) they will not otherwise grow but upon *floten* grounds.
Hammond, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

A grass abundant in *floated* or irrigated meadows. *Pryor.*

3. In *oyster-culture*, to place on a float for fattening. See *float*, *n.*, 1 (*e*).—4. In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a float frequently dipped in water.

Work which consists of three coats is called *floated:* it takes its name from an instrument called a float, which is an implement or rule moved in every direction on the plaster while it is soft, for giving a perfectly plane surface to the second coat of work.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

5. In *ceram.*, to wash over or cover with a thin coat, as of varnish, or with enamel.—6. In *white-lead making*, to subject to the process of floating. See *floating*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *farriery*, to file, as the teeth of horses, especially old horses.

The old horse may be made to live . . . years more, if his front teeth are filed . . . so that the grinders can do their natural work. . . . Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are *floated*, as the process is called.
New York Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28, 1886.

8. To set afloat; give course or effect to; procure recognition or support for: used of financial operations: as, to *float* stocks or bonds; to *float* a scheme by raising funds to carry it on.

The *floating* of loans, which has since risen to the dignity of modern financial science, began to be contemplated and undertaken. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 883.

9. In *sporting*, to hunt by approaching with a boat or float at night: as, to *float* deer.—**To float up**, to solder the ends of (tin cans) inside. The can stands on the floating-board, which is heated until the solder runs.

float (flōt), *n.* [< ME. *flote*, a boat, a fleet, < AS. *flota*, a boat, ship, also a shipman, sailor, = D. *vlooi*, a fleet, *vlot*, a float, raft, LG. *fleute*, a vessel (see *flute*[2]), = Icel. *floti*, a float, raft, a fleet, = Sw. *flotta* = Dan. *flaade*, a float, raft, a fleet, = OHG. *floz*, MHG. *vloz*, G. *floss*, a float, raft (G. *flotte*, a fleet, < F. *flotte*, a fleet, which is of LG. or Scand. origin); the related nouns are numerous, and the forms mingle; all from the verb *float*, ult. < AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc.: see *float*, *v.*, and *fleet*[1], *v.* In def. 2, < ME. *flote*, < AS. *flot*, in prep. phrases, *to flote*, to the water, *on flot* (acc.), *on flote* (dat.), on the water, afloat, ME. *on flote* = Icel. *á flot*, *á floti*, afloat, Sw. *flott*, Dan. *flot*, D. *vlot* (> G. *flott*), a. and adv., afloat, floating. The F. *à flot*, lit. on the wave, is an accom. of the Teut. phrase. See *afloat*.] 1. That which floats, rests, or moves on the surface of water or other liquid.

And for the space of fifty leagues before we came hither we always found swimming on the sea *flotes* of weedes of a ship's length, and of the bredth of two ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 415.

Specifically — (*a*†) A boat.

There he made a litel cote
To him and to hise *flote*. *Havelok*, l. 737.

The vessel, gally, or *floate* yt brought it to Rome so many hundred leagues must needs have ben of wonderful bignesse and strange fabriq. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

(*b*†) A fleet.

Scipen heo ther heo funden, makede muchel sæ-*flot* [var. mochel *flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 193.

Hamber king and ac his *fleote* [*flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 91.

The good ship named the Primerose shalbe Admirall of this *flote*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

(*c*) A collection of timber, boards, or planks fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft.

From that city [Nineveh] to Bagdat they carry on the navigation with *floats* of timber tied together on skins of sheep and goats filled with wind.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

(*d*) A fishing-float. (*e*) A platform of planks or other material, as a galvanized iron netting or something similar, on which oysters are piled in fresh water to fatten for marketing. (*f*) A floating platform fastened to a wharf or the shore, from which to embark in or land from boats, as a landing-place at a ferry. (*g*) A cork or other light substance used on an angling-line to support it and show by its movement when a fish takes the hook.

The *float* and quill to warn you of the bit.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

I . . . was creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny *float* as it danced its merry course along.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 45.

(*h*) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (*i*) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet, which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine or in a cistern.

2. The act or state of floating: now only in the prepositional phrase or advorb *afloat*.

Now er alle *on flote*, God gif tham grace to spede.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 169.

Now is this gally *on flote*, and out of the safetie of the roade. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

3†. The act of flowing; flux; flood; flood-tide.

But our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ix.

Of which kind we conceive the main *float* and reflost of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 907.

It were more ease to stop the ocean
From *floats* and ebbs than to dissuade my vows.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

4†. [Cf. F. *flot*, a wave: see etym.] A wave.

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,
Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

5. An inflated bag or pillow used to sustain a person in the water; a cork jacket; a life-preserver.—6. A platform on wheels, bearing a group of objects or persons forming a tableau or scenic effect, and designed to be drawn through the streets in a procession.

There were sixteen *floats* or emblems, each being drawn in procession through the streets, and lighted by colored fires. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 11.

7. A kind of dray having the body hung below the axle, used for transporting heavy goods.—8. A coal-cart.—9. A name of various mechanical tools and appliances. (*a*) The float-board of a water-wheel, or of the paddle-wheel of a steamer. (*b*) In prime movers actuated by currents of fluid, that part of the machine on which water or air acts in producing its impulsive effect; a vane. (*c*) A plasterers' trowel (usually of wood) for spreading plaster. Floats are of several sorts: the *hand-float*, which is a short trowel which a man by himself may use in spreading the plaster on lathing; the *angle-float*, which is used for making angles in walls; the *quirk-float*, which is used on moldings in angles; and the *long float* or *derby*, which requires two men to use it. (*d*) A single-cut file for smoothing. (*e*) A block used in polishing marble. (*f*) A tool used by shoemakers to rasp off the ends of pegs, etc., inside the boot or shoe. (*g*) An apparatus used in tempering steel by means of a stream of water. (*h*) The wooden cover of the sponge or tar-bucket used with field-gun carriages. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

10†. *pl. Theat.*, the footlights: in allusion to the wicks, which floated in a trough filled with oil.—11. In *weaving*, especially of fancy fabrics, the passing of a thread crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them.

A *float* is caused by the shuttle passing either above or below the thread or threads intended, consequently it is not intersected, as it ought to be, but floats loosely upon the surface of the cloth. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 414.

12. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Mollusca*, specifically, the vesicular appendage of the *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthinidæ*. (*b*) A local name of a discoid medusa of the genus *Velella*.

Velella has borne the name which designates its most striking peculiarity since the middle of the fifteenth century, on account, perhaps, of a somewhat fanciful likeness to a little sail. It is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the *float*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 107.

(*c*) An air-sac or other light hollow or vesicular part or organ which floats or buoys some animals on the water, as the pneumatophore or pneumatocyst of a hydrozoan. The large inflated part of a physophoran, as the Portuguese man-of-war, is a good example. See *pneumatophore*, and cuts under *Athorybia* and *Physalia*.

13. Same as *floater*, 4.

floatage, flotage (flō'tāj), *n.* [< F. *flottage*, floatage, raftage, < *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*, and *-age*.] 1. The floating capacity or power of anything.

I should lighten the brig without imperilling the *floatage* power of the timber in the hold.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiii.

2. Anything that floats on the water; flotsam. *Hamersly.*

floatantt, *a.* See *flotant.*

floatationt, *n.* See *flotation.*

float-board (flōt'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.—2. One of the paddles of a steamer.

float-case (flōt'kās), *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

float-copper (flōt'kop″ėr), *n.* Copper in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

floater (flō'tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which floats or fluctuates; a person or thing in a floating condition, literally or figuratively.

> Let not the suit of Venus thee displease—
> Pity the *floaters* on th' Ionian seas.
> *Eusden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

In this study no attempt will be made to give a new definition to the participle, that *floater* between noun and verb. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 137.

2. One who floats game.—3. A registering float on a graduated stick, designed to indicate a level attained between periods of observation. —4. In *political slang*, a voter who is not definitely attached to any party; especially, a voter whose vote may be purchased. [U. S.]

float-file (flōt'fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

float-gold (flōt'gōld), *n.* Gold in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

float-grass (flōt'gras), *n.* One of several species of grass frequent in wet meadows, as *Glyceria fluitans*, *Alopecurus geniculatus*, and *Catabrosa aquatica.*

floating (flō'ting), *n.* 1. The act of supporting one's self, or the state of being supported or borne, on the surface of water or other liquid; flotation.

> When the sea was calm, all boats alike
> Show'd mastership in *floating.* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

2. In *agri.*, the flooding or overflowing of meadow-lands.—3. The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls, etc.; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering-work.

The *floating* is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed with it. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 122.

4. A method of obtaining pigments and other materials in a very finely divided state. They are first ground as fine as possible in a mill, and are then put into long sluiceways of slowly running water. The coarser particles sink first, while the finer are carried a longer distance. The latter are collected and dried, and constitute the floated material. Sometimes, by certain modifications, air is used instead of water.

The preparatory working, in order to remove mechanical impurities, is effected by levigation. The washed clay is dried, slightly calcined, and immediately ground to fine powder. The *floating* is done by hand or power. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 406.

5. In *electrotyping*, the process of filling low-spaced forms of type with liquid plaster up to the shoulders of the type, and brushing off the superfluous plaster after it is dry, preparatory to taking a mold.—6. In *weaving*, a thread of weft which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See *flushing*[3], 1.— 7. The method or practice of hunting game by approaching it with a boat at night; fire-hunting; shining; jacking. The hunter, equipped with a lantern or torch, paddles noiselessly toward the game, as a deer in shallow water, until the reflection of the light from the animal's eyes affords an aim.

In jacking or *floating*, the shooter sits in the bow of a canoe just behind a lantern which throws a powerful light ahead, but is shaded from the hunter so as not to interfere with his powers of vision. The deer, raising their heads, stare at the light as it approaches, and when the boat is near enough, the hunter shoots. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 83.

floating (flō'ting), *p. a.* 1. Borne on the surface of the water or other liquid, or on the air: as, a *floating* leaf; *floating* islands.

> Th' Atlantic billows roar'd
> When such a destined wretch as I
> His *floating* home forever left.
> *Cowper*, The Castaway.
>
> The very air about the door
> Made misty with the *floating* meal.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating: as, *floating* population.

He had at this period a *floating* intention of writing a history. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 293.

3. Free; disconnected; unattached: as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes.—4. In *finance:* (*a*) Composed of sums of varying amount due at different but specified dates; unfunded: as, a large *floating* debt. (*b*) Not fixed or definitely invested; not appropriated to any fixed permanent investment, as in lands, buildings, machinery, etc., but ready to be used as occasion demands; in circulation or use: as, *floating* capital (opposed to *fixed* capital). See *capital*[2]. —**Floating anchor, battery, breakwater, bridge, clough, dam, debt, derrick, dock, dome, elevator, gage, harbor, island,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating bricks.** See *brick*[2].—**Floating kidney, liver, meadow, rib,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating screed,** in *plastering*, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See *float*, *n.*, 9 (*c*).—**The floating vote,** voters collectively who are not permanently attached to any political organization, and whose votes therefore cannot be counted upon by party managers. [U. S.]

floating-board (flō'ting-bōrd), *n.* A plate of cast-iron with a ribbed or corrugated under surface, but planed true on top, employed in floating up tin cans. (See *to float up*, under *float*, *v. t.*) Also called *floating-plate.*

floating-heart (flō'ting-härt), *n.* A name given to species of *Limnanthemum*, from their floating cordate leaves.

floating-island (flō'ting-ī″land), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish made of cream or boiled custard, with white of egg beaten stiff and floating on the top, sometimes colored with jelly.

floating-lever (flō'ting-lev″ėr), *n.* One of two horizontal brake-levers which are introduced under the center of a railroad-car body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floating-plate (flō'ting-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *floating-board.*—2. In *stereotyping* (by the plaster process), a plate of iron, about half an inch thick, which fits loosely in the dipping-pan when the pan contains melted type-metal. This floating-plate, which floats in the heavier melted type-metal, aids in giving uniformity of thickness to the stereotype-plate.

float-mineral (flōt'min″ėr-al), *n.* Fragments of ore detached and carried to some distance from their native bed by currents of water or in the ordinary process of erosion; also, particles of metal which are liberated in the process of stamping, and are too thin and minute to settle readily in water, as in the case of float-gold or float-copper.

float-ore (flōt'ōr), *n.* Same as *float-mineral.*

floatsome, *n.* A dialectal variant of *flotsam.*

floatstone (flōt'stōn), *n.* 1. A spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.—2. In *bricklaying*, a stone used to rub curved work smooth and remove the ax-marks, as in the heads and backs of niches. Its form is made the reverse of that of the surface on which it is to be used.

floaty (flō'ti), *a.* [Formerly also *flotie;* < *float* + *-y*[1].] 1†. Able to float or swim on the surface; buoyant.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh*, Essays.

Some few buttes of beare being *flotie* they got, which though it had lien six moneths vnder water was very good. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 154.

2. Rank and tall, as grass. [Prov. Eng.]

flocci, *n.* Plural of *floccus.*

floccillation (flok-si-lā'shọn), *n.* [< **floccillus*, an assumed dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking of the bedclothes by a patient; carphologia.

floccipendt, *v. t.* [< L. *flocci pendere*, consider of no value, lit. value at a lock of wool: *flocci*, gen. of *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc. (used as a symbol of valuelessness); *pendere*, weigh, have value: see *pendent.* Cf. *vilipend.*] To consider of no value; value not a hair.

By reason wherof he should be *floccipended* and had in contempt & disdeygne of the Scottish people. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 11.

floccose (flok'ōs), *a.* [< LL. *floccosus*, full of flocks of wool, < *floccus*, a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] 1. Woolly; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of or bearing flocci.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *flocculent*, 3.

floccular (flok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ar.*] Of the nature of or resembling a flocculus; specifically, in *anat.*, of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum: as, the *floccular* fossa (that fossa in which the flocculus is lodged).

On its inner surface the *floccular* fossa is nearly always wide and deep, but it is absent, or nearly so, in the capybara, paca, and porcupine. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 158.

Floccular process, the flocculus.

flocculate (flok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a flocculus or small bunch of curled hairs, as the trochanters of certain bees.

flocculation (flok-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ation.*] The act or process of becoming flocculer; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, the union of small particles into granular aggregates or compound particles of larger size, under the influence of a moderate agitation in water or other fluid.

If we begin with a strong solution of sulphuric, nitric, and chlorhydric acids mixed, and follow through repeated dilutions as above described, the *flocculation* and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid for several successive dilutions. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 4.

floccule (flok'ūl), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool: see *flocculus.*] Something resembling a small tuft of wool; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, a small compound particle formed from the union of still smaller particles by agitation in a liquid. See *flocculation.*

flocculence (flok'ū-lens), *n.* [< *flocculent.*] 1. The state of being woolly or flocculent; adhesion in small flocks or tufts; the condition of containing flocculi.

The reflecting surfaces which give rise to these (aërial) echoes are for the most part due to differences of temperature between sea and air. If, through any cause, the air above be chilled, we have descending streams—if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric *flocculence.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 287.

2. In *entom.*, a soft, white, waxy substance exuded from various parts of the body, but primarily from the abdomen. It is found most commonly in the *Homoptera.*

flocculent (flok'ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *floccus*, a lock of wool, etc. (see *flock*[2]), + *-ulent.*] 1. Like a flock of wool; fleecy; woolly.

The weather had been fine and clear, and in the morning the air was full of patches of the *flocculent* web [of the gossamer spider], as on an autumnal day in England. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 204.

Specifically—2. Coalescing and adhering in locks or flocks.

These red cells, acquiring thick cell-walls, . . . float in *flocculent* aggregations on the surface of the water. This state seems to correspond with the "winter-spores" of other Protophytes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 234.

3. In *ornith.*, like or pertaining to the floccus. See *floccus*, 2 (*b*). Also *floccose.*—4. In *entom.*, covered, as an insect, or any part of it, with a soft, waxy substance, generally white in color and adhering in irregular flakes or strings, often of considerable length, as in many *Homoptera.*—**Flocculent precipitate,** in *chem.*, a woolly-looking precipitate, like that of alumina, from the solution of a salt to which ammonia is added.

flocculi, *n.* Plural of *flocculus.*

flocculose (flok'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **flocculosus*, < *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] Woolly; like wool; flocculent; specifically, in *bot.*, somewhat or finely floccose.

flocculus (flok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *flocculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus*, a flock of wool: see *flock*[2].] 1. A small flock of wool or something resembling it; a small tuft; a shred; a flake. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a tuft-like lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. The nodulus connects the two flocculi. Also called *subpeduncular lobe* and *pneumogastric lobule.*

3. In *entom.*, a small bunch of fine curved hairs; particularly, a bunch of stiff hairs found on the posterior coxæ of certain hymenopterous insects.—4. In *chem.* and *physics*, a small aggregation of particles formed by the agitation of a liquid containing them.—**Commissure of the flocculus.** See *commissure.*

floccus (flok'us), *n.*; pl. *flocci* (-sī). [L., a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2].] 1. A flock or tuft of wool or something resembling it. Specifically —2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The long tuft of hair which terminates the tail in some quadrupeds. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the peculiar covering of newly hatched or unfledged birds; the generally downy plumage, of simple structure, growing at first from the skin. It is afterward, for the most part, affixed to the tip of the growing new feathers, of which it is the precursor, or rather the first-formed part, and finally falls off, not to be renewed. In psilopædic birds the floccus is associated only with the true plumage, sprouting from the future pterylæ alone; in ptilopædic birds it sprouts also from the apteria or featherless parts, and so far is not connected with the future plumage; in such cases the whole body is densely clothed.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small tuft of woolly hairs. (*b*) *pl.* In *mycology*, hyphæ or thread-like cells which compose the mycelium of a fungus, especially when they resemble fine wool.

flock[1] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flock, flokk, flok, floc,* a company or band (of men), a flock or herd (of deer, swine, sheep, birds), < AS. *floc, flocc,* a company or band (of persons—not used of beasts or birds), = MLG. *vlocke* (in sense 2) = Icel. *flokkr,* a company or band (of persons), = Sw. *flock,* a crowd, a collection, = Dan. *flok,* a flock (in all the E. uses). Other connections unknown; as the special reference to birds is modern, the supposed relation to *fly*[1], AS. *flógan,* etc., will not hold.] 1. A company or band (of persons). The word is now seldom used with reference to persons, except as in the ecclesiastical or religious sense (def. 3), which is a figurative use of sense 2.

Hys men he delys in twoo *flockkes.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3816.

We saw, come marching ower the knows,
Five hundred Fennicks in a *flock.*
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd *flocks* of friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. A company of animals, in modern use especially of sheep, goats, or birds. Among sportsmen it is applied especially to companies of wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds.

A sembiee of peple withouten a cheventeyn, or a chief lord, is as a *flock* of scheep withouten a schepperde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Of wilde beetis cam gret pray, . . .
Afterward a *flok* of bryddis.
King Alisaunder, l. 564.

There myghte men see many *flokkes*
Of turtles and laverokkes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 661.

Thy hair is as a *flock* of goats, that appear from mount Gilead. Cant. iv. 1.

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a *flock* of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hence—3. In Biblical and ecclesiastical use, a company of persons united in one church, under a leader called, by the same figure, the *shepherd* or *pastor;* a congregation, with regard to its minister.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the *flock.* 1 Pet. v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Flock, Gaggle, Covey, Pack, Gang, Wisp, Bevy, Sedge, Brood.* *Flock* is the popular term for birds of many sorts; it is applied by sportsmen especially to wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds. Herbert applies *gaggle* to geese; Colquhoun applies it to geese swimming; it is not used in the United States. *Covey* is applied to several kinds of birds, especially partridges and pinnated grouse. *Pack* is applied to the pinnated grouse in the late season when they go in "packs" or large flocks. *Gang* is applied to wild turkeys, *wisp* to snipe, *bevy* to quail, *sedge* to herons. *Brood* applies to the mother and her young till the latter are old enough for game.

flock[1] (flok), *v.* [< ME. *flocken, flogken* = Sw. (refl.) *flocka* = Dan. *flokke,* gather in a flock; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To gather in a flock, company, or crowd; go in a flock or crowd: as, birds of a feather *flock* together; the people *flocked* together in the market-place.

The fowels *flokked* to-geder. *Cursor Mundi,* l. 178.

The young men of Rome began to *flock* about him.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

They [barbels] *flock* together like sheep.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 167.

It was for a matter of twelve years together that persons of all ranks, well affected unto church-reformation, kept sometimes dropping and sometimes *flocking* into New-England, though some that were coming into New-England were not suffered so to do.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 5.

II.† *trans.* 1. To gather into a flock or company.

Brenne . . . *flokkede* his cnihtes. *Layamon,* I. 201.

2. To crowd.

Good fellowes trooping *flock'd* me so,
That, make what haste I could, the sunne was set
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
John Taylor, Works (1609).

flock[2] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flocke, flokke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), = MD. *vlocke,* D. *vlok,* a flock, flake, tuft, = MLG. *vlocke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), LG. *flok, flokke, flog,* flock, flake, = OHG. *floccho,* MHG. *vlocke,* G. *flocke,* flock, flake, = Sw. *flocka* = Dan. *flokke, flok,* flock, = Icel. *flóki,* felt, hair, wool, etc. (the Sw. and Dan. forms are prob. borrowed from LG.; the Icel. form does not quite agree with the others). Cf. L. *floccus,* a lock or flock of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc., anything of slight value (*flocci non facere,* care not a straw for, *flocci pendere,* value at a hair: see *floccipend*), > OF. *floc,* F. *floc, floche,* also *flocon,* a flock of wool, etc., flake, mote, = Pr. *floc* = Pg. *froco,* flock, = It. *fiocco,* flock, flake, tassel. The relation of the Teut. forms to the L. is uncertain. Cf. *flake*[1].] 1. A lock or tuft of wool or hair.

I prithee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used, when colored, for making flock-paper and also formerly as shoddy. See extract under *flock-powder.*—3. The refuse of wool, or the shearings of woolen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the machine called the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, upholstering furniture, etc.

They were wont to make . . . beds of *flocks,* and it was a good bed too. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

4. Same as *flock-bed.*

Here, on a matted *flock,* with dust o'erspread,
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.
Crabbe, Works, I. 13.

5. *pl.* Dregs; sediment; specks; motes.

Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottome of the cup.
Nash, Pierce Pennilesse (1592).

6. In *chem.,* a loose light mass of any substance: usually applied only to such masses as they appear suspended in a solution.

If any iron is present, brown *flocks* will remain floating in the ammoniacal solution. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 933.

flock[2] (flok), *v. t.* [< *flock*[2], *n.*] To cover with flock; distribute flock on (a prepared surface of cloth or paper). *E. H. Knight.* See *flock*[2], *n.,* 2.

If the goods have been heavily *flocked* . . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 223.

flock[3] (flok), *n.* [E. dial., another form of *flake*[2].] A hurdle: same as *flake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

flock[4]† (flok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; possibly associated with *flock*[2] (cf. *floccipend*).] To flout; jeer.

We do hym loute and *flocke,*
And make him among vs our common sporting-stocke.
Udall, Rolster Doister, iii. 3.

flock-bed (flok'bed), *n.* [= D. *vlokbed* = G. *flockenbett;* < *flock*[2] + *bed.*] A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock, or the refuse of wool. Also called *flock.*

Get you to your fleas and your *flock-beds,* you rogues.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

On once a *flock-bed,* but repair'd with straw, . . .
Great Villiers lies. *Pope,* Moral Essays, iii. 301.

On a *flock-bed* lay the old man he came to visit,
Henry Mackenzie, The Mirror, 1779.

flock-duck (flok'duk), *n.* Same as *flocking-fowl.*
G. Trumbull. [Eastern U. S.]

flocked (flokt), *p. a.* 1. Covered with flock.—2. Having the nap raised.—**Flocked enamel.** See *enamel.*

flocket†, *n.* A loose garment with large sleeves worn by women in the sixteenth century. Also *flokkard.*

flocking-fowl (flok'ing-foul), *n.* A gunners' name in the United States of the blackheads or scaup ducks, *Aithyia marila* and *A. affinis,* from their flocking. Also called *raft-duck, flock-duck,* and *troop-fowl,* from the same habit. See cut under *scaup.*

flocking-machine (flok'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for spreading flock on prepared paper. See *flock-paper.*

flockling (flok'ling), *n.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep.

Turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring-time. *Brome,* Queen and Concubine (1659).

flockly†, *adv.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a flock; in ambush.

Flocklye, or in a bushement, Confertim. *Huloet.*

flockman (flok'man), *n.*; pl. *flockmen* (-men). A shepherd.

flock-master (flok'mȧs'tėr), *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

flockmeal† (flok'mēl), *adv.* [ME. *flocmeel, flocmele, flokmel,* < AS. *flocmǣlum, floccmǣlum,* by flocks, in companies, < *flocc,* a company, flock, + *mǣlum,* dat. pl. of *mǣl,* a mark, measure, etc.: see *meal*[1]. Cf. *piecemeal, dropmeal.*] In a flock; in flocks or herds; in a body.

Flockmele on a day they to him wente.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 30.

flock-paper (flok'pā'pėr), *n.* Wall-paper or paper-hangings covered wholly or in part with a rough surface formed of flock. See *flock*[2], *n.,* 2. The pattern may be in the flock on a smooth surface, or smooth as impressed in gilt upon the surface of the flock. Also called *velvet-paper.*

The dining-room, a room of large proportions, has a gray-green *flock-paper,* with deep frieze of a gold ground.
Art Age, V. 49.

flock-pated† (flok'pā'ted), *a.* Having a head or brains like wool; stupid; silly.

And he that would be a poet
Must in no ways be *flock-pated:*
His ignorance, if he show it,
He shall of all schollers be hated.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 496. (*Davies.*)

flock-powder (flok'pou'dėr), *n.* Same as *flock*[2], 2. See the extract.

If his cloth be xvii yeards long, he will set him on a rack, and stretch him out with ropes, and racke him till the sinewes shrinke againe, whiles he hath brought him to xviii yeards. When they have brought him to that perfection, they have a pretie feate to thicke him againe. He makes me a powder for it, and plaies the poticarie, they call it *flock-powder,* they do so incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider, truly a good invention. Oh, that so goodly wits should be so ill applied! They may wel deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

flock-printing (flok'prin'ting), *n.* An impression in varnish subsequently coated with flock, or finely powdered wool or cloth.

flock-raik† (flok'rāk), *n.* A range of pasture-ground for sheep.

flocky (flok'i), *a.* [< *flock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like flocks or locks of wool; floccose; flocculent; woolly.

The eye passed to the south and south-western cobalt peaks and domes of the Barisan, studded with *flocky* hummocks. *H. O. Forbes,* Eastern Archipelago, p. 214.

flode†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flood.*

floe (flō), *n.* [Another form of *flaw*[1], a flake, fragment, etc., < Dan. *flage* = Sw. *flaga* = Norw. *flak,* a flake, in comp. Dan. *is-flage* = Sw. *is-flaga* = Norw. *is-flak,* dial. *is-flake, is-flōk,* an ice-floe: see *flaw*[1], *flake*[1], and *flag*[4].] Ice formed by the freezing of the surface-water of the polar oceans, and subsequently broken up by the action of the winds and the waves into tabular masses of greater or less size; also, a piece of such ice.

For some days after this we kept moving slowly to the south, along the lanes that opened between the belt-ice and the *floe.* *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 266.

The whole sea was covered with *floes* varying from a few yards to miles in diameter.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, p. 28.

The word *floe* is a very indefinite one, being applied to any single piece of salt-water ice, whether large or small. It is applied irrespectively to such pieces, whether of original formation or enlarged by accretion of other floes, which, cemented, form a whole.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 43.

floe-berg (flō'bèrg), *n.* Ice resulting from the freezing of the surface-water of the ocean, or floe-ice, heaped up and more or less compacted into large and thick masses by the action of the winds and waves.

The great stratified masses of salt ice that lie grounded along the shores of the Polar Sea are nothing more than fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them *floe-bergs,* in order to distinguish them from and yet express their kinship to icebergs. The latter and their parent glaciers belong to more southern regions.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, exp. of Pl. xii.

floe-ice (flō'īs), *n.* Same as *floe.*

Cape Sabine was passed about 2 A. M., and shortly after small amounts of *floe-ice* were seen, but not in sufficient quantities to form even an open pack.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 66.

floe-rat (flō'rat), *n.* A name of the ringed seal, *Pagomys fœtidus.*

flog (flog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flogged,* ppr. *flogging.* [Appears first in the latter part of the 17th century (e. g., in Cole's Dict., A. D. 1684); prob. a LG. word of homely use, of which the early traces have disappeared; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail (cf. LG. *flegel* = E. *flail*); this seems to be = E. *flogger.*] 1. To beat or strike. Specifically—2. To whip; chastise with repeated blows, as of a rod or whip.

What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,
How he was *flogg'd,* or had the luck t' escape.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 329.

3. To beat, in the sense of surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

If I don't think good cherry-bounce *flogs* all the foreign trash in the world. *T. Hook.*

4. In *fishing,* to lash (the water) with the line.—**To flog a dead horse.** See *horse.*

flogger (flog'ėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-er*[1]; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail: see *flog.*] 1. One who flogs.—2. A mallet used to beat the bung-stave of a cask to loosen the bung.

flogging (flog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flog, v.*] 1. A chastisement; a beating or whipping.

As for their intimation that, because Egypt was a country intersected by canals, there never were any horses or chariots in it, they ought for this to take their part in the next general *flogging* at Westminster School.
Bp. Horne, Works, IV., letter xiv.

2. A lashing of water with a fish-line.

When a long day's *flogging* has been at last followed by a solitary rise, it requires some nerve to be sufficiently hard on a fish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

flogging-chisel (flog'ing-chiz″el), *n.* A large chisel used to chip off certain parts of an iron casting. One man holds the chisel while a second strikes it with a sledge-hammer.

flogging-hammer (flog'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A machinists' hammer in size between a sledge- and a hand-hammer.

flog-master (flog'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who executes punitory flogging, as in a prison.

Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell *flog-master* to a night-walking strumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 205.

flogster (flog'stėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-ster.*] One who is, as a schoolmaster, addicted to flogging. [Rare.]

Floirac (flwo-rak'), *n.* [F.] A red wine grown in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. It is one of the most abundant and commonly exported of the lower grades of claret above that of vin ordinaire.

floit[1]†, *n.* [Also *floyt;* cf. *flite* and *flout*[2].] A contest.

The Duke of Bedforde, accompanyed with the Erle of Marche and other Lordes, had a great *floyt* and batayll with dyuers carykkes of Jeane and other shyppes, were [where] after longe and sore fyght, ye honour fyll to hym and his Englysshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. an. 1516.

floit[2] (floit), *n.* [Now only Sc., spelled *floyt;* ME. *floyte*, another form of *flowte*, a flute: see *flout*[1] and *flute*[1]. The form *floit, floyt*, is perhaps due to the OD. form *fluyte.*] 1. Same as *flute*[1]. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And many a *floyte* and litting horne,
And pypes made of grene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

2. [Cf. OD. *fluyte*, flattery, deception, *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, practise deception, tr. soothe with blandishments: see *flout*[2].] A flatterer or deceiver. *Polwart; Jamieson.*— 3. A petted person. *Jamieson.*

floit[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *floyten*, another form of *flowten*, play the flute: see *flout*[1].] To play the flute.

flokkard†, *n.* Same as *floeket.*

flom†, **flome**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *flume.*

flone†, *n.* [ME. *flone, flon*, earlier *flan*, < AS. *flān*, early form *flaan* (pl. *flānas*, also *flāna*), also in shorter form *flā, flaa* (pl. *flān*), ME. *fla, flo*, an arrow, = Icel. *fleinn*, an arrow, dart, a bayonet-like pike, the fluke of an anchor. A similar loss of organic final *n* appears in *mistletoe*, < AS. *misteltān* = Icel. *mistilteinn.*] An arrow.

Hit monteth, and he let him gon,
So of bowe doth the *flon.*
King Alisaunder, l. 784.

With *flonez* fleterede thay flitt fulle fresely ther frekez, ffichene with fetheris thurghe the fyne maylez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

flong[1]†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *fling.*

flong[2] (flong), *n.* In *stereotyping*, a combination of several sheets of moist tissue-paper successively superposed, with thin paste between: used by stereotypers, in the papier-maché process, to form a mold or matrix from composed types. The flong is beaten on the types with a stiff brush, until it penetrates every depression. When dried it serves as a mold or matrix.—**Drying the flong**, the operation of exposing the matrix of flong to steam- or furnace-heat until it is entirely free from moisture.

flood (flud), *n.* [In early mod. E. often *floud*, sometimes *flud;* < ME. *flood, flod*, rarely *flud*, < AS. *flōd*, flowing water, a river, the tide, a flood, the flood, = OS. *flōd, fluod* = OFries. *flōd, floed* = D. *vloed* = MLG. *vlōt, vloet*, LG. *flood* = OHG. *fluot*, MHG. *vluot*, G. *flut, fluth* = Icel. *flōdh* = Sw. Dan. *flod*, flood, = Goth. *flōdus*, a river; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *flōwan*, E. *flow*, etc.: see *flow*[1].] 1. Flowing water; a stream, especially a great stream; a river. [Now only poetical.]

The *flood* which men Nile calleth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 103.

My lorde Jeans schall come this day,
Fro Galylee vu-to this *flode* ȝe Jourdane call.
York Plays, p. 173.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?*
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods.*
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

2. A great body of water; the sea.

Jesu hem sende wynde ful good,
To ber hem over the salte *flode.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1393.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt *flood.*
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

3. A great body of moving water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; a deluge; an inundation.

Zee schulle undrestonde, that it is on of the oldest Townes of the World: For it was founded before Noes *Flode.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

He relents, . . .
And makes a covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood.* *Milton*, P. L., xi. 892.

The walls of Earth are with the great fresh *flouds* washed to the ground. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 45.

4. The inflow of the tide; the semidiurnal rise or swell of water in the ocean: opposed to *ebb.*

The mone
The which hath with the see to done
Of *flodes* high and ebbes lowe
Upon his chaunge it shall be knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 108.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

By Gods mercie they recovered them selves, & having ye *floud* with them, struck into ye harbore.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

5. A great body or stream of any fluid or fluid-like substance; anything resembling such a stream: as, a *flood* of lava; a *flood* of light.

See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a *flood* of day.
Pope, Messiah, l. 98.

Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,
Pours out a *flood* of splendour upon thine.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 589.

Hence—6. A great quantity; an overflowing abundance; a superabundance.

For from the prince, as from a perpetual well-spring, cometh among the people the *flood* of all that is good or evil. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visitors.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

7. The menstrual discharge when excessive.—**Deucalion's flood**, the destructive deluge from which, according to Greek mythology, Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and his wife Pyrrha alone survived to repeople the earth.—**Half-flood**, the time when the flood-tide has been running for three hours.—**Noah's flood**, or **the flood**, the universal deluge recorded in Genesis as occurring in the days of Noah.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since *the flood.*
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 212.

Young flood, a term applied to the beginning of the flood-tide.

flood (flud), *v.* [< *flood, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To overflow; inundate; deluge, literally or figuratively: as, to *flood* a building or a mine in order to extinguish a fire; to *flood* a meadow.

The moon is at her full and, riding high,
Floods the calm fields with light. *Bryant*, Tides.

The procession of fishermen sweeping from point to point within the reef, till the island, *flooded* with starlight and torchlight, lies like a green sea-garden in a girdle of flame. *C. W. Stoddard*, South-sea Idyls, p. 331.

The drawing-room through the open windows was *flooded* with a sweet confusion of odors and bird-notes.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 440.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be poured out abundantly; rise in a flood.

The Nilus would have risen before his time,
And *flooded* at our nod. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

This Lowman stream . . . is wont to *flood* into a mighty head of waters, when the storms of rain provoke it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, i.

2. To have an excessive menstrual discharge; also, to bleed profusely after parturition; suffer post-partum hemorrhage; flow, as a lying-in woman.

floodage (flud'āj), *n.* [< *flood* + *-age.*] Inundation. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flood-anchor (flud'ang″kọr), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

flood-cock (flud'kok), *n.* A cock for letting water into a magazine or shell-room on board a man-of-war, to flood it, in case of fire.

flooder (flud'ėr), *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

flood-flanking (flud'flang″king), *n.* A method of embanking with stiff moist clay which is dug in spits and each spit thrown forcibly into its place so as to unite with the one previously thrown. As the clay dries it contracts, leaving crevices, which are filled by sludging. *E. H. Knight.*

flood-gate (flud'gāt), *n.* [ME. *flodegate, flodeyate;* < *flood*, 1, + *gate.*] A gate designed to be opened to permit the outflow of water, or to be shut to prevent it; hence, any opening or opportunity for indiscriminate flow or passage; a great vent.

This canal had, without doubt, *flood-gates* to hinder too great a quantity of water from running into it on any rising of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 186.

They have opened the *flood-gates* to the immigration of foreign labor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 599.

[Used as an adjective by Shakspere.

My particular grief
Is of so *flood-gate* and o'erbearing nature,
That it engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.]

flooding (flud'ing), *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or inundating; inundation.—2. The menstrual discharge when excessive; also, hemorrhage after childbirth.

flooding (flud'ing), *p. a.* In an obsolete use, lavish or profuse.

Surely we nickname this same *flooding* man, when we call him by the name of brave. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 53.

floodless†, (flud'les), *a.* [< *flood* + *-less.*] Arid. *Davies.*

A fruit-lea, *flood-les*, yea a land-les land.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

flood-mark (flud'märk), *n.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide or a flood has risen or usually rises; high-water mark.

flood-tide (flud'tīd), *n.* The rising tide. See *flood*, *n.*, 4, and *tide.*

floody†, *a.* [< *flood* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the sea or flood.

This monarchall *fludy* induperator [the herring].
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

flook[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fluke*[1].

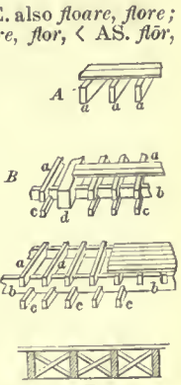
flook[2], *n.* See *fluke*[2].

flookan, *n.* See *fluean.*

flooking (flö'king), *n.* Same as *fluean.*

flooky, *a.* See *fluky.*

floor (flōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *floare, flore;* dial. *fleer;* < ME. *floor, flore, flor*, < AS. *flōr*, floor, = D. *vloer* = MLG. *vlōr*, LG. *floor*, a floor, = MHG. *vluor*, m. and f., G. *flur*, m., floor, flooring, entrance-hall, *flur*, f., field, plain, level ground, = Icel. *flōr*, the floor of a cow-stall, = Ir. and Gael. *lār* (for orig. **plār*) = W. *llawr* = Bret. *leur*, floor.]



A, single floor: *a, a, a*, joists. *B*, framed floor: *a, a*, floor-joists; *b*, binding-joist; *c, c*, ceiling-joists; *d*, girder. *C*, double floor: *a, a*, floor- or bridging-joists; *b, b*, binders; *c, c, c*, ceiling-joists. *D*, strutted floor.

1. That part of a room or of an edifice which forms its lower inclosing surface, and upon which one walks; specifically, the structure, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalt, etc., which forms such a surface. An ordinary floor of timber consists in its simplest form of boards laid down close together and supported upon a series of joists, as shown in fig. A. In floors over wider spaces, or in buildings of more costly construction, the floor-joists are themselves supported by additional beams or joists called binders, as shown in figs. B and C, the ceiling-joists of the room below being fastened to the under side of the binders. It is usual in houses, etc., to brace and secure the floor-joists by means of crossed struts, as shown in fig. D, forming a strutted floor. In fireproof buildings the wooden joists are replaced by iron **I** beams, the spaces between which are bridged over by narrow vaults of brick, concrete, tiles, etc.

To rest he layd him downe upon the *flore*
(Whylome for ventrous Knights the bedding best),
And thought his wearie limbs to have redreat.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 39.

Ay he harpit, and ay he carpit,
Till a' the lords gaed through the *floor.*
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 5).

And the *floor* of the house he [Solomon] overlaid with gold, within and without. 1 Ki. vi. 30.

2. Any similar construction, platform, or leveled area: as, the *floor* of a bridge; the charge-*floor* of a blast-furnace; a threshing-*floor.*

He will throughly purge his *floor*, and gather his wheat into the garner. Mat. iii. 12.

The level places where the bricks are moulded, called the *floors.* *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, p. 103.

3. A natural surface corresponding to a floor in character or use; a circumscribed basal space or area of any kind: as, the *floor* of a gorge or a cave; the *floor* of one of the ventricles of the brain.

For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead,
Sunk though he be beneath the watery *floor.*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 167.

After the last mining shaft is passed, and the *floors* where the precious blue clay lies to be pulverised by the sun's action, the frontier of the Free State is crossed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 198.

The *floor* of this many-hued passageway is white sand and sandstone. *The Century*, XXXVII. 195.

The characteristic feature of a bed is that it is a member of a series of stratified rocks; the layer above it is called the roof of the deposit, and the one below it is the *floor.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 440.

4. One complete section of a building having one continuous or approximately continuous floor; a story: as, an office on the first *floor*.

It was a large room on the lower *floor*, wainscoted with pine and unpainted. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly

Ship's Floor. *AA*, floor-plates; *BBB*, keelsons; *FF*, main frame; *K*, keel; *LL*, lightening-holes; *RR*, reverse frame.

horizontal.—6. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members, and from which they speak; hence, figuratively, the right of speaking or right to be heard in preference to other members: as, the gentleman from New York has the *floor*.

Carrington gave the new envoy a cordial welcome, [and] introduced him to members on the *floor* of Congress. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

They [chairmanships of standing committees] have their rights to the *floor* and their little perquisites in the shape of clerks and committee-rooms, and they are therefore much sought after. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 25.

7. In *mining*, a flat mass of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]—8†. A plane; a surface.

Both of them [visibles and audibles] spread themselves in round, and fill a whole *floare* or orbe into certain limits. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

9. In *brewing*, same as *piece*.

Each steeping is called a *floor* or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age, the most recent next the couch, and the oldest next the kiln. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 268.

Dead floor. See *dead*.—**Double floor**, a floor whose primary timbers are binders resting upon the wall-plates, and supporting the floor- or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists; a double-framed floor; a double-jointed floor.—**Drying-floor**, in *brewing*, a floor where the grain is exposed in layers to the air.—**First floor**, in the United States, generally the floor or story of a building immediately on or above the ground or above the basement floor; in Great Britain and also in some American cities, especially in large buildings, the floor next higher than this, or the floor above the ground floor.—**Foiding floor**, a floor having the floor-boards so laid that the joints between the ends of the boards are not continuous throughout the width of the floor, the boards being laid in bays or folds of three, four, or more boards each.—**Ground floor**, the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—**Half-floor**, in *ship-building*, one of a pair of timbers whose adjoining ends abut and are bolted between the keel and the keelson. They extend outward each way from the middle line of the vessel, beneath the futtock-planks, and up to the second futtocks, whose ends bear against them.—**Single floor**, flooring supported upon a single tier of bridging-joists.—**Straight-joint floor**, a floor in which the joints between the ends of the boards are not broken.—**To get in on the ground floor**, to be admitted to or receive an interest in some projected enterprise on specially advantageous terms to which others, and especially the general public, are not admitted, as by receiving stock without valuable consideration, or by having an early opportunity of investing below par, or before the stock appreciates. [Commercial slang, U. S.]—**To have** or **get the floor**, in legislative and other assemblies, to be recognized by the presiding officer as having a right to address the assembly or meeting. [U. S.]

floor (flōr), *v. t.* [= D. *vloeren* = ODan. *flore*; from the noun.] 1. To cover or furnish with a floor: as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

Thick fir forests, *floored* with bright green moss. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 30.

2. To place upon a floor; base.

The doctrine of a heaven *floored* upon a firmament. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 68.

3. To place near or on the floor, as a picture in an exhibition. [Colloq.]

One R. A. is "skied" and another "*floored*." *The American*, VIII. 376.

4. To strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer; figuratively, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, etc.; overcome in any way; overthrow: as, to *floor* an assailant.

The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and *floor* the Established Church. *Dickens.*

What is *flooring* Win at present . . . is that problem of the robin that eats half a pint of grasshoppers and then doesn't weigh a bit more than he did before. *W. D. Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

5. To go through; make an end of; finish. [Slang.]

I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well *floor* them. *Macmillan's Mag.*

To floor an examination-paper, to answer fully every question in it. [Eng.]

Our best classic had not time to *floor the paper*. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 135.

floorage (flōr′āj), *n.* [< *floor* + *-age*.] Space on a floor; floor-space.

The [new Exposition] building, with its three stories, affords seven acres of *floorage*. *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 2, 1886.

floor-cloth (flōr′klôth), *n.* A heavy canvas of hemp or flax woven of extra width, printed in oil-colors, and used as carpeting. The term also includes many substitutes for carpets, as felted fabrics, burlaps, mattings, crash, and prepared fabrics made of powdered cork, paper, etc. See *oil-cloth*.—**Paper floor-cloth**, a substitute for oil-cloth, consisting generally of one or more thick sheets of paper treated with paint and varnish.

floorer (flōr′ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes or lays floors.—2. One who or that which strikes to the floor, as a blow; hence, figuratively, anything which leads to one's defeat or which overmasters one; an overwhelming argument or requirement; a poser.

floor-frame (flōr′frām), *n.* The main frame of the body of a railroad-car underneath the floor, including the sills, body-bolsters, and needle-beams. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floor-guide (flōr′gīd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribbon and the keel.

floor-hanger (flōr′hang″ėr), *n.* A shaft-bearing secured to the floor, and used for running countershafts and lines when they cannot conveniently be suspended from the ceiling-joists.

Floor-hanger.

floor-head (flōr′hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, an outer end of the floor-timbers.

These [molds] extend on each side of the ship as high as the *floor head*, and are formed of battens. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 41.

floor-hollow (flōr′hol″ō), *n.* *Naut.*, an elliptical mold for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks of a vessel.

flooring (flōr′ing), *n.* [< *floor* + *-ing*[1]; in AS. with umlaut, *flēring*, a floor or story, < *flōr*, floor.] 1. A floor; floors collectively.

Mosaique is an ornament, in truth, of much beauty and long life; but of most use in pavements and *floorings*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 63.

An extremely interesting portion of the church is the marble *flooring*, inscribed with the arms of the various knights of the order who are buried below. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 4.

2. Materials used in the construction of floors.—3. In *brewing*, the operation of spreading the grain thinly on the malt-floor, and turning it over carefully several times a day to keep it at the temperature of about 62° F., and thus to check germination.—**Carcass-flooring.** See *carcass*.—**Naked flooring**, in *carp.*, the timber or framework on which the floor-boarding is laid.

flooring-clamp (flōr′ing-klamp), *n.* A carpenters' tool for closing up the joints between flooring-boards. It consists of a clamp to seize the joist, and a lever which is supplied with a purchase by the clamp, and serves to force a board about to be nailed down into close contact with that adjoining.

floorless (flōr′les), *a.* [< *floor* + *-less*.] Having no floor.

floorth†, *n.* [ME. *florthe*; as *floor* + *-th*.] Flooring; a floor.

Ye sayd Goothis, by crafty and false meanes, caused the *florthe* of the sayd chambre to falle, by which meane ye sayd Paterne was grevously hurte. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcix.

floor-timber (flōr′tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

floor-walker (flōr′wâ″kėr), *n.* A person employed in a large retail shop to walk about the place, give information to customers, watch their conduct and that of employees, etc. Also called *shop-walker*.

flop (flop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flopped*, ppr. *flopping*. [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To clap or strike, as the wings; flap.—2. To cause to fall or hang down.

Fanny, . . . during the examination, had *flopped* her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flap.—2. To plump down suddenly; turn or come down with a flop: as, to *flop* on one's knees. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

If you must go flopping yourself down, *flop* in favour of your husband and child. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 1.

3. To collapse; yield or break down suddenly. [Slang.]—**To flop over.** (*a*) To turn over heavily, or by a sudden or laborious effort: as, to *flop* over on one's back. (*b*) To go over suddenly to another side or party; make a sudden change of association or allegiance. [Slang.]

flop (flop), *n.* [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] 1. The act of flopping or flapping.—2. A fall like that of a soft outspread body upon the ground.

And with a desperate ponderous *flop*, full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. *W. H. Russell.*

3. Something that flops or is capable of flopping or striking, as a fluid, semi-liquid, or gelatinous substance, against the side of a vessel containing it. [Rare.]

Lord and Lady Rosse showed us the foundry [near his great telescope], and Professor Lloyd gave the story of the casting . . . and by [near] the oven where the fiery *flop* was shut up for six weeks to cool. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

4. A sudden collapse or breakdown, as of resistance. [Slang.]

flopper (flop′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flops. Specifically—2. A young duck; a flapper.

floppy (flop′i), *a.* [< *flop* + *-y*[1].] Having a tendency to flop or flap; flapping: as, a *floppy* hat.

In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii.

flopwing (flop′wing), *n.* Same as *lapwing*.

Flora (flō′rą), *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the goddess of flowers.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *floræ*, *floras* (-rē, -rąz).] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aggregate of the plants indigenous to a particular country or region, or belonging to a particular period: as, the Australasian *flora*; the *flora* of the Carboniferous period. See *fauna*.

The origination of the successive *floras* which have occupied the northern hemisphere in geological time, not, as one might at first sight suppose, in the sunny climes of the south, but under the arctic skies, is a fact long known or suspected. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 237.

(*b*) A work systematically describing the plants of a country or region or a geological period.—3. The eighth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1847.—**Flora horologica**, a flower which opens at a certain hour of the day.—**Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.

floral (flō′rąl), *a.* [= F. Pg. *floral*, < L. *floralis*, of or belonging to Flora; neut. pl. *Floralia*, the festival of Flora, also, rarely, a flower-garden; < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower*.] 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the goddess Flora: as, the *Floral* games of Rome (see below).—2. Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers: as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* ornaments.—**Floral envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Floral games.** (*a*) See *Floralia*. (*b*) An annual literary festival held at Toulouse in France on the 3d of May, under the auspices of a society founded by the troubadours about 1324, originally called the College of the Gay Science, and after about 1500 (when it was permanently endowed by Clémence Isaure) the College (now the Academy) of the Floral Games. At first a golden violet was awarded in competition to the author of the best poem; now a number of gold and silver flowers are distributed among the competitors in both prose and verse.

Floralest (flō-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), pl. of L. *floralis*, floral: see *floral*.] A group or section of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, corresponding to Meigen's *Muscæformes*.

Floralia (flō-rā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [L.: see *floral*.] A festival celebrated in ancient Rome in honor of Flora or Chloris. It lasted from April 28th to May 2d, and was an occasion of merriment and excessive drinking, also of comic theatrical representations under the direction of the edile. The Floralia were of comparatively late introduction in Rome, and had their origin in the simpler and more innocent rejoicings of the country people at the flowering season of vegetation. Also called *Florales ludi*, or *Floral games*.

florally (flō′ral-i), *adv.* In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers or representations of them are concerned: as, *florally* ornamented.

floramour†, *n.* [Also written *floramor*, *florimer* (= G. *floramor*, *flormor* = ODan. *floramor*); < OF. "*fleur d'amour*," flower-gentle, velvet-flower, amaranth, lit. flower of love, hence explained as "a flower begetting love" (Ash) (see *flower* and *amour*); said to be a mistaken translation of *amaranthus*, as if < L. *amor*, love, + Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *amaranth*.] An old name for various cultivated species of *Amarantus*, as *A. caudatus* and *A. hypochondriacus*; the flower-gentle.

florascope (flō′rą-skōp), *n.* [More prop. **floriscope*; < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

floret, *n.* An obsolete form of *floor*.

Floréal (flō-rā-al′), *n.* [F., < L. *floreus*, of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the eighth month of the year. It commenced (in 1794) April 20th and ended May 20th.

floreated, floriated (flō'rē-, flō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *floreus*, of flowers, + E. *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Decorated with floral ornament—that is, with more or less conventionalized flowers, or with wholly artificial designs which resemble flowers in their general outlines and the minuteness of their subdivisions.

The columns at Udine . . . stand row behind row, almost like the columns of a crypt, and they supply a profitable study in their *floriated* capitals.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 31.

floree†, *n.* [Also written *florie, florey, florry, flory, florrey*, and *flurry*; < OF. *floree*, the blue scum of dyewood; the same as *fleuree*, froth, or scum, < *fleur*, earlier *flor*, flower: see *flower*.] The blue scum of dyewood, used in painting.

The refuse, called scoria, which flieth out of the furnace; the *florey* that flotteth aloft [flos supernatat]; and the diphryges or drosse which remaineth behind.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

floren†, **floreint**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *florin*.

florence (flor'ens), *n.* [ME. *florence*, equiv. to *floren, florin*, a coin: see *florin*. The other uses (cf. F. *florence*, sarcenet, and E. *florentine, n.*, 2) are later; all refer ult. to *Florence* in Italy.] 1†. An English gold coin, usually called *florin*.

The first gold that King Edward III. coyned was in the year 1343, and the pecces were called *florences*, because Florentines were the coyners. *Camden*, Remains.

2†. A kind of cloth manufactured in Florence, mentioned in the time of Richard III. *Planché; Fairholt.* Also called *florentine*.—3. A thin silk, a variety of taffeta. *Diet. of Needlework.*—4. [*cap.*] A variety of the red wine of Tuscany: a name not commonly used in Italy.

Florence flask, oil, etc. See the nouns.

florent†, *a.* [< L. *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish: see *flower, v., flourish.*] Flourishing. *Davies.*

Sinopa . . . was a *florent* citee, and of greate power.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 77.

Florentine (flor'en-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Florentinus*, pertaining to *Florentia* (> It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*), Florence, < *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower: see *florent.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, in Italy.—**Florentine experiment**, an experiment showing that water will not rise by suction higher than 34 feet, nor mercury more than 30 inches. The former experiment was brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo, who, remarking that Nature appeared to carry her horror of a vacuum to no greater length than 33 feet, committed to his pupil Torricelli the investigation of the phenomenon. The latter physicist then constructed the barometer, or Torricellian tube.—**Florentine fresco**, a variety of fresco-painting in which the ground, covered with a preparation of lime, is kept moist during the process. It was first practised at Florence, during the flourishing period of Italian art.—**Florentine lily.** See *giglio.*—**Florentine mosaic**, a kind of mosaic made with precious and semi-precious stones inlaid in a surface of white or black marble or similar material, and generally displaying elaborate flower-patterns and the like. It is most commonly of a uniform flat surface, but sometimes parts of the design are in somewhat high relief, as small rounded fruits in a decorative frieze which project for half of their diameter. This art is usually applied to table-tops and smaller articles, but altars and other church fittings are also ornamented in it, and a few interiors have been wholly or in large part lined in this style.—**Florentine problem**, the problem of finding the plane area of a curved dome, making allowance for the windows. This problem was proposed by Vincenzo Viviani in 1692, and was treated by Leibnitz, Jacques Bernoulli, and other eminent mathematicians.—**Florentine receiver**, an attachment for a still used in separating oils from water. It resembles in shape a Florence flask.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Florence.—2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A silk textile fabric, of solid and durable make, used for wearing-apparel. (*b*†) Same as *florence*, 2.—3†. [*l. c.*] A kind of pie having no crust beneath the meat.

Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 1.

Ye may gang down yourself, and look into our kitchen, . . . the gude vivers lying a' about—beef, capons and white broth—*florentine* and flams.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., are baken in a dish, it is called a *florentine*, and when in a raised crust, a pie. *Receipts in Cookery.* (*Jamieson.*)

flores (flō'rēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *flos*, pl. *flores*, flower.] In the commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye. *Simmonds.*

florescence (flō-res'ens), *n.* [< *floreseen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *bot.*, a bursting into flower; the state of being in bloom; inflorescence; anthesis.

No composite flowers have before been found in the fossil state, and, as these [*Compositæ*] are among the most complex and specialised forms of *florescence*, it has been supposed that they belonged only to the recent epoch, where they were the result of a long series of formative changes. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 206.

florescent (flō-res'ent), *a.* [< L. *florescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *florescere*, begin to bloom or flower, inceptive of *florere*, bloom, blossom, flower: see *florent, flourish.*] Bursting into flower; flowering.

floreschet, *v.* An obsolete form of *flourish*.

floret (flō'ret), *n.* [1. < F. *fleurette* = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *florettus*, a floweret, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower, floweret.* 2. = D. *fleuret* = G. Sw. *floret* = Dan. *floret*, a foil, < OF. *floret, fleuret*, F. *fleuret* = Sp. Pg. *florete* = It. *fioretto*, a foil, a particular use of the preceding. 3. < OF. *fleuret*, F. *fleuret*, m., OF. also *fleurette, flourette*, f., = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *floretus*, floss-silk, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; of same formation as the preceding. Cf. *ferret*[2].] 1. A small flower in a cluster or in a compact inflorescence, as in the so-called compound flower of the *Compositæ*, or in the spikelet of grasses.—2. A fencing-sword with a button on the point; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords. *Government of the Tongue*, p. 126.

3. In *silk-manuf.*, a yarn or floss spun from the first and purest of the waste, and of higher quality than the noil yarn.

floret-silk† (flō'ret-silk), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt-silk*; < *floret*, 3, + *silk*. Cf. *ferret*[2].] Same as *floret*, 3.

floretta (flō-ret'ä), *n.* [See *floret-silk* and *ferret*[2].] Floss-silk. *Simmonds.*

floretty (flō'ret-i), *a.* [< OF. *fleuretté*, fleuretty, F. *fleureté*, < *fleurette*, a little flower: see *floret*, and cf. *fleury, flory.*] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

floriage (flō'ri-āj), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + E. *-i-age*, in imitation of *foliage.*] Bloom; blossom. [Rare.]

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *floriage* bear.
J. Scott, Odes, xx.

floriated, *a.* See *floreated*.

florican, *n.* See *florikan*.

floricome (flō'ri-kōm), *n.* [< LL. *floricomus*, crowned with flowers, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *coma*, hair of the head.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a bunch of curved branches.

floricomous (flō-rik'ō-mus), *a.* [< *floricome* + *-ous.*] Having the character of a floricome.

floricultural (flō-ri-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Relating to floriculture.

floriculture (flō'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *cultura*, cultivation.] The cultivation of flowers or of flowering plants. *Loudon.*

floriculturist (flō-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *floriculture* + *-ist.*] One who is employed or expert in the cultivation of flowering plants.

florid (flor'id), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *florido*, < L. *floridus*, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower.*] 1. Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery; blooming. [Now rare.]

The death of the righteous is like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and *florid* tree.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 254.

In *florid* beauty groves and fields appear.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 125.

2. Bright in color; specifically, flushed with red; of a lively red color: as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

The spumous and *florid* state which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Her face was enlivened with such a *florid* bloom as did not so properly seem the mark of health as of immortality. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

3. Flowery in appearance or effect; highly embellished or decorated; loaded with ornamentation: as, *florid* architecture; *florid* music.

The duty of a golden coin is to be as *florid* as it can, rich with Corinthian ornaments, and as gorgeous as a peacock's tail. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

4. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; highly ornate; overwrought in expression: as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

Convincing eloquence is infinitely more serviceable to its possessor than the most *florid* harangue.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

His style was not always in the purest taste. Several contemporary judges pronounced it too *florid*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

This forms what is called a *florid* style: a term commonly used to signify the excess of ornament.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

Florid counterpoint. See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Florid execution**, in *music*, execution abounding in elaborate embellishment or with ostentatious dexterity.—**Florid music**, music in which a simple theme is varied, ornamented, and embellished in a high degree. Variations are most frequently of this kind.—**Florid style of medieval architecture**, the highly enriched and decorated developments, collectively, of medieval architecture which prevailed generally in the fifteenth century and later. The most marked English variety is often called the Tudor style, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era.—**Syn. 4.** *Florid, Flowery.* *Florid* is perhaps the stronger, and expresses that which is more seriously out of taste, or more intimately connected with the thought itself.

The *florid* and luxurious charms of his [Petrarch's] style enticed the poets and the public from the contemplation of nobler and sterner models. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Merely to beguile,
By flowing numbers and a *flow'ry* style,
The tædium that the lazy rich endure.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 741.

Florida bark, cooter, crow, etc. See the nouns.

Florida wood (flor'i-dä wůd). A hard wood obtained from a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers.

Florideæ (flō-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *floridus*, flowery: see *florid.*] An order of (chiefly) marine algæ of a red or purple color. Their non-sexual propagation is by bodies called *tetraspores*, and the fruit or cystocarp is the product of the action of antherozoids upon a slender organ called the *trichogyne*. The latter transmits the fertilizing influence to its basal cell (*trichophore*), from which or from adjacent cells the cystocarp is developed. They are the same as the *Rhodospermeæ* of Harvey.

florideous (flō-rid'ē-us), *a.* [< *Florideæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the order *Florideæ*, or having the characters of that group.

floridia-green (flō-rid'i-ä-grēn), *n.* The chlorophyl of the *Florideæ*, which is masked by the red coloring matter, but which may be dissolved out by alcohol.

Floridian (flō-rid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida, a peninsula separating the gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and forming a State of the United States.

Along the coast from Labrador to the *Floridian* peninsula. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 342.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Florida.

So it seems St. Augustine [Florida], . . . did she but admit it, were fain to consider him a *Floridian*.
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 267.

floridia-red (flō-rid'i-ä-red), *n.* The red coloring matter of the *Florideæ;* phycoërythrin.

floridity (flō-rid'i-ti), *n.* [< *florid* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridness.

Poor Dick had a fit of sickness, which robbed him of his fat and his fame at once; and it was full three months before he regained his reputation, which rose in proportion to his *floridity*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

To-morrow I review my piece,
Tame here and there undue *floridity*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 116.

floridly (flor'id-li), *adv.* In a florid manner.

floridness (flor'id-nes), *n.* The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridity.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants which it officiously produces.
Evelyn, Terra.

Some of the antient Grecians much extol it [dancing], deriving it not only from the amœnity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited blood, but deducing it from heaven itself as being practized there by the stars.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 70.

A philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*. *Boyle.*

floriferous (flō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *florifère* = Sp. *florífero* = Pg. It. *florifero*, < L. *florifer*, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flowers.

florification (flō*ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] The act, process, or state of flowering; expansion of flowers. Also, improperly, *flossification*.

floriform (flō'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *floriforme*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a flower.

florikan, floriken (flō'ri-kan, -ken), *n.* [Also written *florikin, floriean.*] A species of Indian bustard, the *Sypheotides bengalensis*.

florilege (flō'ri-lej), *n.* [= F. *florilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *florilegio*, < L. as if **florilegium*, < L. *florilegus*, flower-culling (of bees), < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *legere*, cull, gather. Cf. *anthology*[1].] 1. The culling of flowers.—2. An anthology. [Rare in both senses.]

florilegium (flō-ri-lē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *florilegia* (-ä). Same as *florilege*, 2.

His "Book of Flowers," . . . which may have been a poetical *florilegium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 850.

We have made but a small *florilegium* from Mr. Hazlitt's remarkable volumes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 373.

florin (flor'in), *n.* [< ME. *florin, floren, floryn, florein*, etc. (sometimes *florence*, q. v.), < OF. *florin*, F. *florin* = Pr. Sp. *florin* = Pg. *florim*, < It. *fiorino* (ML. *florenus*), a name first applied to a coin of Florence (first struck in the 12th century), because it was stamped with a lily, <

fiore (< L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*), a flower. The allusion to *Florence* is secondary; the ult. source is the same: see *Florence*.] **1.** The English name of a gold coin weighing about 55 grains, first issued at Florence in 1252, and having on the obverse a lily and the word "Florentia." The coin enjoyed great commercial popularity, and was largely imitated in France, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and elsewhere.

Obverse. Reverse.
Gold Florin of Florence, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

And everich of thise riotoures ran,
Til he cam to that tree, and ther they founde
Of *florenis* fine of gold ycoined rounde,
Wel ny an eighte busshels, as hem thoughte.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 308.

2. An English gold coin issued by Edward III. in 1343–4, and worth at the time 6 shillings. On the obverse it bore a leopard crowned.

In this yere also, kynge Edwarde made a coyn of fyne golde, and named it the *floryne*, that is to say, the peny of the value of vis. viiid., the halfe peny of the value of iiis. iiiid., and the farthynge of the value of xxd., which coyne was ordeyned for his warris in Fraunce.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 455, an. 1343.

3. An English silver coin worth 2 shillings, being the tenth part of a pound, current since 1849.—**4.** The silver gulden of Austria and formerly of South Germany, and the guilder of the Netherlands, the first worth a little more and the other two a little less than the English florin. See *gulden* and *guilder*.

Abbreviated *fl.*

Florinean (flō-rin′ē-an), *n.* [< *Florinus* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, so called from Florinus, a pupil of Polycarp.

floriparous (flō-rip′a-rus), *a.* [= F. *floripare* = Pg. *floriparo*, < LL. *floriparus*, producing flowers (of spring), < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *parere*, produce.] Producing flowers.

floripondio (flō-ri-pon′di-ō), *n.* [Sp. *floripondio*, *floripundio*, magnolia, also smooth-stalked *Brugmansia* (*B. candida*); < NL. *floripondium*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *pondus*, weight.] A plant, the *Datura sanguinea*, an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and, if much used, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

florist (flō′rist), *n.* [= F. *fleuriste* = Sp. Pg. *florista* = It. *fiorista*, a florist, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ista*, -ist.] **1.** One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in the raising of flowers; especially, one who raises flowers for sale.

The antients venially delighted in flourishing gardens; many were *florists* that knew not the true use of a flower; and in Plinie's daies none had directly treated of that subject. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii., Ep. Ded.

2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

florisugent (flō-ri-sū′jent), *a.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] Sucking flowers: an epithet applied to sundry birds and insects which suck honey from flowers.

floritry† (flor′i-tri), *n.* [As if for **floriture* (= It. *fioritura*), < ML. **floritura*, flowery ornament, < *floure*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] Flowery ornament.

The walls and arches [of the temple] crested and garnished with *floritry*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 125.

floroon (flō-rön′), *n.* [< ME. *flouroun*, flowerwork, < OF. *floron*, F. *fleuron*, a flower, jewel, gem, = Sp. *floron* = Pg. *florão* = It. *fiorone*, aug. of F. *fleur*, Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

florulent (flor′ö-lent), *a.* [< L. *florulentus*, flowery, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] Flowery; blossoming; in *decorative art*, formed wholly or in part of imitated flowers; floreated.

Florulent scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.
H. S. Cuming, Jour. Archæol. Ass., XV. 227.

florulous† (flor′ö-lus), *a.* Florulent.

flory (flō′ri), *a.* [See *fleury*, *floree*.] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.—**Cross double-parted flory.** See *double*.—**Cross flory.** See *cross*1.

floscampy†, *n.* [An accom. of the L. *flos campi*, flower of the field: *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *campi*, gen. of *campus*, field: see *camp*2.] A field-flower; a name of the rose of Sharon.

Hail! *floscampy*, and flower vyrgynall,
The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all.
York Plays, p. 444.

floscular (flos′kū-lär), *a.* [< *floscule* + *-ar*1.] In *bot.*, same as *discoid*, as applied to flower-heads in the *Compositæ*; composed of florets. Also *flosculous*, *flosculose*.

Floscularia (flos-kū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-ia*.] **1.** The typical genus of wheel-animalcules of the family *Flosculariidæ*. *F. proboscidea* and *F. ornata* are examples.—**2.** A genus of rugose cup-corals: same as *Cyathophyllum*. *Eichwald*, 1829.

Wheel-animalcule, *Floscularia ornata*, magnified 500 times.

Flosculariæa (flos-kū-lā-ri-ē′-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-æa*.] A group of rotifers, corresponding to the family *Flosculariidæ*.

floscularian (flos-kū-lā′ri-an), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule of the family *Flosculariidæ*.

We may call attention especially to the *floscularians*. They are commonly found attached to the stems and leaves of aquatic plants. The foot-stalk bearing the bell-shaped body is very long. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 204.

Flosculariidæ (flos′kū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Floscularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of permanently fixed rotifers, with a long ringed foot, usually with gelatinous coverings and tubes, and the wheel-organ lobed or deeply cleft.

floscule (flos′kūl), *n.* [= F. *floscule* = Sp. *flósculo* = Pg. It. *flosculo*, < L. *flosculus*, also *floscula*, f., a floweret, a little flower, dim. of *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] A floret.

flosculet†, *n.* [< *floscule* + *-et*.] A bud. *Davies*.

But when your own faire print was set
Once in a virgin *flosculet*
Sweet as yourself, and newly blown,
To give that life resign'd your own.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 133.

Flosculidæ (flos-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *flosculus* (lit. a little flower) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple unbranched narrow radial canals, a ring-canal, central mouth, and mouth-arms at the end of a mouth-tube.

flosculiferous (flos-kū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *entom.*, terminating in a distended hollow process or organ, open beneath, and somewhat resembling a labiate flower, as the abdomen of a fulgora or lantern-fly.

flosculous, flosculose (flos′kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower: see *floscule*.] Same as *floscular*.

flos ferri (flos fer′ī). A coralloid variety of calcium carbonate or aragonite, often found in connection with iron ores.

flosh1 (flosh), *v. t.* [Also *floush*; a dial. var. of *flash*2 and *flush*2, q. v.] To spill; splash. [Prov. Eng.]

flosh2 (flosh), *n.* [< ME. *flosshe*, *flosche*, another form of *flasshe*, *flasche*, a pool: see *flash*3, *n.*] **1.** A pool: same as *flash*3.

Al in a semblé sweyed to-geder,
Bitwene a *flosche* in that fryth, & a foo cragge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1430.

2. A swamp; a body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, etc. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,
And powheads spartle in the oosy *flosh*.
Davidson, Seasons, p. 12.

flosh3 (flosh), *n.* [Origin uncertain; either the same as *flosh*2 (cf. *flosh-hole* and *flash*3), or an accom. of G. *flösse*, a float, a trough in which ore is washed: see *float*, *n.*, and cf. *floss*2.] In *metal.*, a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has reached the desired fineness.

flosh-hole (flosh′hōl), *n.* A hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. *Halliwell*.

floshin (flosh′in), *n.* [Sc., also written *floshan*, dim. of *flosh*2, q. v.] A puddle larger than a dub, but shallow. *Jamieson*.

flosh-silk (flosh′silk), *n.* Same as *floss-silk*. [Rare.]

The truckle-bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with *flosh-silk*. *Landor*.

floss1 (flos), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a weakened form of *flosh*2, orig. *flash*: see *flash*3. The word, being local Eng., can hardly be borrowed from G. dial. *floss*, running water, a stream: see *fleet*3.] A small stream of water: used as a name in the extract.

A wide plain, where the broadening *Floss* hurries on between its green banks to the sea.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

floss2 (flos), *n.* [Prob. < G. *floss*, a raft, a boat, a float, *flosse*, a float, buoy: see *float*, *n.*] **1.** A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxids and earths.—**2.** Same as *floss-hole*.

The *floss*, or outlet of the slag from the [iron-]furnace.
Ure, Dict., II. 997.

floss3 (flos), *n.* [Also written *flosh* (in comp. *flosh-silk*, q. v.) (= Dan. *flos*); < OF. *flosche* (in the phrase *soye flosche*, sleavo silk), < It. *floscia* (*floscia seta*, sleave silk—Florio); cf. OF. *flosche*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh, < It. *floscio*, dial. *flosso*, weak, soft, feeble, flaccid, < L. *fluxus*, fluid, loose, slack, frail, weak, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*, *fluent*.] **1.** A downy or silky substance inclosed by the husks of certain plants, as maize and milkweed.—**2.** Same as *floss-silk*.—**3.** The leaves of red canary-grass; also, the common rush. [Scotch.]

No person shall cut bent nor pull *floss* . . . before the first of Lammas yearly.
Quoted in *G. Barry's* Hist. Orkney Islands, App., p. 457.

floss-embroidery (flos′em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Any embroidery in which floss-silk or filoselle is used in considerable quantities. On account of its delicacy and tendency to cling to whatever touches it, and so suffer defacement, it is but little used in embroidery applied to wearing-apparel, and is employed especially for church embroidery.

floss-hole (flos′hōl), *n.* The opening in a blast-furnace where the slag is withdrawn. Also *floss*.

Preventing the metal from running out at the *floss-hole* when it begins to fuse. *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

flossification (flos″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [Improp. form of *florification*, resting on L. *flos*, nom., instead of *flor-*, the stem, of the first element.] Same as *florification*.

floss-silk (flos′silk), *n.* [Sometimes written *flosh-silk* (= Dan. *floss-silke*); < *floss*3 + *silk*.] Silk fiber from the finest part of the cocoon, carded and spun but not twisted, so as to be extremely soft and downy in its surface while retaining a high luster. It is used chiefly for embroidery. Filoselle often replaces it.

flossy (flos′i), *a.* [< *floss*3 + *-y*1.] Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.

The thin *flossy* wreath of hair . . . invested his temples. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

floss-yarn (flos′yärn), *n.* [< *floss*3 + *yarn*.] A soft, slightly twisted yarn made from floss-silk or filoselle.

flot (flot), *n.* [< ME. *flot*, a float, ship, etc.: see *float*, *n.* In def. 2 a particular use, < ME. *flot*, < AS. **flot*, in comp. **flot-smere* (*-smeru*), floating fat, the scum of a pot (Somner; not authenticated) (= Icel. *flot*, fat, grease, from cooked meat, = Sw. *flott*, grease); lit. that which floats, < *fléotan* (pp. *floten*), E. *fleet*1, etc., float: see *fleet*1, *v.*, and cf. *fleet*5, *v. t.*] **1**†. See *float*, *n.*—**2.** Floating fat; the scum of a pot; the scum of broth. [Scotch.]

As a fornes [furnace] ful of *flot* that upon fyr boyles,
When bryȝt brennande brondez are bet ther an-vnder.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1011.

flota (flō′tä), *n.* [Sp., a fleet: see *float*, *v.* and *n.*, and *fleet*1, *n.*] A commercial fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the products of Spanish America.

flotage, *n.* See *floatage*.

flotant (flō′tant), *a.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatant*; < F. *flottant*, ppr. of *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*] In *her.*, represented as if floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water. As applied to a bird, it is synonymous with *disclosed*.

flotation (flō-tā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatation*; < OF. as if **flotation*, the orig. type of OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of a meadow, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter*, *flotter*, float: see *float*. Cf. *flotsam*, ult. a doublet of *flotation*.] **1.** The act or state of floating.

Nor is this individual life of the units provable only where free *flotation* in a liquid allows its signs to be readily seen. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 218.

The fruit consisted of racemes, or clusters of nutlets, which seem to have been provided with broad lateral wings for *flotation* in the air.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

2. The science of floating bodies.—**Plane or line of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it; the dividing line between the part of a ship or other floating body below the surface of the water and that above it. In ships this line has an intimate relation to their buoyancy and equilibrium.—**Stable flotation**, a phrase applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of

being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position.

flotative (flō′tā-tiv), *a.* [< *flotat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to flotation; having the quality of floating. *E. H. Knight.*

flote[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *float.*

flote[2]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *flotten-milk.*] A variant of *fleet*[5], 1.

Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* to nigh.
Tusser, A Lesson for Dairy Maid Cisley.

floter†, **flotery**†. Obsolete forms of *flutter, fluttery.*

floternel (flō-tėr-nel′), *n.* [OF.] A variety of the gambeson worn toward the close of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Also spelled *flotternel.*

flotilla (flō-til′ä), *n.* [= F. *flotille* (> D. *flotille, flotilje* = G. Dan. *flotille* = Sw. *flottilj*) = It. *flottiglia*, < Sp. *flotilla* (= Pg. *flotilha*), a little fleet, dim. of *flota*, a fleet: see *float*, *n.*, *flota.*] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

His [Lafayette's] entire *flotilla*, ammunition of war, and even the city of Annapolis, were saved from destruction by an improvised gun-boat. *J. A. Stevens*, Gallatin, p. 299.

Before breakfast was over, [we] found ourselves surrounded by a perfect *flotilla* of boats.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

flotist†, *n.* [ME. *flotyse, flotyce*, the same as *flot*, with F. term.: see *flot*, 2.] Scum.

Flotyse or *flotyce* of a pott or other lyke, spuma.
Prompt. Parv., p. 168.

If thou burnest blood and fat together to please God, what other thing dost thou make of God than one that had lust to smell to burnt *flotes? Tyndale*, Works, II. 215.

flots (flots), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot*, a wave, < L. *fluctus*, a wave: see *float*, *n.*] Loops of ribbon or lace arranged in rows, each row overlapping that below, so as to give to the material the appearance of little ripples or waves: a device often used in dressmaking, etc.

flotsam (flot′sam), *n.* [Also formerly *flotzam, flotsom, flotsome* (and dial. *floatsome*, q. v.), corrupt forms of the more orig. *flotson, flotsen*, contr. of **flottison* (cf. *jetsam*, < *jettison*); < OF. **flotaison*, flotsam, not found in this special sense, but the same as OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of meadows, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter, flotter*, float, < L. *fluctuare*, float: see *float, v., flotation. Flotsam*, which has hitherto been unexplained as to its termination, is thus a corrupt form, a doublet of *flotation* (ult. of *fluctuation*), as the associated *jetsam, jettison*, is of *jactation.*] Such part of the wreck of a ship and its cargo as is found floating. See *jetsam.*

The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercise of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsome* and Jetsome.
Scott, The Pirate, xii.

Flotsam, jetsam, and lagan are not the lawful spoils of the finders, but must be delivered up to those who can prove their right to them, the owners paying a reasonable reward, . . . which is called salvage.
Bithell, Counting-house Dict.

flotsom†, **flotson**†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flottable (flot′a-bl), *a.* [F., < *flotter*, float: see *float, v.*] In *French law*, capable of floating boats or rafts: said of a watercourse.

flotten† (flot′en), *p. a.* [See *flotten-milk.*] Skimmed.

flotten-milk† (flot′en-milk), *n.* [= OD. *vlotemelck*, skimmed milk, also curded milk, = MLG. *vlote-melk*, LG. *flöte-melk, flaten* or *afflaten melk*, skimmed milk; cf. Sc. *flottins*, also *fleetings*, the same as *flot-whey*, floating curds in whey; the first element in *flotten-milk* is another form of *flet*, pp. of *fleet*[5]: see *fleet*[5].] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

flotter†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *flutter.*

flotternel, *n.* See *floternel.*

flot-whey† (flot′hwā), *n.* Floating curds in whey.

flotzam†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flough[1], *n.* Same as *flue*[3].

flough[2], *a.* See *flow*[4].

flounce[1] (flouns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [ME. not found; cf. obs. *fluce* (Nares), flounce; < Sw. dial. *flunsa*, dip, plunge, fall into water with a plunge, OSw. *flunsa*, plungo, = Norw. *flunsa*, hurry, work hurriedly; cf. *flumsa*, fly fast, fly hard.] To make abrupt or agitated movements with the limbs and body; turn or twist as with sudden petulance or impatience; move with flings or turns, as if in displeasure or annoyance: as, to *flounce* out of a room.

You neither fret, nor fume, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

Nay, 'tis in vain to *flounce*—and discompose yourself and your Dress. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

After delivering herself of her speech, she *flounced* back again to her seat, mighty proud of the exploit.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

flounce[1] (flouns), *n.* [< *flounce*[1], *v.*] A sudden fling or turn, as of the body.

At the head of the next pool a *flounce*, and the apparition of a head and tail brings your heart into your mouth.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 340.

flounce[2] (flouns), *n.* [A changed form of earlier *frounce*, q. v.] A deep ruffle; a strip of any material used to decorate a garment, especially a skirt near the bottom, gathered or plaited at one edge, and loose and floating at the other, the gathered edge being sewed to the garment.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a *flounce* or add a furbelow.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Peeps into every chest and box,
Turns all her furbelows and *flounces.*
Prior, The Dove.

flounce[2] (flouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [< *flounce*[2], *n.*] 1. To deck with flounces: as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a gown.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot.
Addison, Country Fashions.

Women, insolent, and self-caress'd, . . .
Curl'd, scented, furbelow'd, and *flounc'd* around.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 51.

2. To surround with something arranged like a flounce. [Rare.]

He has . . . stifled ponds, and *flounced* himself with flowering shrubs and Kent fences.
Walpole, Letters, II. 170.

flouncing (floun′sing), *n.* [< *flounce*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Material for making flounces; flounces collectively: as, Chantilly *flouncings.*

flounder[1] (floun′dėr), *v. i.* [Perhaps a nasalized form, influenced by *flounce*[1] or *flounder*[2], of D. *flodderen*, (1) splash through the mire (*flodder*, mire, dirt), (2) dangle, flap, wave; in the latter senses another form (= MHG. *vladern*, G. *fladdern, flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*) of OD. *vlederen* (= MHG. *vledern*), flutter: see *flutter* and *flatter*[2].] 1. To make clumsy efforts with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; struggle awkwardly or impotently; toss; tumble about, as in mire or snow.

After his horse had flounced and *floundered* with his heeles. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 77.

Head and heels upon the floor
They *flounder'd* all together.
Tennyson, The Goose.

Stuck in a quagmire, *floundered* worse and worse,
Until he managed somehow scramble back
Into the safe sure rutted road once more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 97.

2. Figuratively, to grope uncertainly or confusedly, as for ideas or facts; speak or act with imperfect knowledge or discernment; make awkward or abortive efforts for extrication from errors of speech or conduct.

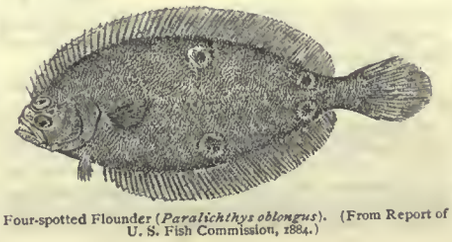
Swearing and supperless the hero sate, . . .
Plung'd for his sense, but found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and *flounder'd* on, in mere despair.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 120.

Floundering along without clear purpose, without any real head, how can we be victorious?
Letter of Gov. John A. Andrew (Mass.), Jan. 14, 1863.

He plunged into the sea of metaphysics, and *floundered* awhile in waters too deep for intellectual security.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 274.

flounder[1] (floun′dėr), *n.* [< *flounder*[1], *v.*] The act of struggling or splashing about, as in mire or other hampering medium: as, with a desperate *flounder* he freed himself.

flounder[2] (floun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *flounder, flowndur* = G. *flunder, flünder*, < Sw. Norw. *flundra* = Dan. *flynder* = Icel. *flydhra*, a flounder.] 1. A flatfish; a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ.* The name applies to some or any such fish. (*a*) In England it is applied especially to the plaice, *Pleuronectes* or *Platessa flesus.* This is one of the most common of the European flatfishes, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers; but it abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes, and sometimes acquire the weight of 4 pounds. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean seas. (*b*) In the eastern United States, the common flounder is the *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* or the *Paralichthys oblongus*, here figured. (*c*) In California, and along the western coast generally, the *Pleuronectes stellatus* is known as the flounder. In other parts of the world colonized by the English the name is transferred to some common representative of the family *Pleuronectidæ.*



Four-spotted Flounder (*Paralichthys oblongus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

But now men on deyntees so hem delyte,
To fede hem vpon the fyaches lyte,
As *flowndres*, perches, and such pykyng ware.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 224.

2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch the leather for a boot-front on a blocking-board.

The fronts [of boots] are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the *flounder.* *Ure*, Dict., III. 100.

flounder-lantern (floun′dėr-lan″tėrn), *n.* A local English (Cornwall) name of the common flounder or plaice.

flour (flour), *n.* [An earlier spelling of *flower*, which in the particular sense of 'fine meal' (cf. Icel. *flūr*, a flower, also flour, fine meal; F. *fleur de farine* = Sp. *flor de la harina* = Pg. *flor de farinha*, flour, lit. flower of meal, i. e., the finest part; cf. *flowers of sulphur, flos ferri*, etc.) is now confined to the spelling *flour:* see *flower.*] 1†. An obsolete spelling of *flower* (in the botanical and derived senses).—2. The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, any vegetable or other substance reduced to a fine and soft powder: as, *flour* of emery; hop-*flour.*

Zuych difference ase ther is . . . be-tuene bren and *flour* of huete. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Whete and *flour*, flesch and lardere,
Al togedyr they sette on fere.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6103.

All
From me do backe receiue the *Flowre* of all,
And leaue me but the Bran.
Shak., Cor., I. 1 (folio, 1623).

3. A snow-like mass of finely crystallized saltpeter used in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is formed by cooling a solution of saltpeter from 180° to 70° F. in large shallow copper pans, and continually agitating it by hand or by machinery during the process of crystallization. The fine crystals settle to the bottom, are removed, and allowed to drain on inclined forms, when they are ready for washing.—**Flour of meat**, a fine flour made of dried meat.—**Flour of powder**, gunpowder not granulated, but pulverized.—**Fossil flour.** See *fossil.*—**Second flour**, flour of a coarser quality; seconda.

flour (flour), *v.* [See *flower, v.* In the later senses, < *flour*, *n.*, 2.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *flower.*—2. In *mining*, in the amalgamation process, the mercury is said to flour when it breaks up into fine globules, which, owing to the presence of some impurity, do not unite with the precious metal with which they are brought in contact. This defect is known as *flouring*, and also as *sickening*, both in Australia and on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Flour-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*). (Line shows natural size.)

II. *trans.* 1. To grind and bolt; convert into flour: as, to *flour* wheat.—2. To sprinkle with flour.

flour-beetle (flour′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*, which lives in all its stages on flour or farinaceous substances. The larva is an inch long, cylindrical, smooth and glossy, and is known as the *meal-worm.* See also cut under *meal-worm.*

flour-bolt (flour′bōlt), *n.* A machine for bolting flour; a bolter. It consists of a cylindrical sieve covered with bolting-cloth or fine gauze, and containing beaters that beat and press the meal as it comes from the stone against the sides of the bolt, and force the fine flour through the gauze, thus separating it from the refuse or offal.

flour-box (flour′boks), *n.* A tin box for dredging or scattering flour; a dredging-box.

flour-dredge (flour′drej), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dredger (flour′drej″ėr), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dresser (flour′dres″ėr), *n.* A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.

flour-emery (flour′em″e-ri), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, ground corundum, which when pure is almost an impalpable powder, used to polish gems, glass, etc. It is sometimes adulterated with garnet and topaz.

flouren (flour′en), *a.* [< *flour* + *-en*[2].] Made of flour: as, *flouren* cakes. *Mackay.* [Prov. Eng.]

flourette†, *n.* See *floweret.*

flour-gold (flour'gōld), *n.* In *placer-mining*, a name sometimes given to gold occurring in exceedingly fine particles.

flouring-mill (flour'ing-mil), *n.* A mill for making flour, usually on a large scale: distinguished from *grist-mill.* [U. S.]

The way from the mealing-stone to the *flouring-mill* is long. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 307.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.* [< ME. *flourishen, flurishen, florishen, florischen*, etc., bloom, flower, adorn with flowers, adorn, ornament, rarely (in Wyclif) of a spear, tr. brandish, intr. be brandished; < OF. *flouriss-, floriss-, fluriss-*, stem of certain parts of *flourir, florir, flurir*, F. *fleurir* (ppr. *fleurissant, florissant*, blooming, *florissant*, flourishing, prosperous), bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, prosper, = Pr. *florire* = It. *fiorire* (< L. *florere*) = Sp. Pg. *florecer*, < L. *florescere*, begin to blossom, begin to prosper, inceptive of *florere*, blossom, flower, prosper, flourish; cf. *flos* (*flor-*), a blossom, a flower: see *flower*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bloom; blossom; flower.

The fijgetree shall not *florisshe.*
Wyclif, Hab. iii. 17 (Oxf.).

Let us see if the vine *flourish*, whether the tender grape appear, and the pomegranates bud forth. Cant. vii. 12.

Wither one rose, and let the other *flourish!*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

2. To thrive under natural forces or conditions; be in a state of natural vigor or development; grow or be developed vigorously.

A golden troop doth pass on every side
Of *flourishing* young men and virgins gay,
Which keep fair measure all the flow'ry way.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

When he [the cunning enemy] had thus covertly sown them [tares], what wonder was it that they should grow up together with the corn and *flourish?*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well-watered soil.
Bp. Horne, On Ps. i.

3. To thrive under social or spiritual forces or relations; be vigorous in action or development; be successful or prosperous.

Jews that were zealous for the Law, but withal infidels in respect of Christianity, . . . did while they *flourished* no less persecute the Church than heathens.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After kingdoms and commonwealths have *flourished* for a time, disturbances, seditions, and wars often arise.
Bacon, Physical Fables, lii., Expl.

But thou shalt *flourish* in immortal youth,
Unhurt amid the war of elements.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Our farmers round, well pleased with constant gain,
Like other farmers, *flourish* and complain.
Crabbe, Works, I. 46.

4. To be in a state of active existence or actual exercise; exist in activity or practice.

In our school-books we say,
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourish'd* then or then. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

John Woolton, bishop of Exeter, who *flourished* soon after the Reformation, . . . was born in the year 1537.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 12.

The grammatical sciences on the one hand, the mathematical and physical on the other, *flourished* in Alexandria side by side, and formed a foundation for all the later science of the world.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 468.

5. To make flourishes; use flowery or fanciful embellishments: as, to *flourish* in writing or speech.

My sad thoughts
Told me some poisonous snake was closely hid
Under your *flourishing* words.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts*, Logic.

True, ma'am, as you say, one should be quick in divulging matters of this nature; for should we be tedious, perhaps, while we are *flourishing* on the subject, two or three lives may be lost! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To *flourish* and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

6. To move or be moved in fantastic, irregular figures; play with fantastic or wavering motion.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 180.

7. In *music:* (*a*) To play an elaborate, ostentatious passage, or to play in an ostentatious or showy manner. (*b*) To play a trumpet-call or fanfare.

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*—9†. To shake; be brandished.

He schal scorne a *florischynge* spere [vibrantem hastam, Vulgate]. *Wyclif*, Job xli. 26 (Purv.).

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to bloom; cause to thrive or grow luxuriantly.

How God almyghti of his grete grace
Hath *flourished* the erthe on every side!
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 78.

I must confess you have express'd a lover,
Wanted no art to *flourish* your warm passion.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

2†. To cause to prosper; preserve.

The fierthe [fourth] is a fortune that *florissheth* the soule Wyth sobrete fram al synne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 294.

3. To embellish with flourishes, as handwriting, diction, etc.; adorn with flowery or showy words, figures, or lines; in general, to ornament profusely in any way: as, to *flourish* a signature.

Floryssh thy dysshe with ponder thou mygt.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 9.

I saw sixe very precious sockets made indeede but of timber work, but *flowrished* over with a triple gilting.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 178.

His son's fine taste an opener vista loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves;
One boundless green, or *flourish'd* carpet views.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 95.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.*
Tr. of *French Com. Code.*

4. To finish with care; enlarge and embellish; elaborate.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5. To brandish; hold in the hand and shake or wave about; hence, to display ostentatiously; flaunt: as, to *flourish* a sword or a whip; to *flourish* one's wealth or finery; to *flourish* one's authority.

A horseman apeeride, . . . *florishynge* a shaft.
Wyclif, 2 Mac. xi. 8 (Oxf. and Purv.).

He casteth ful harde,
And *fluricheth* his falsnes opon fele wise,
And fer he casteth to-forn the folke to destroye.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 484.

My sword, I say!—Old Montague is come,
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

6†. To gloss over; give a fair appearance to.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin;
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

flourish (flur'ish), *n.* [< *flourish*, *v.*] 1†. A flourishing condition.

Present Rome may be said to be but the Monument of Rome past, when she was in that *Flourish* that St. Austin desired to see her in. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

2. Showy adornment; decoration; ornament.

My beauty, though but mean,
Needs not the painted *flourish* of your praise.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; especially, parade of words and figures; rhetorical display.

Ham. Let the foils be brought, the gentleman willing, and the king hold his purpose, I will win for him, if I can. . . .
Osr. Shall I re-deliver you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir; after what *flourish* your nature will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

"In my prison of England" [said Charles], "for the weariness, danger, and displeasure in which I then lay, I have many a time wished I had been slain at the battle where they took me." This is a *flourish*, if you will, but it is something more. *R. L. Stevenson*, Charles of Orleans.

4. A figure formed by bold or fanciful lines or strokes of the pen or graver: as, the *flourishes* about an initial letter.—5. A brandishing; the waving of something held in the hand: as, the *flourish* of a sword, a cane, or a whip.

The next day Miss Ritter saw the deacon drive past with a wagon-load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed, and whipped up the old horse with a *flourish.*
Harper's Mag.

6. In *music:* (*a*) An elaborate but unmeaning passage for display, or as a preparation for real performance.

I was startled with a *flourish* of many musical instruments that I never heard before.
Addison, Religions in Waxwork.

He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose, a preliminary *flourish* much in vogue among public orators. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 213.

(*b*) A trumpet-call; a fanfare.—**Flourish of trumpets**, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude for one or more trumpets, performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings: as, his advertisement is accompanied with a *flourish of trumpets.*

A *flourish, trumpets!*—strike alarum, drums!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

flourishable† (flur'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *flourish* + *-able.*] Flaunting. *Davies.*

He [the devil] sets the countenance of continuance on them [the wicked], which indeed are more fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 217.

flourished (flur'isht), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury.*

flourisher (flur'ish-ėr), *n.* One who flourishes.

flourishing (flur'ish-ing), *p. a.* Vigorous; prosperous; thriving.

The Gardyn is alweys grene and *florisshing*, alle the cesoums of the Zeer, als wel in Wyntre es in Somer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 54.

Wealth and plenty in a land where Justice reignes not is no argument of a *flourishing* State, but of a neerness rather to ruin or commotion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The old city [Alexandria] was, without doubt, in a *flourishing* condition, when the trade of the East Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 7.

flourishingly (flur'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a flourishing manner; with adornment; thrivingly.

She is in lyke case *flourishinglye* decked wyth golde, preciouse stone, and pearles.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

flourishing-thread (flur'ish-ing-thred), *n.* A variety of linen thread used for darning and otherwise repairing linen fabric, and also in netting and similar fancy work.

flour-mill (flour'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain into flour; a flouring-mill.

flour-mite (flour'mīt), *n.* One of several mites or acarids which are found in flour, as *Tyroglyphus siro* (*farinæ*) or *T. longior.* See *cheese-mite.*

Flour-mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*), under surface. (Highly magnified.)

flouront†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *floron*, < *flor*, flower: see *flower.*] Flower-work; an ornamental flower.

A fret of golde she hadde next her heer,
And upon that a white corowne she beer,
With *flourouns* smale.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 217.

flour-packer (flour'pak'ėr), *n.* A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

floury (flour'i), *a.* [< *flour* + *-y*1.] 1†. An obsolete spelling of *flowery.*—2. Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour: as, your coat is *floury.*

She shook her own *floury* hands vigorously, and offered one at last, muffled in her apron.
S. O. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 193.

floush (floush), *v. t.* Same as *flosh*1.

flout1 (flout), *n.* [< ME. *flowte* (also *floyte:* see *floit*2), a flute, < OF. *flaüte, flahute*, also *fleüte*, and (with false silent *s*) *flaüste, flahuste, fleüste*, later *flute* (> mod. E. *flute*, which has displaced the ME. form), mod. F. *flûte:* see further under *flute*1.] 1†. A flute.—2. A boys' whistle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. [Cf. It. *fagotto*, a bundle, fagot, also a wind-instrument.] A truss or bundle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flout1† (flout), *v. i.* [< ME. *flowten* (also *floyten:* see *floit*2), play on a flute, < OF. *flaüter*, also *fleüter*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüster*, play on the flute: see *flout*1, *n.*, and further under *flute*1. Cf. *flout*2.] To play on the flute.

Syngynge he was, or *flowtynge* [var. *floutynge*] al the day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 91.

They *flouted* and they taberd, they yellyd and they cryed, loyinge in theyr manner as semyd by theyr semblaunt.
Lydgate, Pylgremage of the Sowle (ed. 1859), ii. 50.

flout2 (flout), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *flout*1, play the flute; cf. MD. *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, tr. soothe, as a horse, by blandishments, impose upon, jeer, a particular use of *fluyten*, mod. D. *fluiten* = E. *flout*1, play the flute: see *floit*2. A similar turn of thought appears in F. *piper*, decoy, catch with a bird-call, take in, cheat, deceive, < *pipe*, pipe: see *pipe* and *peep*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To mock; jeer; scoff; behave with disdain or contumely: with *at* before an object.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

The Imagination is a faculty that *flouts at* foreordination. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

He makes peace with nothing, takes refuge in nothing. He *flouts at* happiness, *at* repose, *at* joy.
The Century, XXVI. 540.

II. *trans.* To mock or scoff at; treat with disdain or contempt.

A college of wit-crackers cannot *flout* me out of my humour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

The gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to *flout* the ruins gray.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

For he had never *flouted* them, neither made overmuch of outcry, because they robbed other people.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

=Syn. See *taunt*.

flout[2] (flout), *n.* [< *flout*[2], *v.*] A mock; a scoff; a gibe.

The Spaniards now thought them secure, and therefore . . . asked them if they would be pleased to walk to their Plantations, with many other such *flouts;* but our Men answered never a word. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 116.

Wherefore wail for one
Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn
By dressing it in rags? *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The broad flout†, an ironical representation of a thing as its opposite.

As he that saw a dwarfe go in the streete said to his companion that walked with him, See yonder gyant; and to a Negro or woman blackemoore, in good sooth ye are a faire one: we may call it *the broad floute*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

The antiphrasis, or *the broad flout*, when we deride by flat contradiction, antithetically calling a dwarf a giant.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 52.

floutage† (flou'tāj), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-age*.] The act of flouting; flouts.

The *floutage* of his own family.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

flouter[1]† (flou'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *flowtour, floutour,* < OF. *flaüteur, fleüsteor*, mod. F. *flûteur*, a player on the flute: see *flout*[1] and *fluter*.] One who plays on the flute; a fluter.

flouter[2] (flou'tėr), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who flouts; a mocker.

Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly, was ridiculous himself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

floutingly (flou'ting-li), *adv.* With flouting; disdainfully.

flouting-stock (flou'ting-stok), *n.* [< *flouting* + *stock*. Cf. *laughing-stock*.] 1. An object of flouting or ridicule; a laughing-stock. *Shak.* [Rare.]—**2†.** A scoffing jest.

You are wise, and full of gibes and *vlouting-stogs;* and 'tis not convenient you should be cozened.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

flow[1] (flō), *v.* [< ME. *flowen,* < AS. *flōwan* (pret. *fleów*, pl. *fleówen*, pp. *flōwen*), flow, = D. *vloeijen* = MLG. *vlōien, vlōigen*, LG. *floien, flojen*, flow, = OHG. *flouwen, flewen, flawen*, MHG. *vlouwen, vlewen, vlöen, flæen, fleun*, etc., G. dial. *flauen*, wash, rinse (in running water), = Icel. *flōa*, flood, also boil milk; cf. Gr. *πλώειν*, Ionic form equiv. to Gr. *πλέειν, πλεῖν* (√ **πλεϝ*), sail, go by sea, float, swim, = L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly; a shorter form of the root which appears in AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc., and the derived AS. *flotian*, E. *float:* see *fleet*[1] and *float*. Hence *flood*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move along, as water or other fluid, in a continuous succession or stream, by the force either of gravity or of impulse upon individual particles or parts; move in a current; stream; run: as, the river *flows* northward; venous blood *flows* from the extremities to the heart; the crowd *flowed* in a steady stream toward the point of attraction.

The thridde day shal *flowe* a flood
That al this world shal hyle [cover].
Altenglische Dichtungen (ed. Böddeker), p. 239.

Where Conradus the Emperour admitted them into the Countrie of Sueuia: and thence they *flowed* into other parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 160.

Hence—2. To proceed; issue; well forth: as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.

I'll use that tongue I have; if wit *flow* from it,
As boldness from my bosom, let it not be doubted
I shall do good. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

What a brave confidence *flows* from his spirit!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Here tears shall *flow* from a more generous cause,
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

3. To abound; have or be in abundance; be full: as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman*.

4. To glide smoothly, without harshness or dissonance: as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

Cursed be the verse, how well soe'er it *flow*,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

The immortal accents which *flowed* from his [Milton's] lips. *Macaulay*, Milton.

5. To hang loose and waving: as, *flowing* skirts; *flowing* locks.

Swell'd with the wanton Wind, they loosely *flow*,
And ev'ry Step and graceful Motion show.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers *flow*
From their loud chanters down.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 16.

6. To rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb:* as, the tide ebbs and *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

It ebbethe and *flowethe*, as other seea den.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

It *flowed* twice in six hours, and about Naragansett . . . [the hurricane] raised the tide fourteen or fifteen feet above the ordinary spring tides.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 320.

7. To discharge blood, as in the catamenia or after childbirth.—**8.** In *ceram.*, to work or blend freely: said of a glaze.

II. *trans.* 1. To cover with water; overflow; inundate: as, the low grounds along the river are annually *flowed*.

And in wynter, and specyally in Lent, it is meruaylously *flowen* with rage of water yt commyth with grete vyolence thrugh the vale of Josophat.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

Here I *flowed* the drie moate, made a new drawbridge.
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

2. To carry down in a current: said of water in a river. [Rare.]

While the Tahk-heen'-ah noticeably *flows* less water than the Xulsen. *The Century*, XXX. 747.

3. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface.

The glass is filed, cleaned, and *flowed* with colledion, as before directed. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 144.

4. In *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; run through.—**To flow a jib** or **staysail sheet**, to slack it off.

flow[1] (flō), *n.* [< *flow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or state of flowing; a continuous passing or transmission, as of water or other fluid; movement in or as if in a current or stream: as, a *flow* of blood, oil, lava, or magnetism; the volume of *flow* in a river.

They take the *flow* o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramid; they know,
By the height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,
In quiet *flow* from Lucrece to Lucrece.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 208.

The *flow* of electricity is parallel and proportional to the *flow* of force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 188.

2. That which flows, or results from flowing; a mass of matter moving or that has moved in a stream: as, to walk over a lava-*flow*.

I do not think that these felsites all belong to one outburst, whether as an intrusion or a *flow*.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 277.

3. The rise of the tide: as, the daily ebb and *flow*.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make *flows* and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

And knows the ebbs
And *flows* of State. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

4. Any strong progressive movement, as of thought, language, trade, etc., comparable to the flow of a river; stream; current: as, a *flow* of eloquence; the *flow* of commodities toward a commercial center.

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Thy constant *flow* of love, that knew no foil.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

5. Figuratively, abundant influx or efflux; copiousness in emission, communication, or reception.

And treasures that can ne'er be told
Shall bless this land, by my rich *flow*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

By reason of man's imbecility and proneness to elation of mind, too high a *flow* of prosperity is dangerous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

My joy at being so agreeably deceived has given me such a *flow* of spirits! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

6. In *mech.*, the volume of fluid which flows through a passage of any given section in a unit of time.—**7.** In *ceram.*, the flux used to cause color to run and blend in firing.

What is technically called a *flow:* i. e., introducing a little volatilising salt into the saggar in which the ware is fired. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art, II. viii.

8. That part of an inclosed space, as a reservoir, along and from which a contained liquid is flowing.—**Flow-and-plunge structure**, in *geol.*, a peculiar form of stratification indicating deposition in the presence of strong and frequently shifting currents. The flow-and-plunge structure is nearly the same as *false bedding* (which see, under *false*).—**Flow of induction** across an element of surface, in *magnetism*, the product of the surface of the element by the perpendicular component of induction. *Atkinson.*—**Line of flow**, in *hydrodynamics*, a curve imagined to be so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the velocity of the liquid is along the curve. A line of flow is not generally the path of a particle, because it represents only an instantaneous state of things, and as the particle moves onward the line of flow itself becomes distorted. But in the case of steady motion the lines of flow are fixed and are paths of particles, being then designated as *streamlines*.

Every *line of flow* cuts every equipotential curve which it meets at right angles; for at each point the resultant velocity is along the tangent to the *line of flow* and along the normal to the equipotential curve.
Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. i. § 101.

flow[2] (flou), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *flōi*, a marshy moor, also a bay or large frith, < *flōa*, flood: see *flow*[1].] A marshy moor; a morass; a low-lying piece of watery land.

In many of these morasses, or *flows*, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent. *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xix. 20.

A *flow* is a wet tract of ground, generally flat, though such can exist on a gentle slope where there has been no artificial drainage. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 503.

flow[3]†. A form of the obsolete preterit and past participle (*flowen*) of *fly*[1].

flow[4], **flough**[2] (flō), *a.* [E. dial.] Cold; windy; boisterous; bleak: as, *flow* weather. *Brockett.*

flowage (flō'āj), *n.* [< *flow*[1] + *-age*.] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

flowand†, *a.* [ME. *flowanda, flowende*, ppr. of *flowen*, flow; used archaically.] 1. Flowing.

Mere. But wrote he like a gentleman?
Johp. In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and *flowand* verse.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

2. Unstable; fluctuating. *Jamieson*.

He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to quhat parte he waid assist. *Bellenden*, tr. of Livy, p. 49.

flow-bog (flou'bog), *n.* [< *flow*[2] + *bog*.] A peat-bog of which the surface is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, as from rains or springs. Also called *flow-moss*. [Scotland and Ireland.]

flowen†. An obsolete preterit plural and past participle of *fly*[1].

flower (flou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flowre, floure, flour;* < ME. *flowre, flower, flour, flur, flor* (= G. Dan. Sw. *flor*, blossoming), < OF. *flor, flur, flour, fleur*, F. *fleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flōs* (*flōr-*), a flower, orig. **flōsis*, cf. *flōrere*, orig. **flōsere*, bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, < √ **flōs* = Teut. √ **blōs*, appearing in AS. *blōstma*, E. *blossom*, etc., and, in a shorter form, in AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*[2], bloom, Goth. *blōma* = OS. *blōmo* = AS. **blōma*, E. *bloom:* see *blow*[2], *bloom*[1], *bloom*[2], *blossom*. In the sense of 'fine meal' the word is now separated in spelling: see *flour*. Hence also (from L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower) E. *flora, floral*, etc., and (from L. *florere*, flourish) *flower, v., flourish, florid*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A growth comprising the reproductive organs of a phenogamous plant and their envelops. A complete flower consists of pistil, stamens, corolla, and calyx in regular series, any one or more of which may be absent. The female organs, or those of fructification, are the ovules, which are usually inclosed within a stigma-bearing pistil or ovary. The male or fertilizing organs are the stamens, the essential part of which is the pollen-case or anther. According to the association or separation of these organs in the flower or upon the plant, flowers are bisexual (hermaphrodite or perfect), unisexual, monœcious, dioecious, etc. The corolla and calyx form the floral envelop or perianth, which may be wholly wanting, in which case the flower is said to be naked or achlamydeous; if the corolla only is absent, the flower is monochlamydeous. (*b*) In *bryology*, the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.—**2.** In popular language: (*a*) Any blossom or inflorescence.

And there in were also alle maner vertuous Herbes of gode smelle, and alle other Herbes also, that beren faire *Floures*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

Here's *flowers* for you:
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram,
The marigold. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

(*b*) Any plant considered with reference to its blossom, or of which the blossom is the essential feature; a plant cultivated for its floral beauty.—**3.** The best or finest of a number of persons or things, or the choice part of a thing: as, the *flower* of the family.

Thei were thre hundred knyghtes that weren full noble and worthi men, ffor thei were the *flour* of the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

These [the Janizaries] are the *flower* of the Turkish infantery, by whom such wonderfull victories have been atchieved. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

The Kings Forces were the *flower* of those Counties whence they came. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That state or part of anything which may be likened to the flowering state of a plant; especially, the early period of life or of adult age; youthful vigor; prime: as, the *flower* of youth or manhood; the *flower* of beauty.

If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, What! thou art in thy *flowers*, man: take thy pleasure. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 431.

He died upon a Scaffold in Thoulouze, in the *flower* of his Years. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 19.

A simple maiden in her *flower*
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Cleonymus was an aged man, and Acrotatus, his grandnephew, seems to have been his nearest male relation in the *flower* of life. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 104.

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

They affect the *flowers* of rhetoric before they understand the parts of speech. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no *flowers* of speech.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 3.

6. In *printing*, a type of decorative design used in borders, or in constructed typographic headbands or ornaments, or with an initial letter.— **7.** *Eccles.*, an ornament of a chasuble, consisting in gold or other embroidery of branching or floreated patterns, extending over the upper part of the back, about the shoulders, and sometimes also in front, so as to cover the chest. —**8†.** The finest part of grain pulverized. See *flour*.

There were enemies come into that Sea, for which reason he had dispatched these three Ships with *Flower*, that they might not want. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 99.

9. *pl.* In *chem.*, fine particles of a substance, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy deposit: as, the *flowers* of sulphur.—**10.** *pl.* The menstrual flow. [Used in the authorized version of Lev. xv. 25, 33, but changed in the revised version to *impurity*. Now only vulgar.]—**Aggregate flower.** See *aggregate*.—**Argentine flowers of antimony.** See *antimony*.—**Artificial flower,** an imitation of a natural flower, worn as an ornament in the hair, in bonnets, etc. Such flowers are made of feathers, silk, cambric, gauze, paper, wax, shell, etc. In Italy the cocoons of silkworms are used for this purpose, and sometimes vegetable parchment, or thin sheets of whalebone or of gutta-percha dissolved in benzol, are employed.—**Balaustine flowers, barren flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Christmas flower.** See *Christmas*.—**Complete, compound, cyclic flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Double flower,** a flower whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that the rows of petals exceed the normal number.—**Equinoctial flowers.** See *equinoctial*.—**Evening flower.** See *evening*.—**Fertile** or **female flower,** a flower having pistils only.—**Flamed flowers.** See *flame*, *v. t.*—**Flower of blood.** See *blood*.—**Flower** or **flowers of tan,** a fungus, *Fuligo*, one of the *Myxomycetes*.—**Flowers of bismuth, madder, sulphur,** etc. See *bismuth*, etc.—**Flowers of vinegar,** a mold-like growth on the surface of a liquid in which acetous fermentation is taking place. It consists of the acetous ferment-organism *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*.—**Flowers of wine,** a mold-like growth on the surface of fermenting wine, consisting of *Saccharomyces Mycoderma*.—**Flowers of zinc.** See *zinc*.—**Hermaphrodite** or **perfect flower,** a flower having both stamens and pistils. See *inflorescence*.—**Male** or **sterile flower,** a flower having stamens only.—**Nocturnal flowers.** See *nocturnal*.

flower (flou'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flouren* (= MHG. *florieren*, G. *floriren* = Dan. *florere* = Sw. *florera*), bloom, flourish, < OF. *flurir*, *florir*, F. *fleurir* = Pr. *florir* = It. *fiorire*, < L. *flōrēre*, bloom, flourish: see *flower*, *n.*, and *flourish*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blossom; bloom; produce flowers; come into bloom or a blooming condition, literally or figuratively.

The South part thereof [Corfu] is mountainous, and defective in waters: where they sow little corn, in that subject to be blasted by the Southern winds, at such times as it *floweth*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 3.

Whilome thy fresh spring *flowrd*, and after hasted
Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Nor could thy enemies, though its roots they wet
With thy best blood, destroy thy glorious tree,
That on its stem of greatness *flowers* late.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Mercy, that herb-of-grace,
Flowers now but seldom.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

2†. To flourish; be in a flourishing or vigorous condition.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good spyryte makyth a *flouryng* aege, that is a fayre aege & a longe.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wythe an Angle, [fol. 1.

Myn honeste
That *floureth* yet. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1577.

3. To froth; ferment gently; mantle, as new beer.

That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 385.

4†. To come as froth or cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton*, Education.

Flowering almond. See *almond-tree*.—**Flowering fern, rush,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flowering plants.** (*a*) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to cryptogamous or flowerless plants. (*b*) Plants cultivated especially for their flowers.

II. *trans.* To cover or embellish with flowers, or figures or imitations of flowers, as ribbons, lace, gloves, glass, etc.

When the frost *flowers* the whiten'd window panes.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

The drawboy and alides to the stocking frame for brocading and *flowering* gloves, aprons, &c.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 36.

flowerage (flou'ėr-āj), *n.* [< *flower* + *-age*. Cf. *floriage*, *foliage*, *leafage*.] A flowering; an assemblage of flowers; flowers taken together in mass, as in decorative art.

St. Edmund's shrine glitters now with diamond *flowerages*, with a plating of wrought gold.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 3.

They flitted off,
Busying themselves about the *flowerage*,
That stood from out a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flower-amour†, *n.* Same as *floramour*.

flower-animals (flou'ėr-an'i-malz), *n. pl.* A book-name of the *Anthozoa*.

flower-bell (flou'ėr-bel), *n.* A bell-shaped blossom. [Rare.]

Cluster'd *flower-bells* and ambrosial orbs
Of rich fruit-bunches. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

flower-bird (flou'ėr-bėrd), *n.* **1.** Any bird of the genus *Anthornis*, family *Meliphagidæ*.—**2.** Any bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*.

flower-bug (flou'ėr-bug), *n.* The popular name of sundry small true bugs or hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris*. The insidious flower-bug, *Anthocoris* (*Triphleps*) *insidiosus* (Say), is often mistaken for the common chinch-bug, upon which it preys; it also feeds upon various gall-making plant-lice.

Insidious Flower-bug (*Anthocoris insidiosus*). (Line shows natural size.)

flower-clock (flou'ėr-klok), *n.* A collection of flowers so arranged that the time of day is indicated by those which open or shut at certain hours.

flower-de-lis (flou'ėr-dē-lē'), *n.* See *fleur-de-lis*.

flower-de-luce (flou'ėr-dē-lūs'), *n.* [< F. *fleur de lis*, lit. flower of the lily: see *fleur-de-lis*, *flower*, and *lily*.] **1.** A name for species of *Iris*—the French *fleur-de-lis*.

O *flower-de-luce*, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
Longfellow, Flower-de-luce.

2. In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis*.

There are eight other cannon towards the south: I saw among them two very fine ones, one is twenty-five feet long, and adorned with *flower de luces*, which, they say, was a decoration antiently used by the emperors of the east before the French took those arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 103.

flowered (flou'ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flowers; flowery; blooming.

Stinging bees in hottest summer's day,
Led by their master to the *flower'd* fields.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

2. Embellished with figures of flowers.

Cato's long wig, *flower'd* gown, and lacquer'd chair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 337.

His morning costume was an ample dressing gown of gorgeously-*flowered* silk, and his morning was very apt to last all day. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 107.

flowerer (flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* A plant which flowers; a plant considered with reference to its flowers, or to its manner or time of flowering.

Many hybrids are profuse and persistent *flowerers*, while other and more sterile hybrids produce few flowers.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 255.

floweret (flou'ėr-et), *n.* [Also written *flowret*; < ME. *flourette*, < OF. *florete*, *flurette*, F. *fleurette*, f., = Pr. Sp. *floreta*, f., = It. *fioretto*, m., < ML. *florettus*, a flower: see *flower*, and cf. *floret* and *ferret*[2], doublets of *floweret*.] A small flower; a floret.

For not iclad in silk was he,
But al in floures and *flourettes*
Ipainted alle with amorettes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 893.

With gandy girlonds, or fresh *flowrets* dight
Abont her necke, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

And that same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'rets'* eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flower-fence (flou'ėr-fens), *n.* A West Indian name for the *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, a large-flowered leguminous shrub sometimes used for hedges. Also called *flower-pride* and *Barbados-pride*.

flower-fly (flou'ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Bombyliidæ*; also, any other fly which frequents flowers.

flowerful (flou'ėr-fûl), *a.* [< *flower* + *-ful*.] Abounding with flowers. *Craig*. [Rare.]

flower-gentle (flou'ėr-jen'tl), *n.* [That is, gentle or noble flower: a translation of F. "*la noble fleur*, flower-gentle, velvet-flower, flower-amour, flower-velure" (Cotgrave): see *flower* and *gentle*, and cf. *floramour*.] A popular name for several cultivated species of *Amarantus*, and more particularly for *A. tricolor*, the foliage of which is brilliantly colored in yellow, green, and red; floramour.

flower-head (flou'ėr-hed), *n.* In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of florets sessile upon the shortened summit of the axis, as in the *Compositæ*.

floweriness (flou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—**2.** Floridness, as of speech; profusion of rhetorical figures.

flowering (flou'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flower*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state denoted by the verb *flower*, in any of its senses: as, the *flowering* of the bean.

But then note that an extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth as they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowring*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 312.

2. The shoals or strata of fish-feed often seen in the water about spawning-time. *Hamersly*.

flower-leaf (flou'ėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal.

flowerless (flou'ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *flourelesse*; < *flower* + *-less*.] Having no flowers; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to phenogamous or flowering plants.

An herbe he broughte *flourelesse*, all greene.
The Isle of Ladies (ed. Furnivall).

The kingdom of plants [is divided into] Flowering and *Flowerless*. W. *L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

flowerlessness (flou'ėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without flowers.

flower-of-an-hour (flou'ėr-ov-an-our'), *n.* The bladder-ketmia, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the flower of which is open only in mid-day.

flower-pecker (flou'ėr-pek'ėr), *n.* **1.** An American honey-creeper or guitguit of the family *Cœrebidæ*.—**2.** Some bird of the family *Dicœidæ*.

Little flocks of the small green *flower-pecker* (Zosterops) were the only birds seen or heard at the summit.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 212.

flower-piece (flou'ėr-pēs), *n.* A specially designed arrangement or representation of flowers; a picture wholly or mainly of flowers, or a particular shape worked in flowers.

flower-pot (flou'ėr-pot), *n.* A pot in which flowering plants or shrubs may be grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, and tapering a little toward the bottom, which is perforated with one hole or more for drainage.

flower-pride (flou'ėr-prīd), *n.* Same as *flower-fence*.

flower-stalk (flou'ėr-stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, a peduncle or pedicel; the usually leafless part of a stem or branch which bears a flower-cluster or a single flower.

flower-water (flou'ėr-wâ'tėr), *n.* Distilled water containing the essential oils of flowers, as rose-water.

Essences and *flower-waters* are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 581.

flower-work (flou'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Imitation of flowers, or ornamentation in which the representation of flowers is the principal feature.

flowery (flou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *flower* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of flowers; consisting of or abounding with blossoms: as, a *flowery* field.

Come, sit thee down upon this *flowery* bed.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Me thought I found me by a murm'ring brook,
Reclin'd at ease upon the *flow'ry* margin.
Rowe, Ulysses, iii.

All the land in *flowery* squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Adorned with figures or imitations of flowers: as, a *flowery* pattern.—3. Richly embellished with figurative language; overwrought in figurative expression; florid: as, a *flowery* style.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence
While pure description held the place of sense?
Like gentle Fanny's was my *flowery* theme.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 149.

=Syn. 3. See *florid*.

flowery-kirtled (flou'ėr-i-kėr″tld), *a.* Clad in flowers. [Rare.]

I have oft heard
My mother Circe with the sirens three,
Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

flowing (flō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of that which flows; a flux.

At the ordinary *flowing* of the salt water, it divideth it selfe into two gallant branches.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

2†. Rising, as of a river; overflowing; flood.

Great sir, your return into this nation in the 12th year of your reign resembles the *flowing* of the river Nilus in the 12th degree.
Parliamentary Hist., Charles II., an. 1661, Speaker's [Speech to the King.

flowing (flō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flow*[1], *v.*] 1. Moving, as a fluid; running; gliding.

Language, above all teaching, . . .
Was natural as is the *flowing* stream.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 592.

2. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line; evenly continuous.

But Virgil, who never attempted the lyrick verse, is everywhere elegant, sweet, and *flowing* in his hexameters.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

She . . . wrote the whole out fairly, without blot or blemish, upon the smoothest, whitest, finest paper, in a small, neat, *flowing*, and legible feminine hand.
Hogg, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 183.

A purely floral style [of design], *flowing* in its lines and very fantastic and ingenious in its patterns.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 211.

3. Continuous; varying continuously.—**Flowing quantity**, in *math.*, a variable; an integral.—**Flowing sheets** (*naut.*), a phrase noting the condition of the fore and aft sails of a vessel when the sheets are eased off: as, she is running under *flowing sheets*.—**Flowing well**, a petroleum-well from which the oil flows or spouts, sometimes in great volume, by reason of the pressure of the carbureted hydrogen gas which accompanies it.

flowing-furnace (flō'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A name for the cupola in which iron is melted in foundries. *E. H. Knight.*

flowingly (flō'ing-li), *adv.* In a flowing manner; smoothly; fluently.

I never wrote any thing so *flowingly* as the latter half [of the article on Horace Walpole].
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 294.

flowingness (flō'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being flowing or fluent; fluency. *Nichols.*

flowk (flouk), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2].

flowkwort (flouk'wėrt), *n.* See *flukewort*.

flow-moss (flou'môs), *n.* Same as *flow-bog*.

He [Delabatie] being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a *Flow-Moss*, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 130.

flown[1] (flōn). [< ME. *flogen*, *flowen*, < AS. *flogen*, pp. of *fleógan*, fly.] Past participle of *fly*[1].

flown[2] (flōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *flowen*, < AS. *flōwen* (seareely found in use), pp. of *flōwan*, flow: see *flow*[1].] 1†. Flooded; steeped; filled; made full.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial *flown* with insolence and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

[Some have supposed that *flown* in this passage is an error for *blown*. Warton reads *swoln*.]

2. Decorated by means of color freely blended or flowed, as a glaze. See *flow*[1], *v. i.*, 8.

flowret (flour'et), *n.* [A less common spelling (often printed *flow'ret*, as if a contraction) of *floweret*, which, however, was orig. a dissyllable, < ME. *flourette*: see *floweret* and *floret*.] Same as *floweret*.

flowretry† (flour'et-ri), *n.* [< *flowret* + *-ry*.] Carved work or other decoration representing flowers.

Nor was all this *flowretry*, and other celature on the cedar, lost labour. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. v. 4.

flowte†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *flute*[1].

floygene†, **floyne**†, *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A kind of boat or ship.

Ther were *floygenes* on flote and farstes manye.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ii., f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

In *floynes* and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

floyt†, **floyte**†, *n.* and *v.* Seo *floit*[2].

fluate (flō'āt), *n.* [< *flu(or)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a name formerly given to salts formed by the combination of fluoric acid with a metallic oxid, an earth, or an alkali: as, *fluate* of lime, alumina, or soda. They are properly fluorides.

flucan, flookan (flō'kan), *n.* [Corn. dial.] In *mining*, clayey material within the lode, and more especially along its walls: nearly synonymous with *gouge*. Some fissures are entirely filled with flucan, and in Cornwall these are known as *flucan courses*. Also spelled *flukan* and *flooking*.

The most part of the copper lodes are accompanied by small argillaceous veins, called by the miners *flookans* of the lode. *Ure*, Dict., I. 911.

fluce†, *v. i.* [A var., or perhaps an orig. misprint, of *flounce*[1].] To flounce.

They flirt, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 513.

flucerin (flō'sē-rin), *n.* [< *flu(oride)* + *cer(ium)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluck (fluk), *n.* A dialectal form of *fluke*[2].

fluctiferous† (fluk-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or tending to produce waves. *Blount.*

fluctisonant† (fluk-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonan(t-)s*, sounding; cf. *fluctisonous*.] Sounding as waves. *Bailey*, 1731.

fluctisonous† (fluk-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *fluctisonus*, < L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonare*, sound.] Sounding or roaring with waves or billows. *Bailey*, 1727.

fluctuability (fluk″tū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fluctuable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fluctuable. [Rare.]

fluctuable (fluk'tū-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluctuare*, float, + *-ble*.] Liable to fluctuation. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

fluctuancy† (fluk'tū-an-si), *n.* [< *fluctuan(t)* + *-cy*.] Tendency to fluctuation.

They may have their storms and tossings sometime, partly by innate *fluctuancy*, as the rollings and tidings of the sea, and partly by outward winds and tempests.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 222.

fluctuant (fluk'tū-ant), *a.* [= F. *fluctuant* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuante* = It. *fluttuante*, < L. *fluctuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] Moving like a wave; fluctuating; wavering.

History of prophecy . . . describeth the times of the "militant church," whether it be *fluctuant*, as the ark of Noah, or moveable, as the ark in the wilderness.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 133.

There needs no bending knee, no costly shrine,
No *fluctuant* crowd to hail divinity.
R. T. Cooke, Wood Worship.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluctuated*, ppr. *fluctuating*. [< L. *fluctuatus*, pp. of *fluctuare* (> It. *fluttuare* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuar* = OF. *floter*, *flotter*, F. *flotter*), waver, rise in waves, move to and fro, float, fluctuate, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a flow, a wave, billow, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, orig. **fluctus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *float*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To have a wave-like motion; rise and fall in level or degree; undulate; waver.

So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea,
As the expiring tempest plows its way.
King, Ruffinus, or the Favourite.

Fair France! though now the traveller sees
Thy three-striped banner *fluctuate* on the breeze.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To move or pass backward and forward as if on waves; be wavering or unsteady; rise and fall; change about: as, public opinion often *fluctuates;* the funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate*.

The mind may for some time *fluctuate* between [two feelings], but it can never entertain both at once.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The population is therefore constantly *fluctuating*.
D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The standard of antiquity *fluctuates*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 171.

=Syn. *Fluctuate*, *Vacillate*, *Waver*, *Oscillate*, *Undulate*, apply to literal or figurative movements to and fro, or up and down; but *undulate* is used only physically, as of the sea, sound-waves, etc. *Fluctuate*, *waver*, and *undulate* in their figurative uses are founded upon the rise and fall of waves; *oscillate* refers to the swinging of a pendulum. *Vacillate*, and next to it *waver*, suggests the most of mental or moral indecision. *Oscillate* naturally suggests the most regular alternations of movement to and fro. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now rarely used of physical things; *waver* is also used of a hesitation that seems likely to end in yielding.

He had by no means undoubting confidence in the *fluctuating* resolutions of Leicester, whose mind seemed to him agitated beyond the government of calm reason.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

In the first place, though a perpetually changing, he [Sir Robert Peel] was never a *vacillating* statesman.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 234.

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As when a sunbeam *wavers* warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. . . . Between these, as a pendulum, man *oscillates*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 310.

The bold rocks thrust their black and naked heads above the *undulating* outline of the mountain-ranges.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion. [Rare.]

A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore
And *fluctuate* all the still perfume.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. To cause to waver or be undecided. [Rare.]

The younger sisters are bred rebels too, but the thought of guiding their mother, when such royal distinction was intended her, flattered and *fluctuated* them.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 204.

fluctuating (fluk'tū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Wavering; moving as a wave; rising and falling; moving to and fro; changeable.

All those who had speculated on the rise and fall of this *fluctuating* currency [wampum] found their calling at an end. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

The sober people of America are weary of the *fluctuating* policy which has directed the public councils.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The highest poetry deals with thoughts and emotions which inhabit, like rarest sea-mosses, the doubtful limits of that shore between our abiding divine and our *fluctuating* human nature.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 251.

Fluctuating function, a function which constantly changes its value by a finite quantity for an infinitely small change in the variable, alternately increasing and decreasing without ever being infinite. The name was given by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *fluctuation*, *fluctuacion*, F. *fluctuation* = Sp. *fluctuacion* = Pg. *fluctuação* = It. *fluttuazione*, < L. *fluctuatio(n-)*, < *fluctuare*, fluctuate: see *fluctuate*. Cf. *flotation*, *flotsam*.] 1. A motion like that of waves; a waving; movement in different directions: as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

Each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken *fluctuation* and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. Alternating action or movement; a wavering or varying course; mutation: as, the *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds; *fluctuations* of opinion.

The excentricities, it is true, will still vary, but too slowly, and to so small an extent as to produce no inconveniency from *fluctuation* of temperature and season.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Latin was in the sixteenth century a fixed language, while the living languages were in a state of *fluctuation*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. In *med.*, the alternating motion of pus or other fluids perceptible on palpation.

The experimenter injected three-fourths of a centimetre of the mixture [culture of curved bacilli] under the skin of his left fore-arm, with the result of much œdematous swelling and some pain, with deep *fluctuation* in the region of the puncture three days afterwards. *Science*, V. 482.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Oscillation, vacillation.

fluctuous† (fluk'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fluctueux* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuoso* = It. *fluttuoso*, < L. *fluctuosus* (very rare), full of waves, billowy, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a wave: see *fluctuate*, *fluent*.] Pertaining to waves; flowing.

Madona Amphitrite's *fluctuous* demeans.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151).

flue[1] (flō), *n.* [= Sc. *flow*. Origin obscure; perhaps connected with MD. D. *vloegh*, grooves, channels, the flutes of a fluted column. There is no evidence to connect the word with OF. *flue*, *fluie*, a flowing, a stream (< L. *fluvius*, a stream). Skeat considers *flue* to be "a mere corruption of *flute*," citing in support of this view the use in Phaer's Virgil (see extract under def. 2); but such a corruption of an established word like *flute* at the period concerned is scarcely possible; Phaer's *flue*, if not a misprint for *flute*, is prob., like *flue* in organ-building (def. 3), merely a defleeted use of *flue* in the ordinary sense, with some ref. to the accidentally similar *flute*.] 1. A duct for the conveyance of air, smoke, heat, or gases. Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, a small winding chimney of a furnace carried up into the main chimney. (*b*) Now, the central passage for smoke in a chimney, or a side passage leading from a fireplace to this main passage.

9th. To the old and ragged city of Leicester, large and pleasantly situated, but despicably built, ye chimney *flues* like so many smith's forges.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Aug. 9, 1654.

He wrote on a pane of glass how I'd climb, if the way I only knew,
And she writ beneath, if your heart's afeared, don't venture up the *flue*. *Hood*, The Sweep's Complaint.

(*c*) A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers. (*d*) A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heated air from one part of a building to another.

2. [See etym.] The winding hollow of a seashell. [Rare.]

Him Tryton combrous bare, that galeon blew with whelkid shell,
Whose wrinckly wreathed *flue* [Latin *concha*] did fearful shrll in seas outyell. *Phaer*, Æncid, x.

3. In *organ-building*, a flute-pipe as distinguished from a mouth-pipe or reed-pipe.—4. The coping of a gable or end-wall of a house, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Dead flue**, a flue which is no longer used.—**Flash-flue**, a form of flue, without turns or obstructions, for a steam-boiler.

flue[2] (flö), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flued*, ppr. *fluing*. [Appar. < *flue*[1], *n.*, the entrance of a flue being usually expanded or splayed.] To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flue[3] (flö), *n.* [Also written *flew* (*flew*[2]). Origin uncertain; the nearest form outside of E. is LG. *flog*, anything light that floats in the air, flocks of wool, etc. (as if < LG. *flegen* = E. *fly*[1]); but this mingles with *flok*, in the same sense, = E. *flock*[2]; so E. dial. *flook*, *fluke*, equiv. to *flue*[3]. The form *fluff*, also spelled *flough* (?), points to an orig. guttural (W. *llwch*, dust, powder ?). Cf. Dan. *fnug* = Sw. *fnugg*, down, motes, flue, Dan. *fnok*, pappus. The incomplete evidence points to two or more different sources for these words.] Down or nap; waste downy matter, abounding in spinneries, lint-factories, etc.; downy refuse; fine hair, feathers, flocks of cotton, etc., that cling to clothes.

flue[4], **flew**[3] (flö), *a.* [< ME. *flew*, shallow; origin obscure.] Shallow. *Halliwell; Huloet.* [Prov. Eng.]

Flew, or scholde [shoal], as vessel or other lyke, bassus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 167.

flue[5] (flö), *n.* [Corrupted from *fluke*.] In *whaling*, the fluke or barb of a harpoon.

flue[6] (flö), *n.* [Morocco.] A money of account of Morocco, of the value of one twenty-fifth of an English penny, or one thirteenth of a cent.

flue[7] (flö), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary reduction of *influenza*.] Influenza. [Rare.]

I have had a pretty fair share of the *flue*, and believe I am now well rid of it at last.
Southey, Letters, IV. 574, 1839.

flue-boiler (flö'boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler with flues or heat-pipes running through the part that contains the water.

flue-bridge (flö'brij), *n.* In *metal.*, the low wall of fire-brick, at the end opposite the fire-bridge, separating the hearth of the furnace from the flue.

flue-brush (flö'brush). *n.* A brush made of strips of wire or steel used to cleanse the interior of a flue from scales and soot.

flue-cinder (flö'sin″dėr), *n.* Metal cinder or slag obtained in the reheating or balling furnace in the process of working puddled bar into merchant-iron.

flued (flöd), *a.* [< *flue*[5] + *-ed*[2].] In *whaling*, fluked; barbed; having a fluke or flue, as a harpoon: usually in composition: as, one-*flued*; two-*flued*.

flueful (flö'fůl), *a.* [Appar. < *flue*[1] + *-ful*; as if 'full to the flue or chimney.'] Brimful. [Prov. Eng.]

flue-hammer (flö'ham″ėr), *n.* [< *flue*[2] + *hammer*.] A coopers' hammer the peen of which has a working edge whose length is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used to spread or flare one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of a cask.

fluellen†, *n.* [Also written *fluellin*; said to be of W. origin, < *Fluellen* (as in Shakspere), a form of *Llewelyn*, a proper name. Cf. D. *fluweel*, velvet, *fluweelbloem*, amaranth (lit. 'velvet-flower': see *velvet-flower* and *floramour*).] An old name for the plant *Veronica officinalis*.—**Female fluellen**, the *Linaria spuria*.

fluellite (flö'el-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *fluor* + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] Native fluoride of aluminium occurring at Stenna-gwyn, in Cornwall, in octahedral crystals.

fluence† (flö'ens), *n.* [= F. *fluence* = Pg. *fluencia*, < L. *fluentia*, a flowing, fluency, < *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. A flowing; a stream. *Davies.*

That he first did cleanse
With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water rense. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 224.

2. Fluency.

He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluence* of tongue. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

fluency (flö'en-si), *n.* [See *fluence*.] 1. The quality of being fluent. (*a*) The quality of being flowing or changeable: opposed to *rigidity*.

An arbitrary rule, an institution, must be opposed to the *fluency*, the ever-changing relations, of nature and fact. *Mind*, IX. 396.

(*b*) Readiness and smoothness of utterance; volubility.

Unpremeditated prayers, uttered with great *fluency*, with a devout warmth and earnestness, are apt to make strong and awakening impressions on the minds of the generality of hearers. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

A man of weak capacity, with *fluency* of speech, triumphs in outrunning you. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

2†. Affluence; abundance.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

=Syn. Glibness, facility, readiness.

fluent (flö'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow, = Gr. φλύειν, swell, overflow, ἀνα-φλύειν, spout up. Not related to E. *flow*[1]. Hence ult. (< L. *fluere*) E. *fluid*, *flux*, *fluctuate*, etc., *flotsam*, *flume*, *affluent*, *effluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Flowing or capable of flowing; having a flowing motion, or an appearance as of flowing; changeable; not rigid.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment it must do so the next. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Broad brows and fair, a *fluent* hair and fine,
High nose, a nostril large and fine, and hands
Large, fair, and fine.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, *fluent* and graceful. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

Morality is not a matter of goodness, but of true relation to facts — a relation which must be *fluent*, which cannot be rigid. *Mind*, IX. 395.

2. Ready in the use of words; using words with facility; voluble: as, a *fluent* speaker or writer.

Not but the tragic spirit was our own,
And full in Shakespear, fair in Otway shone:
But Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And *fluent* Shakespear scarce effaced a line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 279.

Once on the theme of her own merits, Mademoiselle was *fluent*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. Proceeding from a faculty of ready copious speech; marked by copiousness of speech: as, *fluent* utterance; a *fluent* style.

How *fluent* nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *n.* 1†. A stream; a current of water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut the outrageous *fluent*. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing; an integral. See *fluxion*.—**Contemporary fluents**, functions of the same independent variable.—**Correction of a fluent.** See *correction*.—**Fluent by continuation**, an expression for the fluent of a fluxion deduced from the expression for the fluent of another fluxion.—**Fluent by series**, the expression of the fluent of a fluxion in the form of an infinite series.—**Fluent of a fluxion**, the integral of a function as conceived in the doctrine of fluxions.

fluential (flö-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fluent.

fluently (flö'ent-li), *adv.* In a fluent manner.

For when this humour of medisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes *fluently* in to the less noble parts. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. § 2.

fluentness (flö'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being fluent; fluency.

The *fluentness* and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimention of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Esssays, II. xii. § 3.

flue-plate (flö'plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, a plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are set. Also called *tube-plate* and *tube-sheet*.

flue-stop (flö'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop whose tone is produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge: a generic name for all stops not reed-stops. Also *flute-stop*.

flue-surface (flö'sėr″fās), *n.* The part of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by flues, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

flue-work (flö'wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, all the flue-stops taken together, in distinction from the reed-stops or reed-work. Also *flute-work*.

fluey (flö'i), *a.* [< *flue*[3] + *-y*[1].] Resembling or containing flue, or loose fur or soft down; downy; fluffy.

I had the luggage out within a day or two. . . . It was all very dusty and *fluey*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

fluff[1] (fluf), *n.* [Also written *flough* (?); connection with *flue*[3] uncertain: see *flue*[3], and cf. *fluff*[2].] 1. Light down or nap such as rises from cotton, beds, etc., when agitated; flue.

In Italy there are old crones so haggard that it is hard not to believe them created just as crooked and foul and full of *fluff* and years as you behold them.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Something downy or fluffy.

Tiny *fluffs* of feathered life [snow-birds].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

He [Edison] proposed to introduce into the circuit a cell containing carbon powder, the pressure on which could be varied by the vibrations of a diaphragm. He sometimes held the carbon powder against the diaphragm in a small shallow cell, . . . and sometimes he used what he describes as a *fluff*—that is, a little brush of silk fibre with plumbago rubbed into it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 129.

fluff[1] (fluf), *v. t.* [< *fluff*[1], *n.*] To treat with fluff or powder.

The flesh side [of leather blackened and dressed on the grain side] is whitened or *fluffed*, and the grain is treated with sweet oil or some similar oil, and finally glazed with a thin solution of gelatin or of shellac.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

fluff[2] (fluf), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, like *puff*, q. v.] 1. A puff. [Scotch.]

I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the lock. *Saint Patrick*, III. 31. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder.—**A fluff in the pan**†, an explosion of priming in the lock-pan of a flint-lock gun, while the gun itself does not go off; figuratively, any ineffectual, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan.

fluff[2] (fluf), *v. t.* [See the noun.] To cause to puff.—**To fluff powder**†, to burn gunpowder.

fluff-gib (fluf'jib), *n.* A squib. [Scotch.]

Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluff-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

fluffiness (fluf'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fluffy; flocculence.

This *fluffiness* and laxity of the plumage.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds.

fluffy (fluf'i), *a.* [< *fluff*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey.

The carpets were *fluffy*. *Thackeray.*

It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the *fluffy* bulk of feathers. *Cornhill Mag.*

flügelhorn (flü'gl-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *flügel*, a wing (see *fugleman*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] 1. A hunting-horn.—2. A kind of bugle.

flugelman (flö'gl-man), *n.* Same as *fugleman*.

fluible† (flö'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluere*, flow, + *-ible*.] Capable of flowing; fluid.

As the waters also were earthie, and the earth *fluible*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 8.

fluid (flö'id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fluide* = Sp. *flúido* = Pg. It. *fluido*, < L. *fluidus*, flowing, fluid, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; consisting of a substance incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape.

That pow'rful Juice, with which no Cold dares mix,
Which still is *fluid*. *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their *fluid* bodies half dissolved in light.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 62.

2. Not fixed or rigid; flowing; shifting; fluent.

Thought, feeling, sentiment, language, metre; all the elements of their art are *fluid*, copious, untrammelled, poured forth from a richly abundant vein.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 335.

Fluid compass, a compass the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats. See *compass*, 7.—**Fluid dram, fluid ounce.** See the nouns.—**Fluid extracts.** See *extract*, 2.—**Fluid inclusion**, a liquid inclosed in a cavity, usually very minute, in a mineral: thus, smoky quartz often contains fluid inclusions of liquid carbon dioxid.—**Fluid lens**, a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.

II. *n.* 1. A substance which flows or is capable of flowing; a substance which is incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape without altering its size. A *fluid* has absolutely no tendency to spring back to its original shape when distorted, except in virtue of a surface tension. A *perfect fluid* is a fluid in which a bending stress produces an instantaneous strain — that is to say, there is no delay in taking a form of equilibrium, except what is due to the masses of the particles: opposed to a *viscous fluid*, in which the yielding is not instantaneous, and to a *plastic solid*, which yields instantaneously to a sufficient, but not to a very small, stress. Fluids are divided into liquids and gases or vapors. Gases or *elastic fluids* tend to

expand indefinitely while preserving their homogeneity; liquids or *inelastic fluids* tend to expand indefinitely, but only by evaporation — that is, by separating into two parts with a bounding surface between them. (See *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*.) In the early history of physical science the phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism were supposed to be due to the motions of peculiar imponderable fluids; hence the expressions *north* and *south magnetic fluid*, the *electrical fluid*, etc., which still linger (but not with good writers), though the explanation of the phenomena has changed with the advance of knowledge.

A *fluid* is a body the contiguous parts of which act on one another with a pressure which is perpendicular to the surface which separates those parts.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 95.

2. Some hypothetical supersensible substance conceived as analogous to known fluids. See *fluidism*. — **Amniotic, astral, cerebrospinal, elastic,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives. — **Condy's fluid,** a solution of potassium permanganate, used as a disinfectant and deodorizer. — **Culture fluid.** See *culture-fluid*. — **Discharge of fluids.** See *discharge*. — **Fluid of Cotunnius,** the perilymph. Also called *liquor Cotunnii*. — **Labarraque's fluid,** a solution of chlorinated soda, used as a disinfectant; the liquor sodæ chloratæ of the United States Pharmacopœia. Commonly called *Labarraque's solution*. — **Magnetic, nervous,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives. — **Müller's fluid,** potassium bichromate 2 parts, potassium sulphate 1 part, water 100 parts, used to harden and preserve anatomical specimens with a view to cutting sections.

fluidal (flö′i-dal), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid. — **Fluidal structure,** in *lithol.*, an arrangement of the minute crystalline bodies (crystallites) in a more or less vitreous rock with their longer axes forming approximately parallel

Section of Pitchstone (magnified 30 diameters), showing Fluidal Structure (from Schemnitz, Hungary).

lines, as if turned in one direction by a current slowly sweeping onward an unconsolidated or viscous mass. Fluidal structure is best seen in the glassy and acidic eruptive rocks, and in furnace-slags. Also called *fluxion-structure*.

The lamination of the ore and jasper is taken to be probably a *fluidal structure*.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 256.

fluidic (flö-id′ik), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid; fluid.

Undoubtedly the more prolonged and older *fluidic* condition, accompanied by accelerated lagging of tide, impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 242.

Fluidic body, in *spiritualism*, the so-called fluid double of the physical body; a materialization: a term derived from the phrase *corps fluidique* of the French spiritists. See *fluidism*.

fluidification (flö-id″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *fluidify* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering fluid.

In nineteen of the beef-infusion gelatine tubes no *fluidification* had taken place. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 126.

fluidify (flö-id′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidified*, ppr. *fluidifying*. [< L. *fluidus*, fluid, + *-ficare*, make: see *fluid* and *-fy*.] To render fluid; convert into a liquid or gaseous state.

That the *fluidified* granite was once encased, its mineralogical composition and structure, and the bold conical shape of the mountain-masses, yield sufficient evidence.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

fluidism (flö′i-dizm), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis that there exists a supersensible or so-called fluidic body associated with every living body, and not confined entirely to the space occupied by the latter. Fluidism supposes that the ordinary physical body is like a core or nucleus of a more extensive body, which reaches in all directions beyond the visible surface of the natural body, and is capable of producing certain effects.

fluidist (flö′i-dist), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ist*.] One who supports the hypothesis of fluidism.

Even professions and vocations, as well as some diseases, seem to have often characteristic smells; so that disease, etc., "does not cease at the surface of the body." All such facts favor the *fluidists*. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 500.

fluidity (flö-id′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fluidité* = It. *fluidità*; < L. *fluidus*, fluid: see *fluid*.] 1. The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; that quality of a body which renders it incapable of resisting tangential stresses. See *fluid*, *n.*

There may be corpuscles of such a nature as considerably to lessen that agitation of the minute parts by which the *fluidity* of liquors and the warmth of other bodies are maintained. *Boyle*, Works, III. 750.

2. Fluency; flowing character or style: opposed to *rigidity* or *stiffness*. [Rare.]

The letters [of Mme. de Rémusat] . . . have much grace, much *fluidity* of thought, and of expression.
The Nation, Nov. 29, 1883.

fluidize (flö′i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidized*, ppr. *fluidizing*. [< *fluid* + *-ize*.] To convert into a fluid; fluidify.

fluidness (flö′id-nes), *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity. *Boyle*.

fluidounce (flö′id-ouns), *n.* A fluid ounce. See *ounce*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluidrachm (flö′i-dram), *n.* A fluid dram. See *dram*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluitant (flö′i-tant), *a.* [< L. *fluitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluitare*, float, swim, or sail about, freq. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In *bot.*, floating.

flukan, *n.* See *fluean*.

fluke[1] (flök), *n.* [Formerly also written *flook*; origin obscure; perhaps a denasalized form of G. (LG.) *flunk*, *flunke*, the fluke of an anchor, and lit. a wing (LG. *flunk*, a wing), this being prob. a nasalized derivative of LG. *flegen*, G. *fliegen* = E. *fly*[1]; cf. LG. and G. *flug*, flight: see *fly*[1] and *flight*[1].] 1. The part of an anchor which catches in the ground. See *anchor*[1].

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets,
Anchors of rusty *fluke*, and boats updrawn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. One of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a flue: called by English whalemen *wither*. — 3. Either half of the tail of a cetacean or sirenian: so called from its resemblance to the fluke of an anchor. The flukes of a large whale may be sometimes 20 feet between their extremities, though 12 to 15 feet is a more frequent measurement. 4. In *mining*, an instrument used to clean a hole previous to charging it with powder for blasting. — 5. [< *fluke*[1], *v.*] In *billiards*, an accidentally successful stroke; the advantage gained when, playing for one thing, one gets another; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage or turn; a chance; a scratch.

We seem to have discovered, as it were by a *fluke*, a most excellent rule for all future cabinet arrangements.
Times (London).

These conditions are not often fulfilled, I can tell you; it is a happy *fluke* when they are.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xix.

Piquet gave "discard" to the language; why should billiards be forbidden to contribute *fluke*, a far better word as regards form, and one absolutely without a synonym?
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 42.

The discovery which finally drove English geology out of a position which had long been untenable was made by a *fluke*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 42.

To cut flukes out, in *whaling:* (*a*) To throw the tail out of the water sidewise and upward, as a whale: an indication that the animal has taken fright and seeks to escape. Hence — (*b*) To become refractory or mutinous; make a disturbance on board ship. — **To turn flukes,** in *whaling:* (*a*) To round out and go under, throwing the flukes high in the air, as a whale. Hence — (*b*) To go to bed; bunk or turn in.

fluke[1] (flök), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluked*, ppr. *fluking*. [< *fluke*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *whaling:* (*a*) To disable the flukes of, as a whale, by spading. (*b*) To fasten, as a whale, by means of a chain or rope.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *whaling*, to use the flukes, as a fish or cetacean: often with an indefinite *it*. — 2. To gain an advantage over a competitor or opponent by accident or chance; especially, to make a scratch in billiards. See *fluke*[1], *n.*, 5. [Slang.] — **All fluking** (*naut.*), a phrase used to indicate that a ship goes along rapidly with a fair wind.

We arrived on the following day, having gone *all fluking*, with the weather clew of the mainsail hauled up, the yards braced in a little, and the lower studding sail just drawing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 285.

fluke[2], **flook**[2] (flök), *n.* [Also dial. *flowk*, *fluck*, Sc. *flook*, *fleuk*; < ME. *floke*, also written *fluke*, *flewke* (glossed *'ffoca'* and *pelanius*); < AS. *flōc*, *flooc*, a flat fish, usually glossed *platissa* (prop. *platessa*, a plaice, once *pansor*, prop. *passer* (?), a turbot), = Icel. *flōki*, a kind of halibut, *passer*, *solea*.] 1. A name given locally in Great Britain to species of flatfish. (*a*) In Northumberland, the common flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*, called in Moray Frith *fresh-water fleuk* and *bigger fleuk*. (*b*) About Edinburgh, the dab, *Limanda limanda*, called *salt-water fluke*, and in Moray Frith *gray fleuk*. See cut under *dab*. (*c*) Along the east coast of Scotland, the turbot, *Psetta maxima*, also known as the *roddan* or *roan fleuk*, *gunner fleuk*, and *rawn fleuk*.

flatt mowthede as a *fluke*, with fleryande lyppys,
And the flesche in his fortethe fowly as a bere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1088.

Two other fish, known as the *fluke* and the megrim, but not received in polite society, follow the example of their fashionable friends in this respect.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 113.

2. A trematoid worm; an entozoic parasitic worm of the order *Trematoidea*, infesting various parts of man and other animals, especially the liver, bile-ducts, etc.: so called from the resemblance of its hydatid to a fluke or flounder. There are numerous species, of several genera. The common fluke is *Fasciola hepatica*; the liver-fluke is *Distoma hepaticum*; the lancet-shaped fluke is *D. lanceolatum*; the broad fluke of China is *D. crassum*; the fluke infesting the blood is *D. hæmatobium*; the Egyptian fluke is *D. heterophyes* or *Heterophyes ægyptiaca*. Also called *fluke-worm*. See cuts under *cercaria* and *Trematoda*.

Like sheep-boys stuffing themselves with blackberries, while the sheep are licking up *flukes* in every ditch.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

Craig fluke. See *craig-fluke*.

fluke[3] (flök), *n.* [E. dial., appar. an irreg. form of *flock*[2], influenced by *flue*[3], waste downy matter: see *flock*[2] and *flue*[3].] 1. Waste cotton. — 2. A lock of hair. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

fluke-chain (flök′chān), *n.* A chain used in fluking a whale. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-rope (flök′rōp), *n.* In *whaling*, a rope fastened around the slender part or small of the body of a whale, near the flukes, in fluking it. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-spade (flök′spād), *n.* A spade-shaped knife used in cutting off the flukes of a whale.

fluke-worm (flök′wėrm), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2], 2.

flukewort (flök′wėrt), *n.* The marsh-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, from a belief that it causes the flukes infesting the livers of sheep. Also *flowkwort*, *flookwort*.

fluky (flö′ki), *a.* [< *fluke*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Formed like or having a fluke or flukes.

Then hushed in silence deep they leave the land:
No loud-mouth'd voices call with hoarse command,
To heave the *flooky* anchors from the sand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, iii.

2. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill. *E. D.* [Slang.]

Also *flooky*.

flum (flum), *n.* [Var. of *flam*[2].] 1. Deceit; flattery. — 2. Nonsense; flummery. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

flumadiddle (flum′a-did-l), *n.* 1. A dish composed of salt pork, potatoes, and molasses, eaten by the fishermen of Cape Cod. [Local, U. S.] — 2. Silly or delusive nonsense; balderdash; flummery. [Slang, U. S.]

flume (flöm), *n.* [Scarcely found in early mod. E.; ME. *flum*, *flom* (rarely *flem*, *fleme*, > E. dial. *fleam*[3], q. v.), a stream, a river; cf. Icel. *flaumr*, an eddy, Norw. *flaum*, *flom*, a flood, overflow, inundation, Dan. *flom*, a water-meadow, a swamp, MHG. *flüm*, *pflüm*, *phloum*, *vloum*, a stream, a river. These forms are somewhat irreg., some of them being plausibly referable to the root of *flow*[1], q. v., but all are in fact of L. origin, < OF. *flum* = Pr. *flum* = It. *fiume*, < L. *flūmen*, a stream, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1†. A stream; a river.

Tigris, a *flum* from paradys,
Cometh to that cite.
King Alisaunder, l. 6404.

Thou shalle haptyse Jesus Cryst
In *flume* Jordan. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 166.

2. In *phys. geog.*, in the United States, especially in New England, a narrow defile with nearly vertical walls, the bottom of which is usually occupied by a mountain torrent. The best-known flume is in the Franconia notch of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, on a branch of the Pemigewasset river. It is about a third of a mile in length, having walls from 20 to 50 feet in height.

3. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use. Flumes for conducting water to mill-wheels are open or covered passages formed of boards, planks, or stone, from which the water falls upon the wheel. In gold-mining regions flumes for furnishing water as a power in hydraulic mining are often extensive structures of planks, carried on heavy timbers over gullies, ravines, or valleys. Flumes are also used to convey water for irrigation, etc.

flume (flöm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flumed*, ppr. *fluming*. [< *flume*, *n.*, 3.] In *gold-mining*, to carry off in a flume, as the water of a stream, in order to lay bare the auriferous sand and gravel forming the bed.

At this time [1850–53] the diggings for gold were chiefly along the rivers. These were "*flumed*" — that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by the means of wooden flumes — and the accumulations of sand and gravel in the former beds were washed.
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., IV. 701.

flume-car (flōm′kär), *n.* A car designed to move on the edges of the sides of a flume, and to use the current of the water in the flume as a motive power. [Western U. S.]

fluming (flō′ming), *n.* See *bar-mining*.

fluminous (flō′mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*), a river, + E. *-ous*.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. *Webster.*

flummer (flum′ėr), *v. t.* [< *flum*, *n.*] To humbug; flatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Heel-Tap. Hark ye, Master Mug!
Mug. Your pleasure, my very good friend?
Heel-Tap. No *flummering* me: I tell thee, Matthew, 'twon't do: why, as to this article of ale here, how comes it about that you have raised it a penny a quart?
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii.

flummery[1] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [< W. *llymru*, *llymruwd*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied; so called from its sourness; cf. *llymrig*, crude, raw, harsh, *llymus*, of a sharp quality, *llym*, sharp, severe, *llymu*, sharpen.] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

To make *flummery* that will thicken sauce excellently, instead of grated bread or flower: take a good handful of beaten oatmeal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve; let it stand by you for use. It is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.
Lupton, Thousand Notable Things.

There was a farmer in my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flummery*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

2. In *modern cookery*, a name given to various light preparations of milk and flour with white of eggs, sweetened and flavored, and served with cream as a dessert.—3. A refuse product of wheaten starch manufactures.

To this are added 4 lbs. of pipe clay, 1 lb. of flour, and 1 lb. of *flummery* (the refuse product from wheaten starch manufactures).
Crace-Calvert, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 200.

flummery[2] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [Of dial. origin, prob. < E. *flum*, deceit, flattery, nonsense, + *-ery*. Perhaps suggested by *flummery*[1], but a different word.] Mere nonsense; mere flattery; empty compliment.

flummux (flum′uks), *v.* [E. dial., also written *flummox;* origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; hinder; bewilder; defeat. [Slang.]

My 'pinion is, Sammy, that if your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be what the Italians call reg'larly *flummoxed*.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxiii.

II. *intrans.* To fail; give out or give up; die. [Slang, U. S.]

Be ye men of mighty stomachs,
Men that can't be made to *flummux*.
Oyster War of Accomac, New York Tribune, April, 1849.

flump (flump), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *clump*[1], *plump*, *slump*.] **I.** *trans.* To throw down with violence. [Colloq.]

Bellewa went aklmming across the room, chairs were *flumped* down on the floor.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, v.

II. *intrans.* To throw one's self down heavily; flop: as, she *flumped* down into a chair.

The dog squeaks, whines, jumps, *flumps*.
Cornhill Mag., June, 1861, p. 49.

flung (flung). Preterit and past participle of *fling*.

flunk (flungk), *v.* [Slang; origin obscure; perhaps a variation of *funk*[3], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear: often with *out:* as, to *flunk* in a school recitation or examination; to *flunk out* from a contest. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk out* before we begin. *J. C. Neal.*

II. *trans.* To cause to fail, as in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

flunk (flungk), *n.* [< *flunk*, *v.*] A failure or back-down; in colleges, a complete failure in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

In moody meditation sunk,
Reflecting on my future *flunk*.
Songs of Yale, 1853.

flunky, flunkey (flung′ki), *n.*; pl. *flunkies, flunkeys* (-kiz). [Sc. *flunkie, flonkie*. Recent in literature, but prob. much older in colloquial speech; it may be connected with F. *flanquer*, "to flanke, run along by the side of, to support, defend or fence; to be at one's elbow for a help at need" (Cotgrave): see *flank*, *v.* The oft-copied "derivation" from AS. *wlanc*, proud, is absurd.] 1. A male servant in livery: used in contempt.

He rises when he likes himself;
His *flunkies* answer at the bell.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Much that could not have been ornamental in the temper of a great man's over-fed great man (what the Scotch name *flunky*). *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 55.

Hence—2. One who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of those above him in rank or position; a toady; a snob.

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xliii.

He [Carlyle] who once popularized the word *flunkey* by ringing the vehement changes of his scorn upon it is at last forced to conceive an ideal flunkeyism to aquire the hectoring Don Bellanises of his fancy about the world.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 138.

3. In the United States, among stock-brokers, a person who, from inexperience, makes bad investments or loses his money.

flunkydom, flunkeydom (flung′ki-dum), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-dom*.] 1. Flunkies collectively.—2. The grade or condition of flunkies; toadyism.

Can you deny that you've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the Cause, like a donkey between two bundles of hay? *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii.

flunkyism, flunkeyism (flung′ki-izm), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a flunky or snob; servility; toadyism.

If the lords had not seats in the upper house, they might depend upon *flunkeyism* and money-worship of the average Englishman to return them to the lower.
The American, VIII. 277.

fluoborate (flō-ō-bō′rāt), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (flō-ō-bō′rik), *a.* [Short for **fluoroboric*, < *fluor* + *bor*(*on*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or consisting of fluorin and boron.—**Fluoboric acid**, HBF_4, a colorless oily liquid, which is easily decomposed by contact with moisture, breaking up into boric and hydrofluoric acid. With alkalis it forms salts called fluoborates.

fluoboride (flō-ō-bō′rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of fluoboric acid.

fluocarbonate (flō-ō-kär′bō-nāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocarbonate*, < *fluor* + *carbonate*.] In *mineral.*, a carbonate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluocerin (flō-ō-sē′rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluocerite (flō-ō-sē′rīt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocerite*, < *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] A fluoride of cerium and the allied metals, occurring massive and in hexagonal crystals in Sweden and Colorado (tysonite). It is often altered to a fluocarbonate called *bastnasite* or *hamartite*.

fluohydric (flō-ō-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *fluorhydric, hydrofluoric*.

fluophosphate (flō-ō-fos′fāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorophosphate*, < *fluor* + *phosphate*.] In *mineral.*, a phosphate containing fluorin as an essential part. For example, the mineral wagnerite is a fluophosphate, the formula being either $Mg_3P_2O_8 + MgF_2$ or $Mg(MgF)PO_4$. The precise part played by fluorin in the chemical combination may be open to question.

fluor (flō′ėr), *n.* [LL. *fluor*, a flow, a flux, < L. *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1†. A liquid state.—2†. Menstrual flux.—3. In *mineral.*, fluor-spar.—**Fluor albus** (literally, white flux), in *pathol.*, whites or leucorrhea.

fluorated (flō′ō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *fluor-ic* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, combined with hydrofluoric acid. See *hydrofluoric*.

fluoresce (flō-ō-res′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fluoresced*, ppr. *fluorescing*. [< *fluor* (fluor-spar) + inceptive term. *-esce*. The deriv. *fluorescence* was the first word of this group to be used.] To exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence; be or become fluorescent.

Many beautiful effects are . . . produced by blowing tubes in uranium glass, which *fluoresces* with a fine green light. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 246.

The ultra-violet rays of the spectrum can . . . be seen without the intervention of any *fluorescing* substance through a glass. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 186.

fluorescein (flō-ō-res′ē-in), *n.* [< *fluoresce* + *-in*[2].] The anhydrid of resorcin phthalein, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$. It is a coal-tar product, but is little used in dyeing. From it are derived the eosins.

Fluorescein, some of the Eosins, Magda-red, and Resorcin-blue also show a marked fluorescence when in solution. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 25.

fluorescence (flō-ō-res′ens), *n.* [= F. *fluorescence* = Sp. Pg. *florescencia;* as *fluorescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The property possessed by some transparent substances of becoming self-luminous while they are exposed to the direct action of light-rays. See *phosphorescence*. It is especially excited by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, and is explained by the change in refrangibility (that is, wave-length) of the incident rays by the substance under experiment. Thus, if a beam of sunlight fall upon a solution of esculin or sulphate of quinine, its path through the liquid is marked by a bluish opalescent light. Again, if a paper moistened with the solution is exposed to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, it becomes blue, since these rays are diminished in refrangibility so as to become visible; by this means the ultra-violet spectrum (given by prisms of quartz) can be studied. The delicate blue surface-color of some fluor-spar and the yellowish-green surface-color of glass colored with uranium oxid (canary glass) are phenomena of the same nature. For some years previous to 1852 the phenomenon was termed *epipolic dispersion*.

I am almost inclined to coin a word, and call the appearance *fluorescence*.
Stokes, Philos. Trans., 1852, p. 479, note.

fluorescent (flō-ō-res′ent), *a.* [= F. *fluorescent* = Pg. *florescente;* as *fluoresce* + *-ent*.] Possessing the property of fluorescence; exhibiting fluorescence.

In every case the *fluorescent* light appears to belong to a less refrangible part of the spectrum than does the incident light which gave rise to it, thus affording an instance of dissipation, or degradation of energy.
Tait, Light, § 199.

Fluorescent solutions rapidly absorb those rays which are the effective cause of their luminosity.
Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 456.

Fluorescent eyepiece, a form of eyepiece, as that of Soret, used with the spectroscope in examining the ultra-violet spectrum made visible by fluorescence.

fluorhydric (flō-ōr-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *hydrofluoric*.

fluoric (flō-or′ik), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor (fluor-spar).—**Fluoric acid.** See *hydrofluoric acid*, under *hydrofluoric*.

fluoride (flō′ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of fluorin with another element.

fluorin, fluorine (flō′ō-rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, F; atomic weight, 19. A gaseous element, not known in a free state, since its isolation is a matter of great difficulty and of some doubt. It forms with other elements a group of compounds called *fluorides*. The commonest of these is calcium fluoride, or fluor-spar. Fluorin occurs abundantly in the mineral kingdom, as in fluor-spar, cryolite, and other minerals, and also in minute quantity in the teeth and bones of animals.

fluorite (flō′ō-rīt), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *fluor-spar*.

fluoroid (flō′ō-roid), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a solid contained under twenty-four triangles; a tetrahexahedron (which see): so called because it is a frequent form in fluor-spar.

fluorous (flō′ō-rus), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ous*.] Obtained from or containing fluor-spar or fluorin.

fluor-spar (flō′ōr-spär), *n.* [< *fluor*, a flow, flux (see def.), + *spar*[1].] A common mineral, the fluoride of calcium, CaF_2, found in great beauty in Derbyshire, England, and hence also called *Derbyshire spar*. It occurs both massive and crystallized, in simple forms of the isometric system, namely the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, etc., and in combinations of these. Pure fluor-spar contains 48.7 per cent. of fluorin and 51.3 of calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with metalliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores. It is sometimes colorless and transparent, but more frequently exhibits tints of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens, it is there known as *blue-john*. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for heads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes, although it is of inferior hardness. Some varieties exhibit a bluish fluorescence; and all kinds phosphoresce on gentle heating, especially the variety chlorophane, which emits a beautiful green light. The name *fluor* has reference to its use as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. Also called *fluorite*.

fluosilicate (flō-ō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *fluosilic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *chem.*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.—2. In *mineral.*, a silicate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluosilicic (flō″ō-si-lis′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorosilicic*, < *fluor* + *silic*(*on*) + *-ic*.] Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorin.—**Fluosilicic acid**, SiF_4, an acid composed of silicon and fluorin. It may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is a colorless, pungent, suffocating gas, which fumes when it escapes into humid air, and is rapidly decomposed by water.

fluotantalic (flō″ō-tan-tal′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotantalic*, < *fluor* + *tantal*(*um*) + *-ic*.] Derived from fluorin and tantalum.—**Fluotantalic acid**, an acid obtained by treating tantalum with hydrofluoric acid.

fluotitanic (flō″ō-tī-tan′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotitanic*, < *fluor* + *titan*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Obtained from titanium and fluorin.

flur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flower, flour*.

flur-bird† (flėr′bėrd), *n.* [< *flur* (origin unknown; cf. E. dial. *fluring*, a brood) + *bird*[1].] A decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

fluren†, *a.* An obsolete form of *flouren*.

fluriche†, *v.* A Middle English form of *flourish*.

flurn (flėrn), *v. i.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *fleer*[1] (ME. *fleren*, *fliren*, *flyren*), or of *flurt* = *flirt*; perhaps assimilated to *spurn*.] To sneer. [Prov. Eng.]

Give me leave to *flurn* at them [abortive births], as the poor excrescencies of nature, which rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed body.
Fletcher, Poems, Pref.

flurry[1] (flur'i), *n.*; pl. *flurries* (-iz). [Origin uncertain; cf. Norw. dial. *flurutt*, rough, shaggy, disordered, Sw. dial. *flurig*, disordered, dissolute, overloaded, *flur*, face, head, disordered hair, whim, caprice. In the sense of a gust of wind, cf. *flaw*[2], which may have affected this sense.] 1. A state of perturbed action or feeling; a violent agitation, physical or mental; a disordered or excited movement; flutter; commotion: as, to be in a continual *flurry*; to raise a *flurry* in an assembly.

The paper never did better service than when in the *flurries* and spasms of political excitement it kept its head, and its cheerful confidence that the Republic was safe. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 37.

But the *flurry* of the dissipation he had been through . . . made him feel so much alive that he felt no sense of loneliness. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 204.

During the first week in May there was a slight *flurry* in money, and an advance to 7 per cent. on call, caused by the rioting at Chicago. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 335.

2. Specifically, of a whale, the death-agony; the spasmodic action of the animal while expiring. The head usually rises and falls, and the flukes strike the surface of the water rapidly, while the animal swims in a circle, till finally it rolls on its side dead.

Both whales were seen spouting blood, and soon after pyramids of foam showed that they were in their *flurry*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 267.

3. A sudden brief movement of air; an irregular blast or gust: as, a *flurry* of wind.—4. A fluttering assemblage of things, as snow-flakes, carried by or passing through the air.

And, like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December,
Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

Sudden *flurries* of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

5. In *calico-printing*, a state of frothiness developed by some colors in the process of printing, due in some to quick printing and in others to slow printing. It is obviated by the use of glycerin, oil, turpentine, or alcohol.

flurry[1] (flur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flurried*, ppr. *flurrying*. [< *flurry*[1], *n.*] To produce agitation of feeling in; confuse by excitement or alarm.

O lud! now, Mr. Fag—you *flurry* one so!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

It was mere instinct that prompted me to do this, . . . for I was too much *flurried* to think. *Poe*, Tales, I. 160.

flurry[2] (flur'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

flurt†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flirt*.

[flush. The several words spelled *flush*, being mostly dialectal, colloquial, or technical, and scantily recorded in early literature, have become partly confused with one another, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. Words originally different have acquired some meanings very nearly identical, while on the other hand there are some meanings not obviously related which are, nevertheless, to be referred to one original. The separation made in the following articles is based on the present differences of sense, and is probably more minute than the etymology, if fully known, would require.]

flush[1] (flush), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin and ult. connected with *flash*[1]; cf. Sw. dial *flossa*, burn furiously, blaze, Norw. *flosa*, passion, vehemence, eagerness: see further under *flash*[1] and *flare*. The meaning touches those of *flush*[2] and *flush*[4], q. v., and in the phrase '*flush* for anger' that of *flush*[5] (see first extract there). The meaning has probably been affected by the different word *blush*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become suffused with color, as the face or the sky; redden; blush; glow.

All this uniform uncolour'd scene
Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load,
And *flush* into variety again.
Cowper, Task, vi. 180.

Then *flush'd* her cheek with rosy light.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

The afternoon was lovely, and it was *flushing* to a close.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 22.

The sky increased in brightness as we watched. The orange *flush'd* into rose.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 131.

II. *trans.* To make suddenly red; suffuse with color; redden; cause to blush; cause to glow; color.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.
Gay, Trivia.

Now *flush'd* with drunkenness, now with whoredom pale.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 833.

The red blood rose to *flush* his visage wan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 212.

How faintly *flush'd*, how phantom-fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there!
Tennyson, The Daisy.

flush[1] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[1], *v.*] 1. A redness caused by a sudden flow of blood to the face; a blush; any warm coloring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak: as, a crimson *flush*.

See how calm he looks and stately,
Like a warrior on his shield,
Waiting till the *flush* of morning
Breaks along the battle-field.
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

The sudden *flush* faded from her face as she sat opposite to him, her astonished eyes still fixed upon him.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; a sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling: as, to feel a *flush* of joy.

It was not properly a passion, which is a subitaneous flushing: indeed that of his adultery was from such a *flush* of passion; but this of Uriah's murder was a more continued distemper, sedately stirred, and retained and considered of. *Goodwin*, Works, V. ii. 163.

When the morning *flush*
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, . . . the master took
Small notice. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. Bloom; glow.

No busy steps the grass-grown foot-way tread,
But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 128.

After the *flush* of youth is over, a poet must have a wise method if he would move ahead.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 300.

4. The hot stage of a fever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[1] (flush), *a.* [< *flush*[1], *v.* In the second sense scarcely used except in the poetical examples quoted (first by Shakspere, in a fig. sense) and imitations of them. The sense is gathered from the context.] 1. Hot and heavy: said of the weather or the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In full bloom; in vigorous growth or condition.

He took my father grossly, full of bread;
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

On this *flush* pomegranate bough. *Keats.*

flush[2] (flush), *v.* [Another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2], in a similar sense: see *flosh*[1], *flash*[2]. The form and sense may have been affected by *flux*, F. *flux*, a flowing, running (see *flux* and *flush*[9]), and by OD. *fluysen*, Dan. dial. *fluse*, flow with violence (? perhaps due to MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen* = E. *fleet*[1], flow: see *fleet*[1]). But the intr. use of *flush*[2], equiv. to 'flow,' appears to be confined to such expressions as "the blood *flushes* into the face," where the verb is rather *flush*[1], the idea of color and not of motion prevailing.] **I.** *trans.* 1. Same as *flosh*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To drench copiously with water for the purpose of cleansing; wash out, as a sewer, with a copious flow of water.

The drainage system must be so constructed as . . . to be frequently and thoroughly *flushed*.
The Century, XXIX. 51.

=Syn. 2. See *plunge*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow swiftly; especially, to flow and spread suddenly, as blood in the face: a use scarcely different from that of *flush*[1], *v. i.*

The swift recourse of *flushing* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 29.

And it sounded vnto me euen as it hadde bene the *flushynge* noyse of many waters.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, iii.

2. To become fluxed or fluid.

The solder *flushes* or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 224.

flush[3] (flush), *n.* [In the first sense another form of *flosh*[2] = *flash*[3], as *flush*[2] is another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2]: see *flosh*[2] and *flash*[3]. In the other senses prob. dependent on *flush*[2], *v.*] 1. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. A run of water. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The plane stretis and euery hie way
Full of *fluschis*, dubbis, myre and clay.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

3. An increase of water in a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

4. Snow in a state of dissolution; slush. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flush[4] (flush), *v. t.* [Nearly always in the pp., in such expressions as "*flushed* with success," "*flushed* with victory," where the word is commonly associated with *flush*[1], as if it meant 'thrown into a glow'; hence 'heated, excited'; it is, however, a corruption, by a natural confusion with *flush*[1], of *flesh*, *v. t.*, encourage by giving flesh to, excite, as dogs, by feeding with flesh; cf. "*flushed*, *fleshed*, encouraged, put in heart, elated with good success" (Bailey). See *flesh*, *v. t.*] To encourage; elate; excite the spirits of; animate with joy: originally the same as *flesh*.

The Indian Neighbourhood, who were mortal Enemies to the Spaniards, and had been *flusht* by their Successes against them, through the assistance of the Privateers, for several years, were our fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 158.

Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South*, Sermons, II. 104.

The Opposition, *flushed* with victory and strongly supported by the public sympathy, proceeded to bring forward a succession of charges relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flush[5] (flush), *v.* [< ME. *flusshen* (also *flussen*, *flissen*, in pret. *fluste*, *fliste*), fly out suddenly; appar. the same as *flyschen* (rare) (fly out against?), thrust, strike against (of a spear); cf. E. dial. *flusk*, fly out suddenly, quarrel: see *flusk*, *flusker*, *fluster*. *Flush*[5], being used in reference to birds, seems to have a natural connection with *flush*[8], able to fly; but *flush*[8] is a modern and corrupt form; the ME. forms of the two words are far apart.] **I.** *intrans.* To fly out suddenly, as a bird when disturbed; start up or fly off.

The blernyed boynard [blear-eyed rascal] . . .
Made the Fawcon to flloter and *flussh* ffor anger.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 166.

There *fliste* ut a buterflize . . . on min ize.
Floriz and Blauncheflur (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

I make them to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to rouse and cause to start up or fly off; spring: as, to *flush* a woodcock; to *flush* a covey; to *flush* the trout.

Spaniels, . . . for the purpose of *flushing* the game.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 84.

The full possession of the Tennessee River by the Union gun-boats for the moment hopelessly divided the Confederate commands, and like a *flushed* covey of birds the rebel generals started on their several lines of retreat without concert or rallying point.
The Century, XXXVI. 662.

flush[5] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[5], *v.*] 1. The act of starting or flushing a bird.—2. A bird, or a flock of birds, suddenly started or sprung.

As when a Faulcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of Ducks foreby the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

flush[6] (flush), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps an extension of the notion 'a good many,' implied, by an easy exaggeration, in 'a *flush*' of cards: see *flush*[9], *n.* The same notion is derivable, perhaps more easily, from 'a *flush*' or flock of birds (see *flush*[5], *n.*), or from *flush*[1], *n.*, bloom, *flush*[1], *a.*, in vigorous growth.] 1. A great number. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Abundance; exuberance.

I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

flush[6] (flush), *a.* [Origin not clear; perhaps, as here assumed, from the noun *flush*[6], a great number: see *flush*[6], *n.* It is not easy to connect this word with *flush*[2].] 1. Full, in any respect; exuberant; plentiful.

His courage was *flush*, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they fell to it, ding-dong.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 208).

2. Well supplied, as with money: as, to be quite *flush*. *Skinner*, 1671.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Tuffts, who describes himself as being always generous when *flush* of money, offered to pay his bill.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 609.

They are particularly *flush* just at present, as trade is brisk and profits are good. *The American*, IX. 19.

3. Prodigal; wasteful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[7] (flush), *a.* [Hardly other than a particular use of *flush*[6], full, though the precise connection of thought is not clear. The panel of a door, for example, usually below the plane of the frame, seems to have been regarded as 'full' or 'flush' when fixed even with that plane, thus filling up the hollow space.] Having the surface or face even or level with the adjacent

surface, or in the same plane or line; being in exact alinement; even.

A room with one dormer window looking out, and somewhat down, upon a building opposite, which still stands, *flush* with the street. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 25.

Bead and flush work, and **bead, flush, and square work.** See *bead*, 9.—**Flush panel**, a panel having its face even with the face of the stile.

flush[7] (flush), *v.* [< *flush*[7], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flush or level.

In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary coat in *flushing* the clear profile does not arise. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 238.

2. In *weaving*, to throw on the surface over several threads without intersecting, as in twilling, or forming tissue figures.

There are, consequently, two methods that can be used for *flushing* or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 176.

To flush a joint, to fill a joint, as in masonry, until the filling material is in the plane of the surfaces of the bodies joined.—**To flush up**, in *bricklaying*, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

II. *intrans.* In *weaving*, to flow or float over several threads without intersection: said of threads in twilling or tissue-weaving.

So distinct are the threads kept [in tissue-weaving] that only sufficient intersections are made to keep them held together. They float or *flush* upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 175.

flush[8] (flush), *a.* [E. dial., also *flish* (and *flitch*, officious, lively), other forms of *fledge*, unassibilated *flig*, all dial. forms of E. *fledge*, < ME. *flegge, fligge, flygge*, able to fly: see *fledge*, *a.*, and *fly*[3], *a.*, which are doublets.] Same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

flush[8] (flush), *v. i.* [E. dial., < *flush*[8], *a.* Same as *fledge*, *v. i.*] To become able to fly: same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

The birds have *flushed* and flied. *Courtney*, West Cornwall Gloss. (*E. D. S.*)

flush[9] (flush), *n.* and *a.* [Altered in form, by confusion with *flush* in other senses, < OF. *flux*, a flowing, running, rushing out, a flux, also a flush at cards, = Sp. *flux* = It. *flusso*, a flux, a flush at cards (i. e., a 'run' of cards); hence also (from OF.) OFlem. *fluys*, three cards of the same suit, *fluys-spel*, a game of cards, *fluysen*, play cards; < L. *fluxus*, a flow: see *flux*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *card-playing*, a hand in which all the cards, or a certain specified number of them, are of the same suit.

There was nothing silly in it [whist], like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas that a reasonable being can set up. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

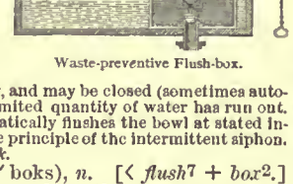
2†. A certain game of cards.

Flussata [It.], a play at cardes called *Flush*. *Florio.*

Bobtail flush, in *poker*, four cards of one suit and one of another suit: so called because there is a chance of filling the flush by drawing a suitable card.—**Straight** or **royal flush**, in *poker*, a sequence of five cards of the same suit.

II. *a.* In the game of poker, consisting of cards all of which are of the same suit: as, a *flush* hand.

flush-box[1] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[2] + *box*[2].] A device for flushing the bowls of water-closets. It is a rectangular box or tank (a common form being that shown in the cut), the supply of water to which is regulated by a ball-and-lever valve that prevents the water from rising in the tank above a certain level. The discharge of the water is controlled by a valve which may be opened by a lever, and may be closed (sometimes automatically) when a limited quantity of water has run out. Another kind automatically flushes the bowl at stated intervals, acting on the principle of the intermittent siphon. Also called *flush-tank*.



Waste-preventive Flush-box.

flush-box[2] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[7] + *box*[2].] In *teleg.*, an oblong box, the top or cover of which is flush or even with the surface of the ground: used in drawing electric wires into underground pipes or conduits. See the extract.

Oblong drawing-in boxes, 30 inches by 11 inches, and 12 inches deep, with lids formed of an iron frame, into which a piece of flagstone is fixed, are placed at every 100 yards, if the line be straight, and nearer if it be curved. They are fixed level with the surface of the pavement, and are therefore called *flush-boxes*. *Culley*, Practical Telegraphy, p. 157.

flush-decked (flush'dekt), *a.* Having a flush deck: as, a *flush-decked* steamer. See *deck*, 2.

flushed (flusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flush*[2], *v.*] In *calico-printing*, spread beyond the limits of the pattern: said of a color.

flusher (flush'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *flasher*, prob. in part for *flesher*, i. e., 'butcher' (cf. *flush*[4] for *flesh*): see *flesher* and *flasher*[2].] A name of the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*.

flushing[1] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[1], *v.*] A glow of red, as in the face: as, the disease is characterized by frequent *flushings* of the face.

flushing[2] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[2], *v.*] The act of drenching with a copious flow; a washing out.

flushing[3] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[7], *v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a thread which, in process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.—2. A kind of stout woolen cloth.

He walked his battlements under fire, as some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*, calmly oblivious of the April drops that fall on his woollen armour. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

flushingly (flush'ing-li), *adv.* In a flushing manner.

flushing-rim (flush'ing-rim), *n.* In *house-plumbing*, a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out.

When the pull is drawn down, a copious supply of water flows into all parts of the bowl through the *flushing-rim*. *The Century*, XXIX. 263.

flushness (flush'nes), *n.* [< *flush*[6], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being flush; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Bp. Gauden*, Hooker, p. 37.

flush-pot (flush'pot), *n.* In *plumbing*, any vessel or receptacle fitted to contain a supply of fluid for flushing out a pipe or passage.

There is built beneath the sink, and in connection with it, a *flush-pot* large enough to hold several gallons of water. *The Century*, XXIX. 264.

flush-tank (flush'tangk), *n.* Same as *flush-box*[1].

flush-wheel (flush'hwēl), *n.* Same as *noria*.

flusk (flusk), *v. i.* [Cf. *flush*[5] and *flisk*.] 1. To fly out suddenly.—2. To quarrel. [Prov. Eng.]

flusker (flus'kėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flusk*.] 1. To fly irregularly.—2. To be confused or giddy. [Prov. Eng.]

fluster (flus'tėr), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *flaustra*, be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry. Cf. *flusker*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To confuse; embarrass, as by a surprise; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly; flurry.

Do they use to play perfect? are they never *flustered*? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Come to winds that blew all four p'ints at the same minit,—why, they *flustered* him. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 10.

2. To confuse with drink; make hot and rosy with drinking; fuddle.

Three lads of Cyprus—noble, swelling spirits,
That hold their honours in a wary distance, . . .
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

A sober man is Percivale, and pure;
But once in life was *fluster'd* with new wine,
Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** 1. To excite, disconcert, disturb, perturb, flurry, worry.

II. *intrans.* To become confused, as with drink; be fuddled; be flurried.

fluster (flus'tėr), *n.* [< *fluster*, *v.* Cf. var. *flustrum*.] Confusion or embarrassment caused by surprise; mental confusion and excitement or perturbation; flurry.

But when Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Tatler*, No. 252.

flusterate, flustrate (flus'tėr-āt, -trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flusterated, flustrated*, ppr. *flustering, flustrating*. [Irreg. < *fluster* + *-ate*[2].] To fluster; fuddle; confuse. [Colloq.]

We were coming down Essex street one night a little *flustrated*, and I was giving him the word to alarm the watch. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 493.

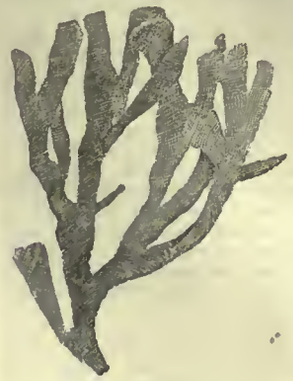
flusteration, flustration (flus-tėr-ā'shon, -trā'shon), *n.* The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered; confusion; flurry. [Colloq.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet for all his golden chease-toaster, and fipping me under his arm, carried me huom, I nese not how, being I was in such a *flustration*. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

flusterer (flus'tėr-ėr), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana*: more fully called *black flusterer*. *Lawson*, 1709. [North Carolina.]

In Carolina they are called *flusterers*, from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water. *A. Wilson*, Amer. Ornith.

Flustra (flus'trä), *n.* [NL., said to be formed from AS. *flustrian* (once, glossing L. *pleetere*), plait, braid.] The typical genus of polyzoans or bryozoans of the family *Flustridæ*; the sea-mats. The species assume a branching form, with broad, flat ramifications, making a matted surface. One of the commonest species is *F. foliacea*, found on the sea-coast among seaweed, which it greatly resembles; but the frond when closely examined is found to be clothed all over its surface with a network of quadrangular cells minutely toothed at the angles, each inhabited by a little individual polyzoan having a mouth fringed with tentacles.



Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*).

flustrate, flustration. See *flusterate, flusteration*.

Flustridæ (flus'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, typified by the genus *Flustra*; the sea-mats or lemon-weeds. They have a membranous zoarium, either expanded and foliaceous or ligulate, usually erect, sometimes decurrent on its base of support, and unilaminar or bilaminar, with the zoœcia quincuncially disposed, without a raised border, more or less open and membranous in front, and the avicularia, when present, usually vicarious.

Flustrina (flus-trī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-ina*.] 1. A superfamily of *Flustridæ* containing flattened forms with even surface and quadrate cells.—2. [Used as a singular.] A genus of mollusks. *D'Orbigny*, 1852.

flustrine (flus'trin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Flustrina* or *Flustridæ*.

flustrum (flus'trum), *n.* A colloquial variant of *fluster*.

We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, v.

flute[1] (flöt), *n.* [Mod. E. (taking the place of earlier *flout*[1], q. v., and *floit*[2], q. v.), < F. *flute*, now written *flûte*, a contr. of earlier *fleüte* (two syllables, orig. three), < OF. *fleüte, flaüte, flahute*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüste, flaüste, flahuste* = Pr. Sp. *flauta* = Pg. *frauta, flauta* = It. *flauto*, m. (ML. refl. *flauta*), a flute; cf. OD. *fluyt*, D. *fluit* = LG. *fleute, fleite* = MHG. *vloite*, G. *flöte* = Dan. *flöite* = Sw. *flöjt* = Bohem. *flaut* = Pol. *flet*, etc., of F. origin; verbal n. of OF. *flaüter*, blow the flute, lit. blow, prob. transposed from **flatuer*, < ML. **flatuare*, an assumed verb, < L. *flatus* (*flatu-*), a blowing, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*[1].] 1. In *music*, an instrument of the pipe kind, in which the tone is produced by the impact of a current of air upon the edge of a hole in the side of a tube. See *pipe, fife*. Flutes are either direct or transverse, the former (flûtes-à-bec) having a mouthpiece or whistle at the upper end of the tube, which is held straight away from the player's mouth, and the latter (transverse flutes)

Flute.

having a mouth-hole in the side of the tube, which is held across the player's body. In both species finger-holes in the tube control the pitch of the tones; and in both increased force in blowing raises the pitch an octave. The exact explanation of the production of the tone is somewhat uncertain. It is asserted that the stream of air, being usually flat, acts like a free reed in the opening, playing back and forth like a solid tongue.

What time ye hear the sound of the cornet, *flute*, harp, . . . and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image. Dan. iii. 5.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anc. music*, a direct flute with a conical wooden tube having a varying number of finger-holes. Sometimes two tubes were attached to one mouthpiece. (*b*) In *medieval music*, one of a family of direct flutes, comprising treble, alto, tenor, and bass varieties, all having conical wooden tubes with several finger-holes. The modern flageolet and the penny whistle are derivatives of the treble kind. (*c*) In *modern music*, a transverse flute, having a conical or cylindrical wooden or metal tube with holes controlled in part by levers, and having a compass of about three octaves upward from middle C: also called the *German flute*. The change from the medieval direct flutes took place early in the eighteenth century. The best model for orchestral use was invented by Theobald Boehm in 1832. The piccolo-flute or piccolo is a flute giving tones an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop with stopped wooden pipes, having a flute-like tone, usually of four-foot pitch. The number of varieties is very great: they are usually named descriptively, as *flûte d'amour*, *flûte harmonique*, *doppel-flöte*, etc.

3. In *arch.*, one of a series of curved furrows, usually semicircular in plan, of which each is separated from the next by a narrow fillet. When such flutes are partially filled up by a smaller convex-curved molding, they are said to be *cabled*. In ancient architecture the flute is used in the Ionic, Composite, Corinthian, and Roman Doric orders, but never in the Greek Doric. Compare *channel*.

The columns, plain and with twisted *flutes*, . . . have capitals such as we might look for in much earlier Romanesque. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 255.

4. A similar groove in any material, as in a woman's ruffle.

If it [a drop of liquid] be instantaneously illuminated by electric sparks, the separate vibration forms will be seen presenting half as many beads and *flutes* as are presented when the images are superposed through the employment of a continuous light. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 729.

5. In *decorative art*, a concave depression relatively long and of any form, the sides not necessarily parallel. Compare *gadroon*.

Flutes, beads, and small leaves in furniture carving. *Soc. Arts Rep.*, Exhibit, 1867, p. 55.

6. A kind of long, thin French roll.—7. A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving. A separate shuttle is employed for each color of which the woof is composed.—8. A tall and very narrow wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Also called *flute-glass*.

For elles of beere, *flutes* of canary
That well did wash downe pasties-mary.
Lovelace, Lucasta (1649).

Dactylic flute. See *dactylic*.—**Nason flute**, in the older organs, a stop of covered pipes, of a soft and delicate tone.—**Nose-flute**, a kind of flute played by the nose, used among the South Sea islanders. *C. W. Stoddard*.—**Octave flute**, or *flauto piccolo*. See *piccolo*.

flute[1] (flöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluted*, ppr. *fluting*. [= F. *flûter* = Pr. *flautar* = Pg. *frautar* (= D. *fluiten* = LG. *floiten*, *fleiten* = MHG. *floiten*, *flöuten* = G. *flöten* = Dan. *flöjte*); from the noun, but the verb in OF. is the original of the noun. See *flout*[1], the earlier form of *flute*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To play on a flute; produce a soft, clear note like that of a flute.

To him who sat upon the rocks
And *fluted* to the morning sea.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

The birds that *fluted* on the blossoming bough.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

II. *trans.* 1. To play or sing softly and clearly in notes resembling those of a flute.

Knaves are men
That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To form flutes or grooves in, as in a ruffle. See *gauffer*.

The cost of *fluting* one of the columns of the temples, as calculated by Rangabè from the entries, was 400 drachmæ. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 112.

flute[2] (flöt), *n.* [< F. *flûte* = Sp. *flauta*, a storeship, < D. *fluit* (*fluit-schip*), Sw. *flöjt*, LG. *fleute*, a kind of three-masted trading-vessel, with a narrow stern; cf. D. *vlot*, a raft, float, etc.: see *float*, *n.*] A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor-timbers, round behind and swelling in the middle.

I assumed the responsibility of sending thither two *flutes* (small vessels), which crossed the bar with sails set. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 279.

Armed in flute or **en flûte**, a phrase formerly applied to a vessel only partially armed.

flûte-à-bec (flüt'ä-bek'), *n.* [F.: *flûte*, flute; *à*, with; *bec*, beak.] A kind of direct flute. See *flute*[1], 1.

flute-bird (flöt'bėrd), *n.* A name of the piping crow, *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

flute-bit (flöt'bit), *n.* A bit used for piercing holes in hard woods, such as those of which flutes are made. See *bit*[1], 5.

fluted (flö'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flute*[1], *v. t.*] 1. In *music*, fine; clear and mellow; flute-like: as, *fluted* notes.—2. Grooved; furrowed; ornamented or characterized by a series of flutes: as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle.

If *fluted* with as many as the Ionic, half as deep as large. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having parallel grooves or depressions running in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *armor*, ornamented with ridges, corrugations, and the like, which in some cases added also to the utility of the piece as giving greater strength. Suits of armor of the sixteenth century, both Italian and German, are often richly fluted. See cut in next column.—**Fluted drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Fluted scale**, in *entom.*, same as *cushion-scale*.—**Fluted spectrum**, in *optics*. See *spectrum*.

flute-glass† (flöt'glȧs), *n.* [= D. *fluit-glas*; as *flute*[1] + *glass*.] A long or tall glass: same as *flute*[1], 8.

Bring two *flute-glasses*, and some stools, ho! We'll have the ladies' health.
Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-all.

flutemouth (flöt'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ*; a pipe-fish.

flutenist (flö'ten-ist), *n.* [= G. *flötenist* = Dan. *flöjtenist*; equiv. to *flutist*, q. v.] A flute-player; a flutist. [Rare.]

These village-known cheeks that in country listes
Were fencers' men, these sometimes *flutenists*,
Beare office now.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, [iii. 42.

Fluted Dossière or Backpiece. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

flute-player (flöt'plā'ėr), *n.* 1. A player or performer upon the flute; a flutist.

This eminent contrapuntist [Kuhlau] devoted nearly the whole of his short life to Flute compositions. . . . An amateur *flute-player* of position employed him constantly and liberally in writing them. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 537.

2. A South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*, as *C. cantans*: so called from its note.

fluter (flö'tėr), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flouter*[1].] 1. One who plays on the flute; a flute-player.

At Mr. Debasty's, I saw, in a gold frame, a picture of a *fluter* playing on his flute, which, for a good while, I took for painting, but at last observed it was a piece of tapestry. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 399.

2. One who makes grooves or flutes.

flute-shrike (flöt'shrīk), *n.* A shrike of the genus *Laniarius*, as *L. æthiopicus*.

flute-stop (flöt'stop), *n.* [See *flute*[1], *n.*, 2.] Same as *flue-stop*.

flutet, *n.* Same as *galoubet*.

flute-work (flöt'wėrk), *n.* Same as *flue-work*.

fluther (fluᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Sc., prob. a variation of *flutter*, q. v.] 1. Hurry; bustle.—2. Confusing abundance.

flutina (flö-tē'nȧ), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-ina*[1]. Cf. *flautino*.] A musical instrument closely resembling the accordion.

fluting (flö'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flute*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of playing on the flute, or the sound made by such playing; a flute-like sound.

Clearly the crystal *flutings* fall and float.
E. G. Roberts, A Secret Song.

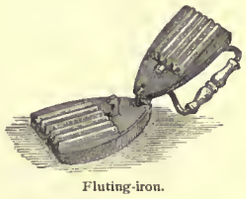
2. The act of forming a groove or furrow.—3. A groove or furrow; fluted work; a flute: as, the *flutings* of a column, or of a woman's ruffle.

For what purpose of spite or interest were those vast columns—in the very *flutings* of which a man can stand with ease—felled like forest pines?
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

4. One of the longitudinal channels in a screw-tap by which a cutting edge is given to the thread.

fluting-cylinder (flö'ting-sil″in-dėr), *n.* One of a pair of corrugated cylinders used in the fluting-machine.

fluting-iron (flö'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A device for making flutes in a fabric or article of dress, as a ruffle.



Fluting-iron.

fluting-lathe (flö'ting-lāᵺ), *n.* Same as *fluting-machine*, 2.

fluting-machine (flö'ting-mȧ-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for crimping or corrugating sheet-metal by bending it between corrugated cylinders called *fluting-cylinders*.—2. A wood-turning machine for forming twisted, spiral, and fluted balusters, etc. It acts as a lathe, advancing the wood under revolving cutters while giving it a spiral motion or rifled advance. Also called *fluting-lathe*.

fluting-plane (flö'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane used in grooving flutes.

fluting-scissors (flö'ting-sis″ėrz), *n. pl.* A scissors-shaped implement for fluting or crimping linen, etc. It has small cylindrical fingers, one of which is hollow to hold a heated iron. When the scissors are closed, this heated finger forces the cloth between the two other fingers, thus forming a flute.

Fluting-scissors.

flutist (flö'tist), *n.* [= F. *flûtiste* = Sp. *flautista* = Pg. *frautista* = It. *flautista* = Sw. *flöjtist*; as *flute*[1] + *-ist*.] A performer on the flute; a flute-player.

flutter (flut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *floteren*, flutter, float, < AS. *floterian*, *flotorian*, flutter (once of the heart, otherwise only in glosses), flutter or fly before (L. *prævolare*), float about (L. *fluctibus ferri*), appar. a freq. verb formed from *flotian*, float, *flēotan* (pp. **floten*), fleet, float. Cf. LG. *fluttern*, also *fluddern*, flutter, as a bird. Similar words of different origin are OD. *vlederen*, *vledderen* = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern*, *vladern*, G. *fladern*, usually *flattern*, flutter, = D. *fladderen*, hover, E. *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], etc.: see *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], *flittermouse*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To float; undulate; fluctuate.

There contynued suche a calme that we made right lytell spede, but laye and *flotred* in the see right werely by reason of the sayd tedyous calme.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 67.

2. To move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions; vibrate, throb, or move about rapidly or variably; hover or waver in quick motion.

The old Eagle *flutters* in and out,
To teach his yong to follow him about.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Like swallow's tail, in shape and hue,
Fluttered the streamer glossy blue.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

3. To be in agitation; fluctuate in feeling; be in uncertainty; hang on the balance.

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

4†. To be frivolous or foppish; play the part of a beau of the period; fly from one thing to another.

Won'd it not make any one melancholy to see you go every Day *fluttering* about abroad, whilst I must stay at home like a poor lonely sullen Bird in a Cage?
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 120.

II. *trans.* 1. To move in quick irregular motions; agitate; vibrate: as, a bird *fluttering* its wings.—2. To cause to flutter; disorder; throw into confusion.

Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

My hopes are *flutter'd* as my present fortunes.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iv. 2.

flutter (flut'ėr), *n.* [< *flutter*, *v.*] 1. Quick and irregular motion, as of wings; rapid vibration, undulation, or pulsation: as, the *flutter* of a fan or of the heart.

Set the grave councils up upon their shelves again, and string them hard, lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a *flutter*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

She . . . expressed her inmost sensations by the butterfly *flutter* of her Fan. Tr. of *Uzanne's* The Fan, p. 60.

2. Agitation; confusion; confused or excited feeling or action.

A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All *flutter*, pride, and talk. *Pope*, Artemisia.

There is no doubt their talk would raise a *flutter* in a modern tea-party.
R. L. Stevenson, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

3. A flow of mingled water and steam from the gage-cocks of a steam-boiler. This occurs in locomotives when the boiler primes, or works water into the cylinders.

To use a phrase employed by practical men, the priming or foaming of the boiler may be known by the "*flutter*" of the gauge-cocks. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 487.

flutterer (flut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who flutters; one who causes something to flutter.

Until the handkerchief *flutterer* was no longer seen.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 588.

flutteringly (flut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

flutterment (flut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *flutter* + *-ment*.] Same as *flutter*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

The' wuz a consid'able *flutterment* in the neighborhoods. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

flutter-wheel (flut'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute: so called from its rapid motion.

fluttery (flut'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *flotery*, < *floteren*, flutter.] Fluttering; wavering; waving; apt to flutter.

With *flotery* berd, and rugged asshy heeres [hair].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

A light *fluttery* material.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

fluty (flö′ti), *a.* [< *flute*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

fluvial (flö′vi-al), *a.* [= F. *fluvial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fluvial* = It. *fluviale*, < L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, OL. *flovios*, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Relating or pertaining to rivers: as, *fluvial* waters; *fluvial* navigation or fisheries.

The United States happily has not yet experienced such serious *fluvial* irregularities as have long wasted southern and central Europe. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1883.

Next in interest to the Agonistic types of Sicilian Mints are what may be called the *Fluvial* types, under which that main source of the fertility of Sicily — its springs and rivers — was represented.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 422.

fluvialist (flö′vi-a-list), *n.* [< *fluvial* + *-ist*.] One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

fluviatic (flö-vi-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *fluviaticus*, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Fluvial; fluviatile. [Rare.]

fluviatile (flö′vi-a-til), *a.* [= F. *fluviatile* = Pg. *fluviatil* = It. *fluviatile*, < L. *fluviatilis*, of or belonging to a river, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Of riverine nature; growing in or near fresh water; produced by river action; fluvial: as, *fluviatile* species or deposits.

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth's eye. . . . The *fluviatile* trees next the shore are the slender eyelashes which fringe it.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 202.

The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation — *fluviatile* denudation, as it is sometimes termed.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 135.

Fluviatilidæ (flö″vi-a-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fluviatilis* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water or river sponges, distinguished from the *Lacustridæ* by the birotulate shape of the skeletal spicules.

Fluvicola (flö-vik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fluvius*, a river, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. The typical genus of watercaps of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*,

Watercap (*Fluvicola climacura*).

established by Swainson in 1827. *F. climacura* and *F. pica* are characteristic examples. The plumage is black and white. The birds inhabit the pampas and other open places, generally in the vicinity of water.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

Fluvicolinæ (flö-vik-ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fluvicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of South American clamatorial tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, taking name from the genus *Fluvicola*; the watercaps. Also called *Alectrurinæ* and *Tæniopterinæ*.

fluvicoline (flö-vik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Fluvicola* + *-ine*[1].] Fluvial or fluviatile; inhabiting rivers, or frequenting their banks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fluvicolinæ*.

fluviomarine (flö″vi-ō-ma-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *marinus*, of the sea: see *fluvial* and *marine*.] In *geol.*, an epithet applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries, or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure, by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

fluvioterrestrial (flö″vi-ō-te-res′tri-al), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *terrestris*, of the earth: see *fluvial* and *terrestrial*.] Pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its fresh waters; not marine or maritime.

The marine realms . . . are entirely independent of the *fluvio-terrestrial*. *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc., 1885, II. 30.

flux (fluks), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flux*, also *flix* (see *flix*[2]), a flow, flood (of the tide, and in medical senses), < OF. *flux*, F. *flux* = Sp. Pg. *fluxo* = It. *flusso*, < L. *fluxus*, a flow, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *flush*[9] (in cards), a doublet of *flux*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of flowing; a flowing, as of a fluid; flow in general, but now most commonly an occasional flow; an outpouring or effusion of anything.

The cause of the extraordinary swiftness of this lake is the continuall *fluxe* of the snow-water descending from those mountaines. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 84.

No *flux* and reflux of thought, half meditative, half capricious. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Hence — 2. Continual change; the mode of being of that which is instantaneous, ceasing to exist as soon as it begins to exist. This is specifically termed *Heraclitan flux*, from the doctrine of the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus that there is no being or permanence, but that all things are transitory and fleeting.

For time considered in itself is but the *flux* of that very instant wherein the motion of the heaven began.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 69.

Certain it is that matter is in a perpetual *flux* and never at a stay. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

All things, as the old skeptics said, are in ceaseless *flux*; and yet, to find truth, we must find something permanent. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid or abnormal issue or discharge of matter, as blood, mucus, or pus, from any mucous surface of the internal vessels or viscera: as, the bloody *flux* (dysentery).

It bifel, the fadir of Publius for to ligge travelid with feveres and dissenterie or *flix*.
Wyclif, Deeds [Acts] xxviii. 8 (Oxf.).

The next year [A.D. 987] was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men, and murren upon Cattel.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. Matter which is discharged in a flux; defluxion; excrement.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. A flowing together; concourse; confluence.

Thus misery doth part the *flux* of company.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

6. Fusion; conversion to a liquid state by the operation of heat. — 7. In *metal.*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalis, borax, tartar, and other saline matter, or, in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline fluxes are either the *crude*, the *white*, or the *black flux*. When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of niter, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux*; when an equal weight of niter is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassium remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux*.

8. In *math.*, a vector which is referred to a unit of area. — **Bloody flux**, dysentery. — **Hepatic flux**, bilious flux.

II.† *a.* Flowing; changing; inconstant; variable.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living langnages.
Abp. Newcome, Eng. Biblical Trans., p. 233.

flux (fluks), *v.* [< *flux*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To flood; overflow.

Surely, that God is mercifull that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh and *fluxed* eyes.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 89.

2. In *med.*, to cause a flux or evacuation from; salivate; purge.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

3†. To clear or clean out by or as if by an evacuation; relieve by purging, literally or figuratively.

'Twas he that gave our nation purges,
And *fluxed* the House of many a burgess.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 362.

4. To melt; fuse; make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan*.

II. *intrans.* To flow or change. [Rare.]

The invading waters . . . *fluxing* along the wall from below the road-bridge. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, i.

There is a mystery about it which has not yet been penetrated — that monarchy should be so universal and indefeasible in the East, while in the West it has been so *fluxing* and unstable. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 365.

fluxation (fluk-sā′shon), *n.* [< *flux* + *-ation*.] A flowing or passing away; flux.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity.
C. Leslie, Short Method with Deists.

fluxibility (fluk-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fluxibilidad* = Pg. *fluxibilidade* = It. *flussibilità*, < ML. *fluxibilita(t-)s*, < *fluxibilis*, fluxible: see *fluxible*.] The quality of being fluxible, or admitting of flux or change; specifically, the quality of being fusible; fusibility.

For the *fluxibility* of human nature is so great that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in, the ways being so many; but it is a great wonder of God that none should ever creep in. *Hammond*, Works, II. 693.

fluxible (fluk′si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *fluxible* = OSp. *fluxible* = Pg. *fluxivel* = It. *flussibile*, < ML. *fluxibilis*, fluxible, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Capable of undergoing flux or change; specifically, fusible. [Obsolete in figurative uses.]

But the evening deawes cause them [pearls] to be soft and *fluxible*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 238.

Good Education and acquisit Wisdom ought to correct the *fluxible* fault, if any such be, of our watry situation.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

fluxibleness (fluk′si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fluxibility*. [Rare.]

fluxile† (fluk′sil), *a.* [< LL. *fluxilis*, fluid, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Same as *fluxible*.

fluxility† (fluk-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fluxile* + *-ity*.] Same as *fluxibility*.

Our experiments seem to teach that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility*, of the bodies here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 75.

fluxing-bed (fluk′sing-bed), *n.* In the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided. It is lower than the other part, and slightly concave.

fluxion (fluk′shon), *n.* [< F. *fluxion* = Sp. *fluxion* = Pg. *fluxão* = It. *flussione*, < L. *fluxio(n-)*, var. of *fluctio(n-)*, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*, *fluctuate*.] 1. The act of flowing; fluxation; change. — 2. That which flows; that which changes; a flux.

Some faine that these should be the cataracts of heauen, which were all opened at Noe's flood. But I think them rather to be such *fluxions* and eruptions as Aristotle, in his booke de Mundo, saith to chance in the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 21.

And this is wrought the rather, by means of those *fluxions* which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors by way of repercussion.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 594.

Specifically — (*a*) In *med.*: (1) An abnormal flow or determination of blood or other humor to any organ, as the brain; active hyperemia. (2) A catarrh. (*b*) The running or reduction of metals to a fluid state; fusion. *Craig*. (*c*) Something, as an indication, which constantly varies. [Rare.]

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun-dials.
De Quincey.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity; the differential coefficient relatively to the time. A fluxion is denoted by a dot placed over the symbol of the fluent or variable. This term and the *method of fluxions* (which see, below) were invented by Sir Isaac Newton.

Fluxions themselves should be regarded as generally finite, according to what seems to have been the ultimate view of Newton. *Sir W. R. Hamilton*.

When a quantity changes from time to time, its rate of change is called the *fluxion* of the quantity.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 15.

Corresponding fluxions, rates at which two connected quantities may change together; simultaneous differentials. — **Fluent of a fluxion**. See *fluent*. — **Inverse method of fluxions**, the method of treating problems of integration by means of fluxions. — **Method of fluxions**, Newton's form of the calculus, hardly distinguishable from the differential calculus of Leibnitz. It makes use of the conceptions of the doctrine of limits in place of fictitious infinitesimals of different orders. See *calculus*, 3, *differential*, and *limit*. — **Second fluxion**, the rate of change of the rate of change of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient relatively to the time: denoted by two dots over the symbol of the fluent.

fluxional (fluk′shon-al), *a.* [< *fluxion* + *-al*.] 1. Subject to flux or change; variable; inconstant. [Rare.]

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional*.
Coleridge.

2. In *math.*, pertaining to or solved by the method of fluxions. — **Fluxional** or **fluxionary calculus** or **analysis**, the method of fluxions (which see, under *fluxion*). — **Fluxional equation**. See *equation*.

fluxionary (fluk′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fluxionnaire*; as *fluxion* + *-ary*.] Same as *fluxional*.

The skill with which detention or conscious arrest is given to the evanescent, external projection to what is internal, outline to what is *fluxionary*, and body to what is vague — all this depends entirely on the command over language, as the one sole means of embodying ideas.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

fluxionist (fluk′shon-ist), *n.* [< *fluxion* + *-ist*.] One skilled in fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluctionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, Query 43.

fluxion-structure (fluk′shon-struk″tūr), *n.* Same as *fluidal structure*. See *fluidal*.

fluxive† (fluk′siv), *a.* [< L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow, + *-ive*.] Flowing; wanting substance or solidity.

These [letters] often bathed she in her *fluxive* eyes.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 50.

There arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

flux-spoon (fluks'spön), *n.* A small ladle for dipping up a sample of molten metal for testing.

fluxure (fluk'shūr), *n.* [< L. *fluxura*, a flowing, < *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*.] 1. The quality of being fluid. *B. Jonson.*—2. A flowing or fluid matter: as, a *fluxure* from a wound.

fluxweed (fluks'wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants used as remedies for dysentery.

fly[1] (flī), *v.*; pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*. [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye*; < ME. *flyen*, *flien*, *flizen*, *fleyen*, *flezen*, *fleen*, *fleon*, *flon*, *fleozen*, etc. (pret. *fleg*, *fleh*, *flæh*, *flah*, *flaz*, *fley*, *fleiy*, *fleyghe*, *fligh*, *flew*, *fluwe*, etc., pl. *fluzen*, *flogen*, *flowen*, *fluwen*, *flow*, etc.), fly, < AS. *flēogan*, *flīogan* (pret. *fleág*, *fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), fly, rarely (by confusion with *fleón*) flee, = OFries. *fliaga*, NFries. *flega* = D. *vliegen* = MLG. *vlēgen*, LG. *flegen* = OHG. *fliogan*, MHG. *vliegen*, G. *fliegen* = Icel. *fljūga* = Norw. *fljuga* = Sw. *flyga* = Dan. *flyve*, fly, = Goth. **fliugan*, inferred from derived factitive *flaugjan* in comp. *us-flaugjan*, drive about, lit. cause to fly about, as the wind does light substances. The common Teut. root is **flug*, the word being quite different from *flee*[1], AS. *flēón*, etc., Goth. *thliuhan*, Teut. √ **thluh*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *flee*[1]. Hence *fly*[1], *n.*, *fly*[2], *fledge* = *fidge* = *flish*, *flush*[8] = *fly*[3], and *flay*[2] = Sc. *fley*, *fleg*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move through the air by the aid of wings, as birds.

And feblest foule of flyght is that *fleegheth* or swymmeth;
And that is the pekok and the pohenne; proude riche men thei bitokneth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 239.

Ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so dangerously *flown* abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

From that which highest *flew* to that which lowest crept.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 154.

Ravens, crows, and kites
Fly o'er our heads, and downward look on us.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or any other impulse: as, clouds *fly* before the wind; a ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow; the explosion made the gravel *fly*.

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can *fly*,
And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

Quick *flew* the shuttle from her arm of snow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 151.

Then the blue
Bullets *flew*,
And the trooper-jackets redden at the touch of the leaden Rifle-breath.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

3. To rise, spring, shoot, or be cast in air, as smoke, sparks, or other light objects.

His falchion on a flint he softly smiteth,
That from the cold stone sparks of fire do *fly*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 177.

Their [martyrs'] ashes *flew*
— No marble tells us whither. *Cowper*, Task, v. 726.

4. To move or pass with swiftness or alacrity; go rapidly or at full speed; rush; dart: as, to *fly* to the relief of a distressed friend; the ship *flies* before the wind; recriminations *flew* about.

The Sarazin, sore daunted with the buffe,
Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him *flies*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

Madam, if you bid me go, I will run; if you bid me run, I'll *fly* (if I can) upon your errand. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 65.

Only this I know, that Calms are very frequent there [near the line], as also Tornadoes and sudden Gusts, in which the Winds *fly* in a moment quite round the Compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 25.

Fool! knave! and dunce!
Flew back and forth, like strokes of pencil
In a child's fingers. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

5. To depart suddenly or swiftly; take flight; escape; flee: as, the rogue has *flown;* his fortune will soon *fly*.

Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord!
Fly therefore, noble Cassius, *fly* far off.
Shak., J. C., v. 3.

Wouldst thou then be free from envy and acorn, from anger and strife, *fly* from the occasions of them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Where, my deluded sense, was reason *flown?*
Where the high majesty of David's throne?
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows *fly*.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

6. To part suddenly or with violence; burst or be rent into fragments or shreds: as, the bottle *flew* into a thousand pieces; the sail *flew* in tatters.

The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and *fly*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

"O bubble world,
Whose colours in a moment break and *fly!*"
Why, who said that? I know not—true enough!
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

Overheated steel is apt to *fly* or crack in hardening.
Morgan, Mining Tools, p. 55.

7. To flutter; wave or play, as a flag in the wind.

High in the air Britannia's standard *flies*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 110.

Soon as soft vernal breezes warm the sky,
Britannia's colours in the zephyrs *fly*.
Addison, The Campaign.

White sails *flying* on the yellow sea.
Tennyson, Geraint.

8. To be evanescent; fade; disappear: said of colors: as, that color is sure to *fly* when the fabric is washed. [Colloq.]—9. To hunt with a falcon; hawk.

We'll e'en to 't like French falconers, *fly* at anything we see. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

A flying moor (*naut.*). See *moor*[4].—**As the crow flies.** See *crow*[2].—**Flying adder.** Same as *adder-fly*.—**Flying blister, bridge, buttress, dustman, Dutchman,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flying column,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a short column or pillar with wings.—**Flying jib, sap,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come off with flying colors,** to succeed or triumph: in allusion to the carrying of unfurled flags by troops.—**To fly about** (*naut.*), to change direction frequently: said of the wind.—**To fly around.** See *to fly round*.—**To fly at,** to spring or rush at with hostile intention: as, a hen *flies at* a dog or a cat; a dog *flies at* a man.—**To fly at the brook**†, to hunt water-fowl with hawks.

Believe me, lords, for *flying at the brook*,
I saw not better sport these seven years' day.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To fly in the face of. (*a*) To insult. (*b*) To resist; set at defiance; oppose with violence; act in direct opposition to.

Fly in nature's *face*,
But how if nature *fly in* my *face* first?
Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Their [men's] Consciences still *fly in their faces*, and rebuke them sharply for their sins.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To fly light, to sail, as a ship, with but little cargo or ballast.—**To fly off.** (*a*) To depart suddenly; run away.

'Tis a poor courage
Flies off for one repulse.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

(*b*†) To revolt. (*c*) To evaporate or volatilize.

The metallic oxide is combined with a volatile acid, like the acetic, which *flies off* and leaves it insoluble in the fibre. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 351.

To fly off the handle, to go beyond bounds in speech or action; be carried away by excitement or passion; break out or away from constraint of any kind: from the flying off the handle of a loose hammer-head when a blow is struck with it. [Colloq., U. S.]

When I used to tell minister this, as he was *flying off the handle*, he'd say, Sam, you're as correct as Euclid, but as cold and dry.
Haliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature, p. 149.

To fly on (*theat.*), to move on side-scenes quickly in changing a scene in sight of the audience.—**To fly open,** to open suddenly or freely: as, the doors *flew open*.

No door but *flies open* to her, her presence is above a charm. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To fly out. (*a*) To rush or dart out. (*b*) To break out in anger, uproar, or license.

They [the apostles] never *fly out* into any extravagant passion, never betray any weakness or fear.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

So you will *fly out!* Can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can passion do? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

To fly round or **around,** to be active or bustling; move briskly. [Colloq., U. S.]

Come, gals, *fly round*, and let's get Mrs. Clavers some supper. *A New Home*, p. 13.

Lawyer Dean he *flew round* like a parched pea on a shovel. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 44.

To fly upon. (*a*) To pounce upon; seize.

And the people *flew upon* the spoil. 1 Sam. xiv. 32.

(*b*) To assail; abuse.

David sent messengers out of the wilderness to salute our master; and he railed on them [margin, *flew upon* them]. 1 Sam. xxv. 14.

To let fly. (*a*) Absolutely, to make an attack or assault; with an object, to discharge; throw, drive, or utter with violence: as, to *let fly* a stone; he *let fly* a torrent of abuse.

Whose arrows made these wounds? speak, or, by Dian,
Without distinction I'll *let fly* at ye all!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

They, therefore, in angry manner, *let fly* at them again, counting them as bad as the men in the cage.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to let go suddenly: as, *let fly* the sheets.—**To make the feathers** (or **fur**) **fly,** to make an effective assault or attack; produce great confusion, disturbance, or damage by a vigorous onslaught, as with tongue or pen, or by physical force: in allusion to the flying of a bird's feathers or of an animal's fur when struck by shot.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move through or float in the air: as, to *fly* carrier-pigeons; to *fly* a flag or a kite.

Ile make a match with you; meete me to morrow
At Chevy-Chase; Ile *flye* my Hawke with yours.
T. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2†. To attack by the flight of a falcon or hawk; fly at.

If a man can tame this monster, and bring her to feed at the hand, and govern her, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

The Parliament flying upon several Men, and then letting them alone, does as a Hawk that *flyes* a Covey of Partridges. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 80.

3. To flee from; shun; avoid as by flight; get away from: as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate.

This is not well, rash and unbridled boy,
To *fly* the favours of so good a king.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Costly Apparel let the Fair One *fly*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To fly out of the hood, in *falconry*, to unhood and slip when the quarry is in sight.

Falcons or long-winged hawks are either *flown out of the hood*, . . . or they are made to wait on till game is flushed.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

To fly the kite, to obtain money on notes or accommodation bills: in allusion to keeping such paper flying about as children do a kite. [Commercial slang.]—**To fly the red flag,** to spout blood, as a whale.

fly[1] (flī), *n.*; pl. *flies* (flīz). [In def. 1, < ME. *flye*, < AS. *flyge*, flight, < *flēogan* (pp. *flogen*), fly; in other senses from the modern verb: see *fly*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of flying, or passing through the air; flight. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Egle is frikeat fowle in *flye*,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hya wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

'Twas an easy *fly;* the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill.
Disraeli, Imperial Marriage, iii. 3.

2. A state of flying: in the phrase *on the fly* (which see, below).—3. Something having a rapid or flying motion, or some relation to such motion. (*a*) In *mech.*: (1) An arrangement of vanes on a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clockwork by the impact of the vanes against the air; a fanner: now chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock-machinery. (2) Some contrivance for regulating the motion of machinery, as a fly-wheel, or cross-arms loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like. See *fly-wheel*. Also called *fly-governor*. (*b*) In *printing*, a contrivance for receiving and delivering separately printed sheets as they are printed on a press. The common form is an open framework of rods of wood, swinging in a quarter-circle on a rocking shaft, at the tail of a printing-press. Also called *flier*. (*c*) In *weaving*, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. (*d*) In knitting-machines, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop. Also called a *latch*. (*e*) In a spinning-frame, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin and twist the yarn as it is wound upon it. See *flier*, 4 (*b*). (*f*) That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. (*g*) In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball knocked or thrown high in the air. (*h*) (1) The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the waving end, or, in a banner hanging from a cross-yard, the length vertically from the yard downward. (2) The outer or loose flying end in general, as distinguished from the part near the mast or yard.

The part of a flag furthest from the point of suspension is called the *fly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 278.

4. *pl.* In a theater, the large space above the proscenium, extending over the whole of the stage, and including the borders, border-lights, many ropes, cleats, and pulleys, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries on either side from which the borders and drop-scenes are handled.—5. A piece of canvas drawn over the ridge-pole of a tent, doubling the thickness of the roof, but not in contact with it except at the ridge-pole.—6. The flap or door of a tent.

Two or three Indians approached, peered through the *fly*, and then came in. *The Century*, XXV. 195.

7. A strip of material sewed to a garment, but differing from a flounce in being drawn straight without gathering, and usually serving some purpose other than mere ornament. Thus, in some coats the buttonholes are inserted in a fly, so that the buttons do not show when the coat is buttoned; sometimes the fly is sewed on beneath the buttonholes.

8. In *cotton-spinning*, waste cotton.—9. The hinged board which covers the keys of a piano or an organ when not in use.—**Fly of the mariners' compass**†, the compass-card.—**On the fly,** during flight; while still in the air; before reaching the ground: as, to shoot a bird *on the fly;* to catch a ball *on the fly*.

fly[2] (flī), *n.*; pl., except in sense 6, *flies* (flīz). [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye;* < ME. *flye*, *flie*, *flee*, *fle*, *fley*, *flei*, *flege*, *fleoge*, etc., < AS. *fleóge*, a fly (L. *musca*), = D. *vlieg* = MLG. *vlēge*, LG. *flege* = OHG. *flioga*, MHG. *vliege*, G. *fliege*, also (with umlaut) OHG. *fliuga*, MHG. *fliuge*, G. *fleuge* = (with short vowel) Icel. *fluga* = Sw. *fluga* = Dan. *flue*, a fly; < *flēogan*, E. *fly*[1]: see *fly*[1], *v.*]

1. In popular language, a flying insect of any common kind.

Thou wille be flayede for a *flye* that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

There came a grievous swarm of *flies* into the house of Pharaoh . . . and into all the land of Egypt. Ex. viii. 24.

2. In *entom.*, a two-winged insect; any one of the order *Diptera*, and especially of the family *Muscidæ:* commonly used with a qualifying or specific term: as, the house-*fly*, *Musca domestica*. See the compounded words.

As *flies* to wanton boys are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

3. A fish-hook dressed with silk, tinsel, feathers, or other material, so as to resemble a fly or other insect, and used by anglers to entice fish.

Is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial *Fly!* *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 36.

Nor is it yet settled that by imitating the natural insect you gain any advantage; one-half the most skillful fishermen assert that the *fly* . . . need resemble nothing on earth or in the waters under the earth.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 265.

4†. A familiar spirit: apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic and similar impostures.

Brought me th' intelligence in a paper here, . . .
I have my *flys* abroad.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Even the shape of a fly was a favourite one with evil spirits, so much so, that the term *fly* was a popular synonym for a familiar. *Thistleton Dyer*, Folk-Lore, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, an insignificant thing; a thing of no value.

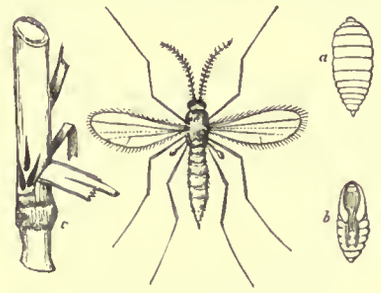
The ground and foundation of faith without which had ready before, al the spiritual cumfort that any man may speake of, can neuer auaile a *flie*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 7.

6. Pl. *flys* (flīz). [Usually referred directly to the verb *fly*[1], and defined as "a light carriage formed for rapid motion"; but this is not borne out by the first use of the name (see first extract). The name seems to have been a fanciful application of *fly*[2], an insect.] A kind of quick-running carriage; a light vehicle for passengers; a hackney-coach.

A nouvelle kind of four-wheeled vehicles drawn by a man and an assistant; . . . they are denominated *flys*, a name first given by a gentleman at the Pavilion [at Brighton, England] upon their first introduction in 1816.
Wright's Brighton Ambulator, 1818. (*Davies.*)

When the poor, old, broken-down *fly* drove up, and the portmanteaus were taken down, . . . the two timid young people stepped out of the mouldy old carriage.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xviii.

Berna fly, a species of *Trypeta* (which see).—**Black fly**, any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites.—**Camel-necked flies.** See *camel-necked*.—**East India fly**, a species of vesicatory fly, much larger than the common cantharis.—**Golden-eyed fly**, any tabanid of the genus *Chrysops* (which see).—**Green-headed fly**, *Tabanus lineola*.—**Hessian fly**, a destructive insect, *Cecidomyia destructor*, supposed to have been introduced during the revolutionary war by the Hessian troops, and now the most serious enemy of wheat in America. This fly is a small dusky midge, and its larva is a yellowish or reddish mag-



Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, infested stalk of wheat.

got. There are two broods annually, the first laying eggs in April or May, the second in September. The remedies are late sowing, or sometimes sowing a small patch early to serve as a trap, pasturing with sheep in November, and sowing hardy varieties, such as the Underhill Mediterranean wheat, especially the Lancaster variety.—**Onion-fly**, *Anthomyia ceparum*, the larva of which is known as the *onion-maggot*. See *Anthomyia*.—**Orange-belted fly**, *Tabanus cinctus*.—**Snelled fly**, in *angling*, a fly fitted on a snell.—**Spanish fly**, the blistering fly. See *Cantharis*.—**Tail-fly**, in *angling*, the fly at the end of the leader. See *fly-line*[2].—**To cast the fly.** See *cast*[1].—**To rise to the fly**, to be attracted by an artificial fly when it is offered as a lure: said of some fishes, in contradistinction to others which take anuken bait only.—**To tie a fly**, to dress a hook so that it shall resemble a fly.—**White fly.** (*a*) The common name of *Bibio albipennis* about the great lakes of the United States. (*b*) An ephemerid; a shad-fly, May-fly, or day-fly. [Local, U. S.] (See also *cabbage-fly, forest-fly, hand-fly, radish-fly, robber-fly, saw-fly, stretcher-fly*, etc.)

fly[2] (flī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flied*, ppr. *flying*. [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6.] **I.** *trans.* To convey in a fly.

Tuesday, Poole *flied* us all the way to Sir T. Ackland's Somersetshire seat. *Southey*, Letters, III. 478.

II. *intrans.* To travel by a fly. *Davies.*

We then *flied* to Stogursey just to see the Church.
Southey, Letters, III. 478.

fly[3] (flī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *flee;* another form of *fledge, fledge, flish, flush*[8], etc., through dial. *flig*, < ME. *fligge, flygge*, able to fly, fledged (hence able to shift for oneself, knowing); ult. < *fly*[1], *v.*: see *fledge* and *flush*[8].] Knowing; wide-awake; quick to take one's meaning or intention: as, a *fly* young man. [Slang.]

"Do what I want, and I will pay you well." . . . "I am *fly*," says Jo. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

"I want to tell you that——" . . . "Shut up!" replied the police official, "you are too *fly*. I've had hundreds of cases like yours." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

fly[4] (flī), *n.* See *vly*.

fly-agaric (flī'a-gar'ik), *n.* A species of mushroom, *Agaricus muscarius*, found in woods, and having a bright-red pileus studded with pale warts, while the stipe and gills are ivory-white. The juice is a strong narcotic, and poisonous if taken to excess. It is employed in some countries, mixed with the juice of cranberries, to produce intoxication, and an infusion of the plant is largely employed as a poison for flies, whence the name. Also called *flybane*.

flyaway (flī'a-wā'), *a.* [< *fly away*, phr.] Flighty; restless; fluttering: as, a *flyaway* young woman; a *flyaway* costume. [Colloq.]

flyaway-grass (flī'a-wā-gras), *n.* The *Agrostis scabra*, a common grass of North America, with a very loose, light panicle, which breaks off at maturity, and is driven to great distances before the wind. Also called *hair-grass*.

fly-bait (flī'bāt), *n.* A natural fly used as bait, or an artificial fly serving as a lure.

flybane (flī'bān), *n.* Same as *fly-agaric*.

fly-bitten (flī'bit'n), *a.* Marked by the bites of insects.

fly-blister (flī'blis'tėr), *n.* A plaster made of cantharides.

fly-block (flī'blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*[1].

flyblow (flī'blō), *v.*; pp. *flyblown*, ppr. *flyblowing*. [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blow*[1]; first in the p. a. *flyblown*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flyblown; taint with or as if with flyblows: chiefly in figurative uses.

Can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buz
Fly-blow his ears. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them.
Stillingfleet.

II. *intrans.* To deposit eggs on meat or the like, as a fly.

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

flyblow (flī'blō), *n.* [< *flyblow*, *v.*] The egg of a fly, the presence of which in numbers on meat, etc., makes it tainted and maggoty.

flyblown (flī'blōn), *p. a.* [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1]. Hence *flyblow*.] Tainted with flyblows; hence, spoiled; impure.

Him, that thou magnifiest with all these titles,
Stinking and *fly-blown*, lies here at our feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Such a light as putrefaction breeds
In *fly-blown* flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 676.

fly-board (flī'bōrd), *n.* In *printing*, the board on which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

flyboat (flī'bōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flieboat, flibote;* cf. F. *flibote* = Sp. *flibote, filibote*, G. *flieboot*, < D. *vlieboot*, flyboat. The E. term, like the others, is usually derived from the D., but the D. term does not appear in Kilian (1598), and the formation, which should rather be **vliegboot*, is unusual; the D. may be from the E. The E. word, appar. referring to the swiftness of the boat, < *fly*[1], *v.*, + *boat*, may be an accom. of Icel. *fley*, a kind of swift ship (only in poetry, but the comp. *fley-skip*, 'fly-ship,' opposed to *langskip*, 'long ship,' also in prose; a form **fleybātr* = *flyboat* does not occur). For the supposed connection with *filibuster*, see that word.] 1. A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem, of a kind chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, having a burden of from 400 to 600 tons.

One of the Flemings *fleboats* . . . chanced . . . to be fired and blowen vp by his owne powder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 612.

2. A light, swift sail-boat.

Here's such a companie of *flibotes*, hulling about this galleasse of greatnesse, that there's no boarding him.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat used for the transportation in canals and rivers of goods requiring to be carefully packed and kept dry. Also called *swift-boat*. [Great Britain.]

fly-book (flī'bůk), *n.* A case in the form of a book in which to keep fishing-flies. It has leaves of Bristol-board or other stiff material. At the ends of the leaf are small hooks or loops to which the fish-hooks are attached so that the flies may be carried without bending the gut.

Fly-book.

fly-boy (flī'boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy who seizes printed sheets as they come from the press, and lays them in order.

fly-brush (flī'brush), *n.* A long-handled brush used for driving away flies. It is often made of peacocks' feathers.

They both had fallen asleep side by side on the grass, and the abandoned *fly-brush* lay full across his face.
The Century, XXXV. 946.

fly-bug (flī'bug), *n.* A winged bug or heteropterous insect, *Reduvius personatus*, of the family *Reduviidæ*, which preys upon the bedbug.

fly-cap (flī'kap), *n.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly women, formed like two crescents conjoined, and, by means of wire, made to stand out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed. Its name seems to come from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

fly-case (flī'kās), *n.* The case or covering of an insect; specifically, the anterior wings of beetles, so hardened as to cover the whole upper part of the body, concealing the second pair of wings; the elytra. See cut under *Coleoptera*.

fly-caster (flī'kas'tėr), *n.* An angler who casts flies, or uses a fly-rod; a fly-fisher.

fly-casting (flī'kas'ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or art of casting the fly in angling.

II. *a.* Casting the fly, as in angling; pertaining to fly-fishing in general: as, a *fly-casting* tournament.

flycatcher (flī'kach'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches or entraps flies or other winged insects.—2. Specifically, a bird which habitually pursues and captures insects on the wing. (*a*) Any species of the old-world family *Muscicapidæ*, a large group of oscine passerine birds having a flattened

Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

bill garnished with rictal bristles. The species and genera are very numerous, and the limits of the family are not fixed. Among the best-known species are the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, and the pied flycatcher, *M. atricapilla*. (*b*) Any species of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, a group of non-oscine passerine birds peculiar to America; a tyrant or tyrant-flycatcher, of which there are many genera and several hundred species. See, for example, *Contopus, Empidonax*. (*c*) Some bird of muscicapine or tyrannine affinities or of fly-catching habits, like or likened to either of the foregoing, as, for example, a fly-catching warbler of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. The word was originally used with great latitude.—**Derbian flycatcher.** See *Derbian*.—**Fork-tailed flycatcher.** See *fork-tailed*.

fly-catching (flī'kach'ing), *a.* Catching flies; habitually pursuing flies upon the wing; having the characters of a flycatcher.

fly-clip (flī'klip), *n.* One of the leaves of a fly-book. See *fly-book*.

Fly-drill.

fly-dressing (flī'dres'ing), *n.* The act or art of manufacturing artificial flies and of mounting them on hooks for use in angling.

fly-drill (flī'dril), *n.* A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel having a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch.

fly-dung (flī′dung), *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to pass through a bath of strong cow-dung, or, as is now usual, of a solution of silicate of soda, of the double phosphate of soda and lime, or of arsenite or arseniate of soda, in order to get rid of the flies or spots due to irregular dyeing: said of goods dyed with madder.

fly-dunging (flī′dung′ing), *n.* In *dyeing*, the first of the two passages of a fabric through the dunging solution, the second passage being known as the *second dunging*. See *fly-dung*.

The dunging process is always performed twice: the first time in a cistern with rollers; and the second, in a beck similar to a dye-beck, washing well between. The first is called *fly-dunging;* the other, second dunging.
Ure, Dict., I. 627.

flyer, *n.* See *flier*.

fly-finisher (flī′fin′ish-ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, one who fits up and places in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-finishing (flī′fin′ish-ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act of fitting and placing in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-fish (flī′fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rhodochloris*, with moderate scales, smooth cranial ridges, and pale blotches on the sides, surrounded by green shades. It is about a foot long, and is found in deep water off the coast of California.

fly-fisher (flī′fish′ėr), *n.* One who angles with flies as lures.

A sly allusion to the colossal catches reported by imaginative *fly-fishers*. *The Critic*, April 3, 1886.

fly-fishing (flī′fish′ing), *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with a rod and natural or artificial flies as lures.

Fly-fishing, or fishing at the top, is, as I said before, of two sorts, with a natural and living fly, or with an artificial and made fly. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

fly-flap (flī′flap), *n.* 1. Something with which to drive away flies; a fly-flapper.

A *flie-flap*, wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meate, flabellum. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 207.

2. A kind of somersault. See the extract.

There was also the feat of turning round with great rapidity, alternately bearing upon the hands and feet, denominated the *fly-flap*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

fly-flapper (flī′flap′ėr), *n.* 1. One who drives away flies by means of a fly-flap.—2. A fly-flap.—3. One who turns fly-flaps.

fly-frame (flī′frām), *n.* 1. In *printing*, the longer rods on three sides of the fly of a printing-press, which give the smaller rods proper strength and stiffness.—2. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a machine for grinding smooth any roughnesses upon the surface of the plates. It consists of two beds of stone or cast-iron placed a short distance apart, with a pivoted frame with two arms secured between them, and oscillating on its pivot. The arms carry heavy rubbing-plates, each being secured to its arm by a pin traveling in a slot in the arm. When the machine is set in motion, sand and water are applied between the rubbing-plates and the plates of glass, which are secured upon the beds by plaster of Paris, and a vigorous grinding action is induced upon the surface of the glass.—**Bobbin and fly-frame.** See *bobbin*.

fly-fringe (flī′frinj), *n.* A trimming for women's dresses worn toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was made of floss-silk, the spreading and projecting tassels of which were supposed to resemble flies.

fly-gallery (flī′gal′e-ri), *n.* One of several galleries on either side of the flies of a theater, varying in number according to the size of the house. The drop-scenes and borders are worked from the fly-galleries.

The "fly-men" who work the drops and borders are at the ropes in the first *fly-gallery*. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

fly-governor (flī′guv′ėr-nọr), *n.* Same as *fly*[1], 3 (*a*).

fly-honeysuckle (flī′hun′i-suk-l), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) A plant, *Lonicera Xylosteum*. (*b*) A name given to the species of *Halleria*.

fly-hook (flī′hůk), *n.* A fish-hook to which is attached an artificial fly as a lure.

flying (flī′ing), *n.* [< ME. *flyinge, flyghynge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fly*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of moving through the air on wings; flight.

Some [fowls] are of ill *flyghynge* for heuynes of body and for thaire neste es noghte ferre fra the erthe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. *pl.* Loose or floating waste of any kind.

It [the dynamo-machine] should not be exposed to dust or *flyings*. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 87.

flying (flī′ing), *p. a.* Swift; equipped for swift motion: as, a *flying* party.—**Flying army**, a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which is always in motion to cover its own garrisons or to keep the enemy in continual alarm. *Farrow.*—**Flying artillery, camp, column**, etc. See the nouns.

flying-cat (flī′ing-kat), *n.* 1. Same as *flying-lemur*.—2. The taguan or flying-squirrel, a species of the rodent genus *Pteromys*. [Rare.]

flying-dragon (flī′ing-drag′ọn), *n.* See *dragon*, 2.

flying-feather (flī′ing-feтн′ėr), *n.* Same as *flight-feather* (which see, under *feather*).

flying-fish (flī′ing-fish), *n.* Any fish which can sustain itself or make a flight through the air by means of enlarged and wing-like pectoral fins. Specifically—(*a*) A synentognathous fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and subfamily *Exocœtinæ*, especially of the genus *Exocœtus*. (See these words.) Nine species of this

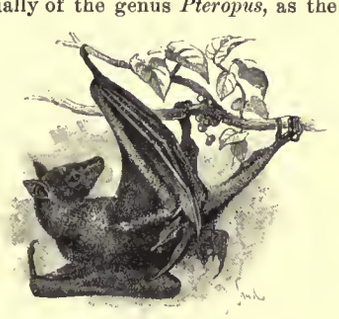
California Flying-fish (*Exocœtus californiensis*).

genus, and of the related genera *Halocypselus* and *Parexocœtus*, have been taken off the Atlantic coast of North America. There is also a large Californian species, *E. californiensis*, some 16 or 17 inches long, which has been observed to take very long flights. See the extract.

The *flying-fishes* proper, forming the subfamily of Exocœtines, are distinguished [from other exocœtids] by the development of the pectorals, which are elongated and capable of considerable horizontal extension, so that the fish is buoyed up in the air, which it reaches by vigorous movements of its stout tail and caudal fin. . . . The species of the family are pelagic, and representatives are found in almost all the tropical and warm seas. They associate together in schools of considerable size. The aerial flight is not strictly entitled to the name, for the pectoral fins are not used in active progression, but are simply employed as parachutes. . . . The fins are . . . more or less vibrated, but it is rather by an opposition to the air than by the volition of the animal. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 175.

(*b*) The flying-gurnard, flying-robin, or bat-fish, an acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus*, having enlarged pectoral fins divided into two parts, and also able to take short flights in the air. They are pelagic like the others, and go in schools in warm seas, though the best-known species, *C.* or *D. volitans*, reaches a high latitude. Some are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and in general they resemble the gurnards (*Triglidæ*), but differ in many anatomical details. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-fox (flī′ing-foks), *n.* A large frugivorous bat; any bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Pteropus*, as the well-



Flying-fox (*Pteropus medius*).

known *P. rubricollis:* so called from the fox-like shape of the head. There are many species, constituting collectively one of the prime divisions of the order *Chiroptera*.

The terns are all gone, but in their place the *flying-foxes* flap heavily along the water.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 88.

flying-frog (flī′ing-frog), *n.* A batrachian of Borneo, of the genus *Rhacophorus* and family

Flying-frog (*Rhacophorus marmoratus*).

Ranidæ, having enormously long webbed toes, enabling it to sustain a kind of flight.

flying-gecko (flī′ing-gek′ō), *n.* A kind of gecko lizard, *Ptychozoön homalocephalum*, which has large wing-like expansions of skin on the head, trunk, tail, and limbs, acting as a parachute to sustain the animal during flying leaps.

flying-gurnard (flī′ing-gėr′närd), *n.* A flying-fish of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* or *Dactylopteridæ*. Also called *flying-robin*. See *flying-fish* (*b*), and cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-hook (flī′ing-hůk), *n.* The upper or third hook on the line used by fishermen in catching whiting and other small fish. [South Carolina, U. S.]

flying-lemur (flī′ing-lē′mėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Insectivora* and family *Galeopithecidæ*, provided with an extension of the skin like a parachute, by means of which it makes flying leaps from tree to tree. Its resemblance to a lemur is such that it was formerly referred to the order *Primates*. It has, however, no special affinities with the lemurs. *Galeopithecus volans* is a common species of Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, etc. Also called *flying-cat*. See cut under *Galeopithecus*.

flying-lizard (flī′ing-liz′ärd), *n.* Any lizard of the genus *Draco*, as *D. volans*.

flying-machine (flī′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A contrivance designed to enable its user to fly. Various machines of this nature have been constructed at different times, but none has yet been invented which can be practically useful.

2. A machine designed to float in and propel itself through the air.

flying-marmot (flī′ing-mär′mọt), *n.* A taguan or large flying-squirrel of the genus *Pteromys*. *Goodrich*.

flying-phalanger (flī′ing-fa-lan′jėr), *n.* A general popular name of the petaurists or flying marsupial animals of the family *Phalangistidæ*, having a parachute-like fold of skin along the sides by which they are enabled to take flying leaps through the air. There are several species and genera, differing much in size and general appearance, some being no larger than a mouse. Also called *acrobat* and *flying-squirrel*. See cut under *Acrobates*.

flying-robin (flī′ing-rob′in), *n.* The flying-gurnard.

flying-shot (flī′ing-shot), *n.* 1. A shot fired at an object in motion, as a horseman, or a ship under sail, etc.—2. A marksman who fires at an object in motion. *Farrow*.

flying-squid (flī′ing-skwid), *n.* A sagittated calamary or sea-arrow; a cephalopod or squid of the genus *Ommastrephes:* so called from having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap so high out of water that it sometimes falls on the deck of a ship.

flying-squirrel (flī′ing-skwur′el), *n.* A squirrel or squirrel-like animal having a fold of skin like a parachute along each side of the body, by means of which it is enabled to make long flying leaps through the air. Specifically—(*a*) A squirrel proper, a rodent mammal of the family *Sciuridæ*, of the above character. The smaller species, of which several inhabit North America and Europe, be-

American Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*).

long to the genus *Sciuropterus*. Such are *S. volucella*, the common flying-squirrel of North America, 6 or 7 inches long without the tail, with large black eyes and extremely soft fur, and the similar old-world *S. volans*. The taguans or larger flying-squirrels are all of the old world, and belong to the genus *Pteromys;* they are sometimes called *flying-marmots* and *flying-cats*. See cut under *Pteromys*. (*b*) Same as *flying-phalanger*.

flying-torch (flī′ing-tôrch), *n.* *Milit.*, a torch attached to a long staff for use in night signaling. *Farrow*.

flying-watchman (flī′ing-woch′man), *n.* The dor-beetle or dumbledor, *Geotrupes stercorarius*. [Local, Eng.]

fly-leaf (flī′lēf), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a folded circular, program, or the like.

fly-line[1] (flī′lin), *n.* [< *fly*[1] + *line*[2].] The route habitually taken by a bird in its regular migration.

One of the *fly-lines* of this species [the American bittern] crosses the Bermuda islands.
H. Seebohm, British Birds, II. 506.

fly-line[2] (flī′līn), *n.* [< *fly*[2] + *line*[2].] A line used for angling with an artificial fly. It is usually a long line of silk or linen terminating in a length of silkworm gut, called a *leader*, at the extremity of which is the *tail-fly*. Other flies, called *droppers*, are attached to the leader by snells or snoods.

Thirty yards of waterproofed and polished *fly-line* of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

fly-maker (flī′mā″kėr), *n.* One who ties artificial flies for angling.

A certain school of *fly-makers* tie on the wings, or more properly the wing, last of all. *T. Norris*, Art of Fly-making.

flyman[1] (flī′man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[1], *n.*, 4, + *man*.] One who works the ropes in the flies of a theater.

The "grips" shove off the side-scenes, the *fly-men* raise the drops, the "clearers" run off the properties and set-pieces, and the stage-carpenters lower the bridges.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 445.

flyman[2] (flī′man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6, + *man*.] One who drives a fly.

fly-mixture (flī′miks″tūr), *n.* A preparation, as spirits of ammonia, oil, and tar, rubbed by anglers upon their faces and hands as a protection from flies, mosquitoes, etc.

fly-net (flī′net), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *flēóhnet* (= OD. *vlieghen-net*), < *flēóge*, a fly, + *net*, a net.] 1. A net used as a protection against flies, as in an open window to prevent their entrance.—2. A fringe or a net used to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut (flī′nut), *n.* A nut having wings which are twisted by the hand, as the screw-nut of a hand-vise.

fly-oil (flī′oil), *n.* A fly-mixture in which oil is a chief ingredient.

fly-orchis (flī′ôr″kis), *n.* The common name of *Ophrys muscifera*, from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

fly-paper (flī′pā″pėr), *n.* Poisoned paper used for killing flies, or a paper with an adhesive coating to which flies adhere.

fly-penning (flī′pen″ing), *n.* A mode of manuring land by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.

fly-poison (flī′poi″zn), *n.* 1. A poisonous substance used to kill flies.—2. In *bot.*, the *Amianthium muscætoxicum*, a liliaceous plant of the eastern part of the United States, allied to *Veratrum*. It has a single tall stem bearing a dense raceme of white flowers. The bulb, when pounded, has been used as a poison for flies.

fly-powder (flī′pou″dėr), *n.* Any powder used to kill flies, usually an imperfect oxid of arsenic formed by the exposure of native arsenic to the air and mixed with sugar aud water.

fly-press (flī′pres), *n.* A press for embossing, die-stamping, punching, and the like, furnished with a fly or flier. See *flier*, 4 (*d*).

fly-rail (flī′rāl), *n.* A movable part of a table which supports the leaf.

flyre, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fleer*[1].

fly-reed (flī′rēd), *n.* In *weaving*. See *reed*[1].

fly-rod (flī′rod), *n.* A rod used by anglers in fly-fishing. Fly-rods are made generally in three pieces, the butt, second joint, and tip, and are very light and flexible. There are two or more rings on each joint, through which the line runs from the tip to the reel. The best rods have butts made of bamboo split lengthwise in strips, which are then glued and bound together, preserving as much as possible the hard enamel or outer part, the softer inner substance being cut away. The second joint and tip are made of the best selected lancewood. In size the best trout-rods are from 10½ to 11½ feet long, and weigh from 8 to 10 ounces. The reel is placed behind the handle, near the end of the butt. Fly-rods are also made of steel.

flysch (flish), *n.* [Swiss.] In *geol.*, the Swiss local name of a rock of importance in Alpine geology, introduced as a scientific designation by Studer in 1827. It is a sandstone formation of great thickness, extending through the Alps along their northern slope from the southwestern extremity of Switzerland to Vienna, where it is also known as the "Vienna sandstone." The fossils which this formation contains are chiefly fucoids, of little value for determining the geological age of the rock, which, however, is generally considered to be Eocene Tertiary; but the lower portion of the flysch in its eastern extension is referred to the Cretaceous.

fly-sheet (flī′shēt), *n.* A loose sheet of paper forming a single leaf, as one on which a handbill or broadside is printed.

Having been printed on a *fly-sheet* at Rottweil in the same province in 1747. *The American*, XII. 154.

fly-shuttle (flī′shut″l), *n.* A shuttle with wheels propelled by a cord aud driver.

fly-slow† (flī′slō), *a.* [An adj. use of the phrase *fly slow* (see def.); explainable, if genuine, as a Shaksperian caprice.] Moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions of Shakspere and some modern ones; the others have *sly slow*. The change probably arose from a printer's mistake of the old long *s* for *f*.]

The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

flysnapper (flī′snap″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the subfamily *Myiagrinæ*, and of the genus *Myiagra*, or *Terpsiphone*, etc. (*b*) A shining-black crested fly-catching bird, *Phainopepla nitens*, of the southwestern United States. It is about 7½ inches long, and has a large white area on each wing. It is commonly referred to the *Myiadestinæ*.

Flysnapper (*Phainopepla nitens*), male.

fly-speck (flī′-spek), *n.* An excrementitious stain made by an insect, chiefly by the common house-fly.

fly-specked (flī′spekt), *a.* Specked or soiled with fly-dung.

The lawyers of the circuit took their seats at the breakfast-table in the meagerly furnished, *fly-specked* dining-room of the tavern. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxv.

fly-tackle (flī′tak″l), *n.* The implements used in fly-fishing, including rod, line, flies, etc.

flytail (flī′tāl), *n.* A small gill-net without sinkers, formerly used for catching perch and other small fish. [North Carolina, U. S.]

fly-taker (flī′tā″kėr), *n.* In *angling*, any fish that will take the fly.

flyte, *v.* and *n.* See *flite*.

fly-tent (flī′tent), *n.* A tent protected from rain or heat by an additional covering of canvas stretched from the ridge-pole and forming a separate roof. See *fly*[1], *n.*, 5.

He [Gen. Sherman] sleeps in a *fly-tent*, like the rest of us.
G. W. Nichols, The Great March, p. 130.

fly-tier (flī′tī″ėr), *n.* One who ties fishing-flies on hooks; a fly-dresser; a maker of artificial flies for anglers.

fly-tip (flī′tip), *n.* The extreme end, joint, or tip of a fly-rod; the tip, as distinguished from the second joint and the butt.

fly-trap (flī′trap), *n.* 1. A trap to catch flies.—2. In *bot.*, the *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, which captures insects by means of its irritable throat-appendages.—**Venus's fly-trap**, the *Dionæa muscipula*. See *Dionæa*.

fly-up-the-creek (flī′up-thę-krēk′), *n.* 1. A common name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*, also called *shitepoke*, *chalk-line*, and *little green heron*.—2. A giddy, capricious person. [Colloq., U. S.]

fly-water (flī′wâ″tėr), *n.* A solution of arsenic, decoction of quassia-bark, or the like, used for killing flies.

fly-weevil (flī′wē″vl), *n.* The common grain-moth, *Gelechia cerealella*. [Southern U. S.]

fly-wheel (flī′hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force or meeting with an irregular or intermittent resistance, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

F. M. An abbreviation of *field-marshal*.

fneset†, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *fnǣsan* = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnȳsa* = Dan. *fnyse* = Sw. *fnysa*, snort. Cf. *feeze*[2].] To breathe heavily; snort; snore.

He speketh in his nose,
And *fneseth* faste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 62.

fo[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *foe*.

Fo[2] (fō), *n.* [Chinese.] 1. Same as *Foh*[2].—2. In *Chinese decorative art*, a dog-like animal represented in carvings, porcelains, etc., considered as the guardian of the Buddhist temples, and called by this name in Europe and America when occurring in Oriental art and decoration. Also called the *Dog Fo* and the *Dog of Fo*.

F. O. An abbreviation of *field-officer*.

foal (fōl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, *foile*, < AS. *fola*, m., = OFries. *folla*, NFries. *fole* = MD. *volen*, D. *veulen* = MLG. *volen* = OHG. *folo*, MHG. *vol*, *vole*, G. *fohlen* = Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole* = Goth. *fula*, a foal (see other Teut. forms under the deriv. *filly*); = L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a foal, but particularly of fowls, a chicken (whence ult. E. *pullen*, *pool*[2], *poult*, *poultry*, *pullet*, q. v.), = Gr. πῶλος, a young animal, particularly a foal or filly; cf. Skt. *pota*, the young of an animal, *putra*, a son.] 1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, of either sex; a colt or a filly.

Horne zede to stable:
Thar he tok his gode *fole*
Also blak so eny cole.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 589.

Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the *foal* of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

With that his strong dog, of no dastard kinde
(Swift as the *foales* conceived by the winde),
He set upon the wolfe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. § 4.

2. In *coal-mining*. See the extract. [Eng.]

When they [boys] reach the age of ten or twelve years, a more laborious station is allotted to them. They then become what are termed lads or *foals*; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 158.

foal (fōl), *v.* [< *foal*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or a she-ass.

In the fourth year of the reign of George III., the year of the great eclipse, the celebrated "Eclipse" was *foaled*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 263.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Then he again, by way of irrision, "yee say very true indeed, that will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole." Afterwards when this Galba began to rebell and aspire unto the empire, no thing hartened him in this designe of his so much, as the *foling* of a mule.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

foalfoot (fōl′fůt), *n.* A name of the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, and of some other plants, as the asarabacca, *Asarum Europæum*: so called from the shape of their leaves. See cut under *Asarum*.

foal-teeth (fōl′tēth), *n. pl.* The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age.

foam (fōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fome*, *foom*, < AS. *fām* = LG. *fām* = OHG. *feim*, MHG. *veim*, G. *feim*, dial. *faum*, foam. The supposed connection with L. *spūma*, foam, is doubtful: see *spume*.] 1. An aggregation of bubbles formed on the surface of water or other liquid by violent agitation or by fermentation; froth; spume: as, the *foam* of breaking waves; the *foam* of the mouth.

She whipped her steed, she spurred her steed,
Till his breast was all a *foam*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

Look how two boars
Together side by side, their threat'ning tusks do whet,
And with their gnashing teeth their angry *fome* do bite,
Whilst still they should'ring seek each others where to smite. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xii. 325.

It is the frequency of the reflections at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders *foam* opaque.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 40.

2†. The foaming sea; a foaming wave.

flor to fare on the *fome* into fer londes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over *fomes* they flett withowtyn fayle,
The wethur then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

3. Figuratively, foaming rage; fury.

Our churches, in the *foam* of that good spirit which directeth such fiery tongues, they term spitefully the temples of Baal, idle synagogues, abominable styes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 11.

4. In *mineral.*, same as *aphrite*.—5†. Scum, as from molten metal.

Fome that commeth of lead tried, being in colour like gold. *Nomenclator*.

foam (fōm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fomen*; also (in older umlauted form) *femen*, < AS. *fāeman* = OHG. **feimjan*, *feiman*, MHG. *veimen*, G. *feimen*, dial. *fäumen*, *faumen*, foam; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To form or gather foam, as water (the crest of a wave), etc., from agitation, a liquor from fermentation, or the mouth from rage or disease; froth; spume.

The frothe *femed* at his mouth vnfayre bi the wykez,
Whettez his whyte tnschez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

To conclude, the very *foaming* channell of the river, stained and died with the barbarians bloud, was even amazed to see such strange and uncouth sights.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 76.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. Mark ix. 18.

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, mix the *foaming* draught
Of fever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To become filled or covered with foam, as a steam-boiler when the water is frothy.

Derf dyttes thai delt tho doghty betwene,
With thaire fawchons fell, *femyt* of blode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10219.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to foam; fill with something that foams; make frothy: as, to *foam* a tankard. [Rare.]—2. To throw out with rage or violence: usually with *out*. [Rare.]

Raging waves of the sea, *foaming out* their own shame.
Jude 13.

Slowly . . . went Leolin; then . . .
Down thro' the bright lawns to his brother's ran,
And *foam'd* away his heart at Averill's ear.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

foam-bow (fōm'bō), *n.* The iris formed by sunlight upon foam or spray, as of a cataract.

His cheek brighten'd as the *foam-bow* brightens
When the wind blows the foam. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

foam-cock (fōm'kok), *n.* In steam-boilers, a cock at the water-level by which scum is drawn off.

foam-collector (fōm'kō-lek'tor), *n.* A vessel placed at the water-level in a steam-boiler to collect and discharge the foam or scum.

foamingly (fō'ming-li), *adv.* With foam; frothily.

foamless (fōm'les), *a.* [< *foam* + *-less.*] Free from foam.

He who would question him
Must sail alone at sunset where the stream
Of ocean sleeps around those *foamless* isles.
Shelley, Hellas.

foam-spar (fōm'spär), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

foam-wreath (fōm'rēth), *n.* The foam that crowns or edges a breaker, or that lies on a pool.

The long wash of waves, with red and green
Tangles of weltering weed through the white *foam-wreaths* seen. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

foamy (fō'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fomy*, < ME. *fomy*, < AS. *fāmig*, *fēmig*, foamy, < *fām*, foam: see *foam*.] Covered with or consisting of foam; frothy; of a foam-like character.

That most ingrateful boy there, by your side,
From the rude sea's enrag'd and *foamy* mouth
Did I redeem. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

As the peace-making tide gradually drifted their boats asunder, their [the boatmen's] anger rose, and they danced back and forth and hurled opprobrium with a *foamy* volubility that quite left my powers of comprehension behind.
Howells, Venetian Life, viii.

fob[1] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing*. [In another form *fub*, q. v.; the same, with change of the final consonant, as *fop*[1], q. v.] 1. To cheat; trick; impose upon.

You've borne me in hand this three months, and now *fobb'd* me. *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

His Excellence had each Man *fobb'd*,
For he had sunk their Pay.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 27.

2†. To beat; maltreat. *Beau. and Fl.*—**To fob off.** (*a*) To put off slightingly or deceitfully; get rid of by a trick; wave aside. See *to put off*, under *off*.

You must not think to *fob off* your disgrace with a tale.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

The rascal *fobbed* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

The local interest of the English in the Britons has led their scholars to complain that Mommsen ["Roman Empire," V. 4] has *fobbed off* Britain with too brief a notice.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 485.

(*b*) To pass off by a false representation; dispose of by deception: as, to *fob off* a worthless article on a customer.

fob[1]† (fob), *n.* [< ME. *fobbe*; < *fob*[1], *v.*] 1. A tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

The man, sir, that, when gentlemen are tired, gives them a *fob*, and rests them. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

2. A cheat.

To lede alle these othere,
As *fobbes* and faitours that on hure fet rennen.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 193.

fob[2] (fob), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket (Brem. Diet.); Skinner also quotes G. *fupsack*.] 1. A little pocket made in the waistband of men's breeches or trousers as a receptacle for a watch.

He who had so lately sack'd
The enemy, had done the fact,
Had rifled all his pokes and *fobs*
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 107.

2. A watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle and seals or the like, such as is worn appended to the watch and hanging from the fob. [U. S.]

——, pointing menacingly at the tempting *fob* that hung from his pocket, repeated the demand.
McHalton-Ripley, From Flag to Flag, xxiv.

fob[2] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing*. [< *fob*[2], *n.*] To put into a fob; pocket; get possession of.

Very pretty sums he has *fobbed* now and then, . . . 3000*l.* in his saddle-bags at once.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 170.

fob[3] (fob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing*. [Origin obscure.] To breathe hard or with heaving sides; gasp from violent running. [Scotch.]

The hails is won, they warsle hame,
The best they can for *fobbin*.
Tarras, Poems, p. 66.

fob[4] (fob), *n.* [E. dial., origin obscure; hardly an altered form of *foam*.] Froth or foam. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

F. O. B. An abbreviation of *free on board*, used in executing contracts of sale, and indicating that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance of a carrier is to be without expense to the buyer.

fob-chain (fob'ehān), *n.* A watch-chain hanging free from the fob, and usually carrying a seal, key, or other trinket.

fob-watch (fob'woch), *n.* A watch carried in the fob.

Fob watches were not indeed unknown, for a *fob watch* is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 307.

focage† (fō'kāj), *n.* [< ML. *focagium*, a partly restored form of *foagium*, a reflex of OF. *fouage*, *feuage* (see *feuage*); ML. prop. *focaticum*, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *focus*.] Housebote or firebote.

focal (fō'kal), *a.* [= F. *focal*, < L. *focus*, focus: see *focus*.] Of or pertaining to a focus: as, a *focal* point.

To live.
Live, as the snake does in his noisome fen!
Live, as the wolf does in his bone-strewn den!
Live, clothed with cursing like a robe of flame,
The *focal* point of million-fingered shame!
Whittier, The Panorama.

Focal axis, that axis of a conic which passes through the foci.—**Focal conic, ellipse, hyperbola**, a locus of foci of a quadric surface.—**Focal curve.** See *curve*.—**Focal depth.** See *depth*.—**Focal distance.** (*a*) In *conic sections*, the distance of the focus from some fixed point: namely, from the vertex in the parabola, and from the center in the ellipse and hyperbola. (*b*) In *optics*, of a mirror or lens, the distance (also called the *focal length*) from its center to the principal focus (see *focus*); of a telescope, the distance between the focal plane and the object-glass.—**Focal lesion**, in *pathol.*, lesion of the brain of limited size.—**Focal line**, the locus of foci of a quadric cone.—**Focal plane**, in *optics*, the locus of the foci of infinitely distant objects, with reference to a lens.—**Focal property**, any property of a geometrical locus depending on lines or planes common to the locus and to the absolute, and especially on the intersections of such lines and planes.—**Umbilicar focal conic**, a focal conic passing through the umbilics of a quadric surface.

focalization (fō'kal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *focalize* + *-ation*.] The art or process of bringing to a focus, or of placing in focus.

Focalization in the eye [eye-camera].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 261.

focalize (fō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focalized*, ppr. *focalizing*. [< *focal* + *-ize*.] To bring to a focus; focus.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear.
De Quincey.

focaloid (fō'kal-oid), *n.* [< *focal* + *-oid*.] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the same through all external space as the attraction of a homogeneous *focaloid* of equal mass coinciding with its surface. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 494.

Thick focaloid, a thick shell so bounded.

foci, *n.* Plural of *focus*.

focil† (fō'sil), *n.* [= OF. *focile*, F. *focile* = Pr. *focil* = Pg. *focile* = It. *focile*, < ML. *focile* (*focile majus* and *focile minus*), prob. (by confusion with *focile*, E. *fusil*[1]) for **fusillus*, lit. a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] One of the bones of the forearm or of the leg, distinguished as the *greater focil* (ulna or tibia) and the *lesser focil* (tibia or fibula).

I was hastily fetch'd to assist one Mr. Powell, a barber-chirurgeon, in the setting of a fracture of both the *focils* of the leg in a man about 60 years of age, of a tough dry body. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

focillate† (fos'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *focillatus*, pp. of *focillare*, *focilare*, also deponent, *focillari*, revive by warmth, resuscitate, cherish, < *focus*, a fireplace, hearth: see *focus*.] To warm; cherish. *Blount.*

focillation† (fos-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *focillate* + *-ion*.] A warming, as at a hearth; a cherishing; comfort; support.

focimeter (fō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *focus* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] In *photog.*, an instrument for finding the focus of a lens.

focus (fō'kus), *n.*; pl. *foci* (-sī). [A mod. (NL.) use (introduced by Kepler in 1604) of L. *focus*, a fireplace, a hearth (ML. also the seat or central point of a disease). Hence ult. (< L. *focus*) *fusil*[1] = *fusee*[1] = *fuse*[2], *focage*, *feuage*, *foyer*, *fuel*, etc.] 1. In *optics*, a point at which rays of light that originally diverged from one point meet again, or a point from which they appear to proceed. The former is called a *real*, the latter a *virtual focus*. The *principal focus* of a lens is the focus of rays striking the lens parallel to its axis. The *conjugate foci* of a mirror or lens are two points so situated that the rays emitted from a luminous body at either point are reflected (by the mirror) or refracted (by the lens) to the other. See *conjugate mirror* (under *conjugate*), *lens*, and *mirror*.

A *focus* . . . may be defined as the point to which a spherical wave converges, or from which it diverges. It may also be defined as the point at which little waves from all parts of a great wave arrive at the same time.
Airy, Optics, § 44.

Every lens which becomes thicker towards its periphery has virtual *foci*; and vice versâ, for the *focus* of a lens to be real, the lens must be thicker in the middle than at the edge. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 90.

2. In *geom.*, a point from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a syzygetic relation. Thus, the sum of the distances of any point of an ellipse from its foci is constant, and the difference of the distances of any point of a hyperbola from its foci is constant. A modern definition is that the foci are the interaections of common tangents of the curve and the absolute. In like manner, a focus of a surface is a point on the curve of interaection of common tangent planes of the surface and the absolute. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *ellipse*.

3. In the theory of perspective, with reference to two planes in perspective, one of four points—two, F_1 and F_2, on one plane, and two, f_1 and f_2, on the other—such that the angles between two points on the first plane measured at F_1 are equal to the angles between the corresponding points on the other plane measured at f_1, and so with the pair of foci F_2 and f_2. One pair of foci are called *similar*, because the angles are measured in the same direction on the two planes; the other pair are called *dissimilar*, because the angles are measured in opposite directions.

4. Figuratively (with a consciousness of the classical Latin meaning), a central or gathering point, like the fire or hearth of a household; the point at or about which anything is concentrated; a center of interest or attraction.

The virtue and wisdom of a whole people collected into one *focus*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Tell not as new what ev'ry body knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close;
There, cent'ring in a *focus* round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 239.

A public house is generally the *focus* from which gossip radiates. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxii.

Acoustic focus, a point to which sound-waves are converged, as by reflection in the case of a room having an ellipsoidal ceiling.—**Focus of mean motion**, the empty focus of the orbit of a planetary body: so called because when the orbit is nearly circular the planet describes in equal times nearly equal angles about this focus as a vertex.—**Focus of true motion**, that focus of the orbit of a planetary body which is occupied by the central body.—**Heat-focus**, the point to which the invisible heat-rays are converged, as those from the sun by a convex lens.—**In focus**, situated or fixed at a focal point, or so as to secure or exhibit a focal effect: said (1) of the condition of an image projected by a lens, or seen through a lens, when this image appears sharp and clearly defined; (2) of the position of the lens with reference to a screen or ground-glass upon which such image is projected, or of the position of the screen or ground-glass with reference to the lens; (3) of a photographic positive or negative picture accurately produced by the agency of a lens.

While your head is still under the focusing-cloth, pass your hand round to the lens, and move the rack backward and forward till you find the point at which it is most distinct. It is then said to be "*in focus*," or "sharp."
Silver Sunbeam, Int.

focus (fō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focused* or *focussed*, ppr. *focusing* or *focussing*. [< *focus*, *n.*] To bring or adjust to a focus; cause to be in focus; focalize; collect in one point; concentrate.

Abstraction is *focussing*, whether by sense or by Intellect. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 48.

This chapter leaves on the reader's mind the impression that its author has not thought out Federalism or been at much pains to *focus* his thoughts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 240.

focusing-cloth (fō'kus-ing-klôth), *n.* In *photog.*, a piece of opaque fabric, preferably of a dark color, large enough to envelop the camera and the head and shoulders of the operator, used in bringing a picture to focus to render the image projected by the lens on the ground-glass distinctly visible by the exclusion of other light than that passing through the lens.

If the camera needs to be placed in the sunshine, throw the *focussing cloth* over it before the shutter is drawn out to make the exposure. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

focusing-frame (fō'kus-ing-frām), *n.* In a photographic camera, the frame which holds the ground-glass used in focusing to receive the image projected by the lens.

The ground glass is also removed; the negative to be copied is secured in the *focussing frame* in its place.
Lea, Photography, p. 385.

focusing-glass (fō'kus-ing-glȧs), *n.* A small pocket magnifying-glass, sometimes with a shade to exclude the light, used in examining the image projected on the ground-glass of a photographic camera.

fodder[1] (fod'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fodder, foddur, foder*, fodder, < AS. *fōdor* (rare and improp. gen. dat. *fōthres, fōthre*), *fōddor, fōddus*, food, esp. for cattle, fodder, = D. *voeder* = LG. *voder, voer* = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, food, fodder, provender, = Icel. *fōðr* = Sw. Dan. *foder*, fodder; the same, but with different suffix, as AS. *fōda*, E. *food:* see *food*[1]. Hence ult. *forage, foray.*] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is usually confined to food that grows above ground and is fed in bulk.

The sheep for *fodder* follow the shepherd.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

This was at once the mystery and misery of Mike's existence, often pausing between pulls at the *fodder*, after he had finished his corn, to consider it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 182.

Further on, . . . glistening stalks of *fodder* . . . caught the level gleaming from the west, as might the rifles of a regiment that has been ordered to fire lying down.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

= **Syn.** See *feed*, *n.*

fodder[1] (fod'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *fodderen, fotheren*, < AS. **fōdrian* (implied in deriv. *fōdrere*, fodderer, forager) = D. *voederen* = LG. *vodern, voren* = G. *füttern* = Icel. *fōðhra* = Sw. *fodra* = Dan. *fodre*, fodder; from the noun.] 1. To feed with dry food or cut grass, etc.; supply with hay, straw, etc.: as, farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

Salt herbage for the *foddering* rack provide
To fill their bags, and swell the milky tide.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. To graze, as cattle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth (such as is taken the first half spit from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground), in a place that has been well *fother'd* on. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, May.

fodder[2]† (fod'ėr), *n.* A variant of *fother*[1].

fodderer (fod'ėr-ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fōdrere*, a fodderer, forager, < **fōdrian:* see *fodder*[1], *v. t.*] One who fodders cattle.

fode†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *food*[1].

fodge (foj), *n.* [Sc.; cf. equiv. *fadge*[4] and *fudge*[1].] A fat, puffy-cheeked person.

fodgel (foj'el), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.; also *foggel;* cf. *fodge.*] I. *a.* Fat; stout; plump.

If in your bound ye chance to light
Upon a fine, fat, *foggel* wight,
O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *n.* A fat person.

fodient (fō'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, dig up, dig out: see *fossil.*] I. *a.* 1†. Digging; throwing up with a spade. *Blount.*—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Digging; fossorial. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Fodientia:* as, a *fodient* edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Fodientia.*

The *fodients* are only two, perhaps three, species in number. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 60.

Fodientia (fō-di-en'shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, + *-ia*[2].] The fodient edentate mammals, a suborder of *Bruta* or *Edentata*, comprising only the aardvarks, family *Orycteropodidæ.*

foe (fō), *n.* [< ME. *fo, foo, fa, faa*, pl. *fos, foos, faes, faas*, also *fon, fone, fan, fane*, a foe, an enemy, < AS. *ge-fāh*, a foe, < *ge-* + *fēh, fāg*, pl. *fā*, adj., guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile (never as a noun, for which *ge-fāh* or *fāh-man*, but usually *feónd:* see *fiend*), = OHG. *gi-fēh*, MHG. *ge-veeh*, hostile; prob. connected with Goth. *faih*, n., fraud, deception, *bi-faihōn*, overreach, defraud; ult. from the same root as *fiend*, AS. *feónd*, an enemy: see *fiend.* Hence ult. *feud*[1], orig. the abstract noun of the orig. adj. form of *foe.*] 1. An enemy; one who entertains hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

I lone hem nouȝt, thei arn my *fone*,
Ne wolde I neuer scue hem none.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Heat not a furnace for your *foe* so hot
That it do singe yourself. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

From the testimony of friends as well as of *foes*, . . . it is plain that these teachers of virtue had all the vices of their neighbours. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation or people at war with another, whether personally inimical or not; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary.

He fought great battells with his saluage *fone*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

Choose thee either three years' famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes*. 1 Chron. xxi. 11, 12.

Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the *foe?*
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

3. An opponent; a malevolent or hostile agent or principle: as, a *foe* to all measures of reform; intemperance is a *foe* to thrift.

Time-pleasers, flatterers, *foes* to nobleness.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

Some *foe* to his upright intent
Finds out his weaker part.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

4. One who or that which injures, harasses, or hinders anything: as, the climate is a *foe* to grape-culture.

To plant and tree an opon *foo* is she [the goose].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
The daily anodyne, and nightly draught,
To kill those *foes* to fair ones, time and thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

= **Syn.** *Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. See *adversary.*

fœdera (fē'de-rȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty: see *federal.*] International transactions or facts, and the records relating to them.

The celebrated *fœdera* with Carthage, so much discussed of late. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 131.

fœderal†, **fœderally**†. Obsolete spellings of *federal, federally.*

fœdifragous†, *a.* See *fedifragous.*

fœdity†, *n.* See *fedity.*

foehn, fŏhn (fėn), *n.* [G. *föhn* or *fön*, a storm, < MHG. (not found), < OHG. *fōnna*, f., *fōnno*, m., a rain-wind, whirlwind; possibly ult. due to L. *Favonius*, the west wind: see *favonian.*] A warm, dry wind which descends from the upper Alps into the valleys on the north side of the chain of the Alps, from Geneva to Salzburg. Its direction is from the south, less often from the southwest, and it is felt most in the valleys having a general north-and-south trend. It is most common in the autumn and winter, and exerts an important influence upon the meteorological condition of the places subject to it: for example, by rapidly removing the snow in spring, ripening the grapes in autumn, etc. A similar warm, dry wind is recognized in other parts of the world, as on the west coast of Greenland and in New Zealand. The chinook wind of the northwestern United States is a similar phenomenon.

Of local winds the most remarkable are the *Föhn*, in the Alps, distinguished for its warmth and dryness, etc.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 690.

We have had a bit of the Greenland *foehn*. The barometer rose a quarter of an inch during the day.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, II. 10.

foehood† (fō'hŭd), *n.* [< *foe*[1] + *-hood.*] Enmity; hostility.

Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Ruffinus's deadlie *foe-hood* which was wrung over the world?
Bp. Bedell, Of Certain Letters, ii. 325.

foeman (fō'mȧn), *n.*; pl. *foemen* (-men). [< ME. *fōman, famon*, < AS. *fāhman, fāhmon*, foeman, < *fāh*, hostile, + *man*, man.] An active enemy; one who is in open enmity with or engaged in hostilities against another or others.

Unto his lemman Dalida he tolde,
That in his heres all his strengthe lay,
And falsly to his *foomen* she him solde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 75.

Give me this man; he presents no mark to the enemy; the *foeman* may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

So this great brand the king
Took, and by this will beat his *foemen* down.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Fœniculum (fē-nik'ū-lum), *n.* [L.: see *fennel.*] A small genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, glabrous, with divided leaves and an aromatic odor. The principal species is the fennel, *F. vulgare.* See *fennel.*

fœnugreek†, *n.* See *fenugreek.*

foeship†, *n.* [< ME. *fosehip;* < *foe* + *-ship.*] Enmity.

The freke sayde, "no *foschip* oure fader hatz the schewed."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 918.

fœtal, fœtation, etc. See *fetal,* etc.

fœtid, fœtor. See *fetid, fetor.*

fog[1] (fog), *n.* [< Dan. *fog*, spray, shower, drift, storm, in comp. *sne-fog*, a snow-storm, blinding fall of snow, = Icel. *fok*, spray, any light thing tossed by the wind, a snow-drift; cf. *fjūk*, a snow-storm, < *fjūka* (pret. *fauk*, pp. *fokinn*), be driven on, be tossed by the wind (of spray, snow, dust, etc.), = Sw. *fyka* (Cleasby) = Dan. *fyge*, drift, colloq. rush, dial. *fuge*, rain fine and blew.] 1. The aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water in the air near the earth's surface, usually produced by the cooling of the air below the dew-point, whereby a portion of its vapor is condensed. The cooling may be the result of radiation, conduction, mixture with colder air, or ascension. Over surfaces of water warmer than the air the fog produced by cooling is increased by the continued evaporation of the water into the already saturated air. Solid particles in the air constitute nuclei for condensation, and are thereby great promoters of the formation of fog. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *f.*

Therefore the winds, piping to us in vain,
As in revenge, have suck'd up from the sea
Contagious *fogs*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Beyond the difference in the place of origin there is really little or no distinction to be drawn between a *fog* and a cloud. A *fog* is a cloud resting on the earth; a cloud is a *fog* floating high in the air.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 44.

Hence—2. A state of mental obscurity or confusion: as, to be in a *fog* of doubt.

One fighting with death in the *fog* of a typhoid fever.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 50.

3. In *photog.*, a uniform coating covering a developed plate, more or less destructive to the picture in proportion to its opacity. It results from chemical impurities, from exposure of the sensitized film to light, from errors in manipulation, etc.

On the deepest shades should be a pure photographic deposit, and not *fog*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 273.

Green fog, in *photog.*, a coating or discoloration of the same nature as red fog, but greenish in color.—**Red fog,** in *photog.*, a more or less opaque reddish discoloration in those parts of dry-plate negatives which should be clear. It may result from over-development, from impurities in the developing solutions, from their non-accordance chemically with the brand of plate used, or from imperfection in the manufacture of the plate. = **Syn.** 1. *Mist, Haze*, etc. See *rain, n.*

fog[1] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging.* [< *fog*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To envelop with or as with fog; shroud in mist or gloom; obscure; befog. [Rare.]

That the light of divine truth may shine clear in them, and not be *fogged* and misled with filthy vapours.
Leighton, Commentary on Peter, i.

2. To cloud or coat with a uniform coating or discoloration, as in photography: as, an overalkaline developer will *fog* the plate. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

To prevent the mishap of *fogged* plates [in photography] from scattering and extraneous light. *Science*, I. 94.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become covered or filled with fog.—2. In *photog.*, to become clouded or coated with a uniform coating or discoloration: said of a negative in course of development. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

A peculiar change of colour in the high lights of the picture . . . takes place just before *fogging* commences.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 254.

fog[2] (fog), *n.* [E. dial. also *feg;* < ME. *fogge*, grass (see extract); perhaps of Celtic origin, W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] 1. Aftergrass; a second growth of grass; aftermath; also, long grass that remains on land through the winter; foggage. [Eng.]

He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* waiz his mete [compare Dan. iv. 33]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1083.

One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 512.

2. Moss. [Scotch.]

A rowing [rolling] stane gathers nae *fog*.
Scotch Proverbs (Ramsay, p. 15).

fog[2] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging.* [< *fog*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed off the fog or pasture in winter: as, to *fog* cattle.—2. To eat off the fog from: as, to *fog* a field. [Eng. in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]

About this town [Peebles] both fruit and forest trees have a smoother skin than elsewhere, and are seldom seen either to *fog* or be bark-bound.
Pennecuik, Tweeddale, p. 31.

fog[3]† (fog), *v. i.* [Developed from *fogger*[1], q. v.] To seek gain by base or servile practices (whence *pettifogger*).

As for the *fogging* proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [Excommunication] looke, and so threaten her firy whip. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he),
Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden.*

fog[4] (fog), *a.* [E. dial., formerly also *foggy;* origin obscure; cf. *faggy*[1].] Gross; fat; clumsy.

A fowle *fog* monster, great swad, depriued of eyesight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 672.

fog-alarm (fog′a-lärm″), *n.* A signal or warning by sound from a bell, gun, whistle, or horn, to indicate to passing vessels the position of rocks, shoals, bars, lighthouses, light-ships, buoys, etc., in thick or foggy weather, or to warn one vessel of the approach of another. A fog-alarm may be sounded by the tides or a current, by the pulsation or swaying of the waves, by the wind, by clockwork impelled by weights or springs, or by the rolling of a ship.

fog-bank (fog′bangk), *n.* 1. A stratum of fog as seen from a distance.—2. An appearance at sea in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but vanishing as it is approached: sometimes called by sailors *Cape Fly-away*, *Dutchman's Land*, and *No-man's Land*.

fog-bell (fog′bel), *n.* A bell placed on an anchored vessel, buoy, headland, rock, or shoal, rung by the motion of the waves or the force of the wind, and serving as a warning to mariners in foggy weather.

"O father! I hear the church-bells ring,
O say, what may it be?"
"'Tis a *fog-bell* on a rock-bound coast!"
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

fog-bound (fog′bound), *a.* Impeded, detained, embarrassed, or confined by fog.

We were *fog-bound* in Penobscot bay.
The Congregationalist, Sept. 3, 1885.

fog-bow (fog′bō), *n.* A faintish white arch seen in fog, similar to the rainbow, and due to the action of the same causes, the globules of water of the fog playing the same part as the raindrops. It is, however, usually less extended and less sharply defined, and if colored at all has only a slightly rosy tint. Fog-bows are sometimes observed at sea when the fog is very dense, as off the coast of Newfoundland.

Among various meteorological phenomena witnessed during the cruise were parheltas and *fog-bows*, which were of common occurrence off Wrangel Island.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 13.

fog-cheese (fog′chēz), *n.* In Yorkshire, England, a cheese made from the milk of cows fed on fog, or aftergrass. *Nares.*

fog-dog (fog′dog), *n.* A break or clearing spot in a fog-bank, presaging the lifting of the fog.

fog-eater (fog′ē″tėr), *n.* A break in a fog-bank or mist, a sign of clearing weather; also applied to the fog-bow.

fogfruit (fog′frōt), *n.* The *Lippia lanceolata*, a procumbent verbenaceous plant of the eastern United States, with close heads of small flowers.

foggage (fog′āj), *n.* [Also written *fogage*; < *fog*[2] + *-age*.] Rank grass which remains on land in winter; also, grass which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed; aftergrass.

Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin! . . .
An' naething, now, to big a new ane,
O' *foggage* green! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

A simple and sufficiently accurate rule . . . is to mow when the [forage] plants are in full flower. If this stage is exceeded, both the quality of the hay and the amount of the *foggage* or aftermath are seriously injured.
Encyc. Brit., I. 379.

fogged (fogd), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with fog; misty; dim; dark. [Rare.]

It must be such a dawn and shade
As that day cast, wherein was made
The sun, before man's damning fall
Threw a *fogg'd* guilt upon this all.
Feltham, Lusoria.

fogger[1] (fog′ėr), *n.* [Prob. < MD. *focker*, a monopolist or an engrosser of wares and commodities (ML. reflex *fuggerus*), < *focken*, pack up, gather secretly. See *pettifogger*, i. e., *petty fogger*, orig. two words.] 1. A huckster. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A cheat; one who engages in mean or disreputable practices or professional arts for gain, especially in the practice of law; a pettifogger.

An infectious law-*fogger*.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage. *Terence in English* (1614).

3. A groom or man-servant. [Prov. Eng.]

fogger[2] (fog′ėr), *n.* [< *fog*[2] + *-er*[1].] In England, a farm-laborer who fodders cattle and carries out the hay in the morning and evening.

Foggers know all the game on the places where they work; there is not a hare or a rabbit, a pheasant or a partridge, whose ways are not plain to them.
The Century, XXXVI. 812.

foggily (fog′i-li), *adv.* With fog; obscurely; darkly. *Johnson.*

fogginess (fog′i-nes), *n.* The state of being foggy, in any sense of that word.

It ought to be observed that in order to produce such deceptions from the clearness or *fogginess* of the air it must be uncommonly clear, or uncommonly foggy.
Reid, Inquiry into the Human Mind, vi. § 22.

fog-gun (fog′gun), *n.* A gun fired in foggy weather as a warning to sailors.

foggy[1] (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with fog; damp with fog; misty: as, a *foggy* morning.

Is not their climate *foggy*, raw, and dull?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5.

Hence—2. Figuratively, dull; stupid.

Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit.
Sir J. Hayward, Ans. to Doleman, p. 35.

3. Dim; not clear; obscure: as, his description was rather *foggy*.—4. In *photog.*, affected by fog; fogged: said of a negative.

Many weak, thin, *foggy* negatives may . . . be made to produce passable prints.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 292.

foggy[2] (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding or covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]—2. Coarse; rank, as grass.

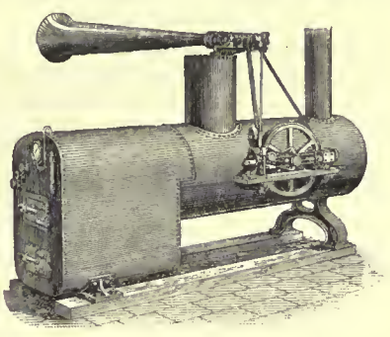
foggy[3]† (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[4] + *-y*[1].] Same as *fog*[4].

Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen to-gether. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus.

Travelling on the way, the weather being extreame hot and the horse no lesse fat and *foggie* with over much former ease, fell downe and died.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

foggy-bee (fog′i-bē), *n.* [< *foggy*[3] + *bee*[1].] A name of the carder-bee, *Bombus muscorum*.

fog-horn (fog′hôrn), *n.* 1. A horn used on board a vessel to sound a warning signal to other vessels in foggy weather.—2. A sounding instrument for warning vessels off shore during a fog.



Brown's Siren Fog-horn.

The most powerful of these instruments is the *siren*, or *siren fog-horn* (see *siren*), in which the sound is produced by means of a disk with twelve radial slits, which is made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus. The moving disk revolves 2,800 times a minute, and in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air per minute. The pulsations thus developed impinge upon the sides of the trumpet and are reflected outward in parallel rays, producing a blast of very great power in the direction required.

fogie, *n.* See *fogy*.

fogle (fō′gl), *n.* A pocket-handkerchief. [Thieves' slang.]

"If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket-handkechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

fogless (fog′les), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-less*.] Without fog; clear.

foglietto (fō-lyi-et′tō), *n.* [It., a sheet of paper, leaf of a book, dim. of *foglio*, leaf: see *foil*[1], *folio*.] In *orchestral music*, the part for the first violin; the leader's part. It is written with more detailed directions than the other parts, and hence is often used by the conductor in the absence of the score.

fogram† (fog′ram), *n.* See *fogrum*.

fog-ring (fog′ring), *n.* In *meteor.*, a bank of fog in a circular or ring form: a phenomenon not unusual off the coast of Newfoundland. *Brande and Cox.*

fogrum† (fog′rum), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *fogram*; appar. the same as *fogy*, with capriciously altered termination.] I. *n.* A fogy.

Never mind, old *fogrum*; run away with me.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

II. *a.* Fogyish. *Davies.*

Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools.
Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

fog-signal (fog′sig″nal), *n.* Any signal made in foggy weather to prevent danger to ships or railroad-trains by collision or otherwise. (*a*) A signal made on board ship in a fog to prevent collision, as by the ringing of a bell, the discharge of musketry or cannon, the fog-whistle, etc. (*b*) A signal made on shore, as by a powerful fog-horn or steam-whistle, to warn ships off a coast. See *fog-alarm*. Specifically—(*c*) In *rail.*, a signal made by placing detonating caps or torpedoes on the rails, which, being exploded by the engine passing over them, give warning of danger ahead.

fog-smoke (fog′smōk), *n.* Fog; mist. [Poetical.]

Whiles all the night, through *fog-smoke* white,
Glimmered the white moonshine.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

fogy (fō′gi), *n.*; pl. *fogies* (-giz). [Connections unknown; Jamieson cites Sw. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison; this is doubtful. Sw. *fogde*, a country steward, = Dan. *foged*, a bailiff, = MLG. *voget* = G. *vogt*, bailiff, constable, steward, < MHG. *vogt*, *voget*, OHG. *fogat*, < ML. *vocātus* for *advocātus*, advocate, patron, protector, lord, etc.: see *advocate*, *n.*] 1. A slow or dull fellow; an old-fashioned or very conservative person; one who is averse to change or novelty: usually with the epithet *old*. [Colloq. or slang.]

Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of *old fogies* in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs.

2. An invalid or garrison soldier. *Jamieson.*—3. Extra pay for long service. *Hamersly.* [Colloq.]

Also written *fogie*, *fogey*.

fogydom (fō′gi-dum), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a fogy; fogies collectively.

fogyish (fō′gi-ish), *a.* [< *fogy* + *-ish*.] Having the old-fashioned or conservative ideas or tastes of a fogy.

The banker, if he were not too old *fogyish*, wore paper collars. *Paper World*, XIII. 15.

fogyism (fō′gi-izm), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-ism*.] The habits or practices of a fogy; the state of being a fogy; whatever is characteristic of a fogy.

foh[1] (fo), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, q. v.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt: same as *poh*.

Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Foh[2] (fō), *n.* [A mod. Chin. form (anciently *Bod*) of the name *Buddha*: see *Buddha*.] The name in China of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, which was introduced into that country about A. D. 67. Also written *Fo* and *Foh-to*.

Fohism (fō′izm), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ism*: see *Foh*[2].] Chinese Buddhism.

Fohist (fō′ist), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ist*.] A Chinese Buddhist; a votary of Foh or Buddha.

foialt, foyalt, *a.* [OF.: see *feal*[1].] Same as *feal*[1].

The act of homage to the king implied and was accompanied by the oath of fealty; the oath recognised that it was the same thing to be *foial* and loial.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 785.

foible (foi′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *foible*, another form of *faible* (as a noun, *faible*, a weak point, a weakness, failing), < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] I.† *a.* Feeble; weak.

The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Memoirs, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. That part of the blade of a sword which is included between the middle and the point. Formerly also *feeble* and *faible*.—2. A special weakness of character; a failing; a weak point; a fault of a not very serious kind.

His strong good sense saved him from the faults and *foibles* incident to poets—from nervous egotism, sham modesty, or jealousy. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

=Syn. 2. Infirmity, imperfection, defect, fault.

foil[1] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foile*, a leaf, = D. *foelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *folie*, foil (def. 3), < OF. *foil*, *foel*, *fuel*, *fueil*, *fueill*, m., *foille*, *fuile*, *fueille*, f., F. *feuille*, f., a leaf, sheet of paper, metal, etc., foil in jewelry, a scale, lamina, = Pr. *folh*, *fuelh*, m., *folha*, *fuelha*, f., = OSp. *foja*, Sp. *hoja*, f., = Pg. *folha*, f., = It. *foglio*, m., leaf of paper, page, paper, *foglia*, f., leaf, lamina, < L. *folium*, a leaf, LL. a leaf of paper (pl. *folia*, whence the fem. Rom. forms), = Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf. From the same source (L. *folium*) are *folio*, *foliage*, *foliate*, *exfoliate*, etc., *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc., *feuillet*, *feuilleton*, etc.] 1†. A leaf, as of a plant.

If the list her [onions'] hedes forto swelle,
Plucke of the *foiles* alle aboute on lofte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

The mast-holm may be cut into fine thin *foile* or leaves like plates, and those also are of a daintie or pleasant colour. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43.

2. A metallic substance formed into very thin sheets by rolling and hammering: as, gold, tin, or lead *foil*. Gold foil is beaten out to the utmost tenuity. Tin foil has a slight alloy of copper, lead, etc. Dutch foil is made by rolling a plate of copper coated with silver into thin sheets, polishing the silver surface, varnishing it, and then laying on a coat of transparent color mixed with isinglass. A variegated Japanese foil is made by combining thin sheets of different metals in a single plate, which is so treated that the different metals or alloys show in the completed sheet like the lines or figures on a Damascus blade. These sheets are extremely flexible, and can be stamped, engraved, etc., for decorative use.

Whose wals were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foils* all over them displaid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

Gold in the form of *foil*, or in that condition known as sponge gold, tin in the form of *foil*, and amalgams . . . are the principal material in use as stoppings [for teeth]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 98.

3. In *jewelry*, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone to change its color, or to give it more color in case of its being inferior in that respect, or to give it additional luster by the reflection of light from the surface of the metal. Much old jewelry is made with thin and poor stones, to which effect is given by this means.

The stone had need to be rich that is set without *foil*.
Bacon, Ceremonies and Respects (ed. 1887).

So diamonds owe a lustre to their *foil*. *Pope*.

4. Leaf-metal placed behind translucent enamel for the same purpose as that used for precious stones. (See def. 3.) In this sense often called *paillon* (which see). Hence — 5. Anything of a different color or of different qualities which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
He needs no *foil*, but shines by his own proper light.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 140.

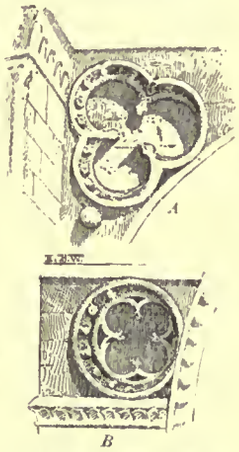
The general good sense and worthiness of his character make his friends observe these little singularities as *foils* that rather set off than blemish his good qualities.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

6. An amalgam of tin with quicksilver laid on one side of a sheet of glass to produce a reflecting surface in making a mirror.

Feuille [F.], . . . the *foyle* of precious stones, or looking-glasses; and hence, a grace, beautie, or glosse given unto. *Cotgrave*.

I now begin to see my vanity
Shine in this glass, reflected by the *foil*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

7. In *medieval arch.*, a small arc in the tracery of a window, panel, etc., which is said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, multifoiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which it contains. — **Foil arch.** See *arch*[1], 2.



Foils, from Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century. *A*, trefoil; *B*, quatrefoil.

foil[2] (foil), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle;* < ME. *foilen, foylen*, more commonly in comp. *defoilen, defoylen* (with irreg. *oi, oy*, for reg. *ou*), generally *defoulen*, trample upon, tread under foot, fig. subdue, oppress (whence in part the mod. sense 'baffle, frustrate,' but see *to run the foil*, under *foil*[2], *n.*), < OF. *fouler, foler, foller*, trample upon, subdue, defeat, etc., in another form *fouller*, full (cloth) (mod. F. *fouler*, trample upon, etc., sprain, full (cloth), etc.), in comp. *defoler, defuler, deffouler* (= Pr. *defolar*), also *afoler*, trample upon, tread down, etc., < ML. *fullare* (also spelled *folare*, after the OF. form), full cloth, namely by trampling or beating, < L. *fullo*(*n*-), a fuller: see *fuller*[1] and *full*[2].] 1†. To trample upon; tread under foot.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 33.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigns of Leopold to be put'd down and *foiled* under foot.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. To blunt; dull; deaden: as, to *foil* the scent in a chase.

When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and offic'd instruments.
Shak., Othello, i. 3 (ed. Collier).

3. To frustrate; baffle; mislead; render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; thwart; balk: as, the enemy was *foiled* in his attempt to pass the river.

This your courtesy
Foil'd me a second. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

His superior craft enabled him to *foil* every attempt of his enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The plot was a good plot, but the admiral of France was destined to be *foiled* by an old woman.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 168.

=Syn. 3. *Thwart, Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

foil[2] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle;* < ME. *foyle;* < *foil*[2], *v.*] 1. The track or trail of game when pursued.

Sometimes, all Day, we hunt the tedious *Foil*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. Defeat; frustration; failure when on the point of achievement.

Never had the Turkish Emperor
So great a *foil* by any foreign foe.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden*.

3. In *wrestling*, a partial fall; a fall not complete according to the rules.

If he be only indangered, and makes a narrow escape, it is called a *foyle*.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 150.

Look, how many *foils* go to a fair fall, so many excuses to a full lie. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

And three indirect insinuations will go as far in law towards giving a downright lie as three *foils* will go towards a fall in wrestling.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

To put to (the) foil†, to mar; blemish.

For several virtues
Have I lik'd several women; never any
With so full soul, but some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
And *put* it *to the foil*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

For monye maks, and mars (say they), and coyne it keepes the coyle,
It binds the beare, it rules the roste, it *putts* all things *to foyle*. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

To run the foil, in *hunting*, to run over the same track a second time in order to put the hounds at fault: said of game.

No hare when hardly put to it by the hounds, and *running foil*, makes more doublings and redoublings than the fetcht compass, circuits, turns, and returns in this their intricate peregrination. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. iii. 6.

To take the foil†, to accept discomfiture or defeat. *Davies*.

Sundrie of theyme then of the common counsell of the Citie, standinge upon theire reputation, and myndynge not to *take the foyle*, stande to meaneteane and defende theyre cause. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now *the foil*,
Lest thou didst lose what foretime thou didst gain.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 168.

foil[3] (foil), *n.* [Prob. < *foil*[2], *v.*, 2, in the lit. sense 'blunt'; but examples of this sense are wanting.] A bated or blunted sword used in fencing-practice and friendly contests; now, usually, an implement used in fencing-schools, for small-sword practice only. It has a blade of small quadrangular section, a button on the point, and for the guard two open lunettes or loops, which it is common to reinforce by "shells" of thick leather. The French fencing-masters and amateurs distinguish between the *fleuret* or light foil and the *épée d'escrime*, which is like the dueling-sword or *épée de combat*, except in having a buttoned point, and is therefore much heavier than the fleuret. See *fleuret*.

Bene. Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth, it catches.
Marg. And yours as blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit, but hurt not. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

Against Friends at first with *Foils* we fence.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Proi.

foil[4]† (foil), *v. t.* [ME. *foilen, foylen*, a rare and improp. form (by confusion with *foilen, foylen, foil*[2], q. v.) of *foulen, fylen*, defile (cf. ME. *defoilen* for *defoulen, defylen*, defile): see *file*[2], *foul*[1], *v.*, and *defile*[1], *defoul*[1].] To defile: same as *file*[2], *foul*[1].

foilable (foi'la-bl), *a.* [< *foil*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being foiled.

foil-carrier (foil'kar"i-ėr), *n.* A kind of dental pliers for holding gold foil or other filling for teeth.

foiled (foild), *a.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *medieval arch.*, having foils: as, a *foiled* arch.

foiler (foi'lėr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates; one who thwarts or baffles.

foiling[1] (foi'ling), *n.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, a foil.

foiling[2] (foi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foil*[2], tread.] In *hunting*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

foil-stone (foil'stōn), *n.* An imitation jewel. *Simmonds*.

foin[1]† (foin), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < ME. *foynen* (once var. *funen*), thrust at (with a weapon), rarely tr., pierce, prob. < OF. *foine, foyne, foene, fouane, fouine*, F. *fouine*, a pitchfork, a fish-spear (> F. dial. *fouiner*, catch fish with a spear), prob. < L. *fuscĭna*, a three-pronged spear, a trident (Littré); hardly < L. **fodīna*, lit. 'digger'? (*fodina* occurs only in sense of a pit, mine, 'digging'), < *fodere*, dig (Scheler). The particular use of *foin* in fencing may be due in part to F. dial. *foindre*, for F. *feindre*, feign: see *feign, feint.*] I. *intrans.* To thrust with a weapon; push, as in fencing; let drive.

He hewd and lasht, and *foynd*, and thondred blowes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

Than they assembled togyder in al partes, and began to *foyne* with speares and stryke with axes and swordes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart.

Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake
But flatling.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xi. 78.

II. *trans.* To thrust through with a weapon; pierce; stab.

He egerlyche to Charlis ran
And hente hym by the nekke than,
And *foynde* hym with that knyf.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 5640.

foin[1]† (foin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrust; a push.

At hand strokes they used not swords, but pollaxes; which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and down strokes.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 184.

It shall not be lawfull to the challengers, nor to the answearers, with the bastard sword to give or offer any *foyne* to his match.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 15.

foin[2]† (foin), *n.* [< ME. *foyn, foyne*, < OF. *foine, foyne, faine, fayne*, F. *fouine* = Pr. *faina*, mod. Pr. *faguino, fahino* = Cat. *fagina* = It. *faina* (cf. Sp. *fuina* = Pg. *fuinha* = It. dial. *fuina, foina, foin*, < F.), a polecat, < ML. *fagina*, a marten, orig. applied to the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), < L. *faginus*, fem. *fagina*, of the beech, < *fagus*, the beech, = E. *beech:* see *Fagus* and *beech*[1].] 1. A name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*. — 2. The dressed fur of the same animal.

A cote hath he furred
With *foyns* or with fichewes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

Ermine, *foine*, sables, martin, badger, bear.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

foina (foi'nä), *n.* [NL.: see *foin*[2].] 1. The technical specific name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*. — 2. [*cap.*] A generic name of the same.

foinery† (foi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *foin*[1] + *-ery.*] In *fencing*, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play. *Marston*.

foining† (foi'ning), *n.* [ME. *foynyng;* verbal n. of *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrusting, as with spear or sword; foinery.

ffell was the fight with *foynyng* of apeires,
Mallyng thurgh metall maynly with hondes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9591.

York . . . was . . . famous . . . as the first to introduce the custom of *foining* or thrusting with the rapier in single combats. . . . Before his day, it had been customary among the English to fight with sword and shield.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 156.

foiningly† (foi'ning-li), *adv.* In a pushing or thrusting manner. *Johnson*.

foining-sword† (foi'ning-sōrd), *n.* A sword used for thrusting. See *estoc, tuck*[2], *foin*[1], *fencing*.

foison (foi'zon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyson, foizon;* Sc. also *fissen, fizzen;* < ME. *foison, foisoun, fuson*, < OF. *foison, foyson, fuison, fuson*, F. *foison* = Pr. *foyso*, abundance, profusion, < L. *fusio*(*n*-), an outpouring, effusion, < *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fusion*, which is a doublet of *foison*.] 1. Plenty; abundance. [Archaic.]

It yaf so gret *foison* of water that the brooke ran dowe the launde, that was right feire and del[e]ctable.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

For he has a perennial *foison* of sappiness.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2†. Strength; ability.

The paiens [heathen] were so ferd, thei myght haf no *foyson*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 17.

foisonless† (foi'zon-les), *a.* [Sc. *fizzenless;* < *foison* + *-less.*] Weak; feeble; pithless. *Scott*.

foist[1] (foist, formerly also fist), *n.* [A var. of *fist*[2].] 1†. A breaking wind without noise: same as *fist*[2], 1. — 2. A puffball. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[2]† (foist), *n.* [A particular use of *foist*[1].] 1. A sly trick; a juggle; an imposition.

Put not your *foists* upon me; I shall scent them.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. A cheat; a sharper.—3. A cutpurse; a pick-pocket. Also *foister*.

He that picks the pocket is called a *foist*.
Dekker, Belman of London.

Nol. Foist! what's that?
Moll. A diver with two fingers, a pickpocket.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foist[2] (foist), *v. t.* [< *foist*[2], *n.*] 1. To work in by a trick; thrust in wrongfully, surreptitiously, or without warrant; insert or obtrude fraudulently or by imposition; pass or palm off as genuine or worthy: followed by *in* or *into* before the thing affected, and by *upon* before the person: as, to *foist* a spurious document *upon* one.

This gentleman, being a follower of . . . the chancellor, was by him (as it seemed) *foisted into* that service of purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

Our dates are brief, and therefore we admire
What thou [Time] dost *foist upon* us that is old.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

The misgrowth of infectious mistletoe
Foisted into his stock for honest graft.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 226.

The provisional authorities—partly self-elected, partly voted in by acclamation, partly *foisted in* by low and impudent intrigue—had proclaimed a republic.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 11.

2†. To falsify or make fraudulent by some insertion; cog, as a die.

Thou cogging,
Base, *foysting* lawyer.
Dryden, Misc., III. 339.

foist[3] (foist), *v. i.* [E. dial., another form (by confusion with *foist*[1]) of *fust*[2], q. v.; so *foisty* for *fusty*.] To smell musty: same as *fust*[2].

foist[3] (foist), *a.* Same as *foisty*. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[4]† (foist), *n.* [Altered (like *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]) < OF. *fuste*, "a *foist*, a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare" (Cotgrave), a particular use of *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1].] A light and fast-sailing ship.

Foyst, a bote like a gallye. *Palsgrave.*

A *Foist* is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 128.

220 gallies, with five course of oares on a side, and twenty *foists* were set afloat. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 402.

foister (fois'tėr), *n.* [< *foist*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who foists, or inserts without authority.—2†. Same as *foist*[2], 3.

These able are at neede to stande and keepe stake,
When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies
Are food-sick faint, or hart sicke run their wales.
Mir. for Mags., p. 483.

foistied† (fois'tid), *a.* [< *foisty*, *a.*, + *-ed*[2].] Made fusty or musty.

foistiness† (fois'ti-nes), *n.* Fustiness; mustiness.

Such wheat as ye keep for the baker to buy,
Unthreshed till March, in the sheaf let it lie;
Lest *foistiness* take it, if sooner ye thresh it,
Although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.
Tusser, Husbandry, November.

foisting† (fois'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foist*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of using foists or tricking.—2. Pocket-picking.

A pickpocket; all his train study the figging law: that's to say, cutting of purses and *foisting*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foisting-hound†, *n.* Same as *fisting-hound*.

foisty† (fois'ti), *a.* [Another form of *fusty*, as *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]: see *fusty*.] Fusty; musty; moldy.

Look well to thy horses in stable thou must,
That hay be not *foisty*, nor chaff full of dust.
Tusser, Husbandry, December.

fol†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

fol. An abbreviation of *folio*.

folcland (AS. pron. fōlk'länd), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *folkland*.

fold[1] (fōld), *v.* [< ME. *folden*, *falden*, < AS. *fealdan* (pret. *feóld*, pl. *feóldon*, pp. *fealden*), fold, wrap up, = OD. *vouden*, D. *vouwen* = OHG. *faldan*, *faltan*, MHG. *valten*, G. *falten* = Icel. *falda* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *folde* = Goth. *falthan*, fold. Akin to *-fold*, q. v. Not akin to L. *plicare*, fold, *plectere*, Gr. πλέκειν, weave, plait: see *plait*.] I. *trans.* 1. To double over upon itself; lay or bring one part of over or toward another by bending; bend over: used of things thin and flexible, or relatively so, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of paper, a stratum of rock, etc.: often with *up*.

An or than we rose from the borde the warden rose from ye borde, and toke a basyn full of *folden* papres with relyques in eche of them.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Anone our kynge, with that word,
He *folde up* his sleve.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

While they [the Lord's enemies] be *folden* together as thorns, . . . they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.
Nahum i. 10.

Now *folds* the lily all her sweetness *up*
And slips into the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. To bring together or place over each other, as two correlated parts: as, to *fold* together the ends of a piece of cloth; to *fold* one's arms or one's hands.

Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair. *Collier.*

Viola sat aloof, with her beautiful arms *folded* and her head averted. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 343.

3. To inclose in a fold or in folds; wrap up; cover up or hide away.

"Cortayse quen," thenne s[a]yde that gaye,
Knelande to grounde, *folde* vp hyr face,
"Makeleȝ moder & myryest may,
Blessed bygynner of vch a grace!"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 434.

Lay open to my earthy gross conceit . . .
The *folded* meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

These businesses were not ended till many years after, nor well understood of a longe time, but *foulded* up in obscuritie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 276.

Her [Britannia's] armed fleet she sends
To Climates *folded* yet from human Eye.
Prior, Solomon, i.

She, with slim hand *folded* in her gown,
Went o'er the dewy grass to where he stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 116.

4. To inclose in or as in the arms; embrace.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

5†. To throw down; overthrow; cause to yield.

That no mon scholde hym lette,
The feendes strengthe to *folde*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 1117 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

Folded or **plicate wings**, in *entom.*, wings which, in repose, are longitudinally doubled one or more times.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become doubled upon itself; become bent so that one part lies over upon another.

Faults are known to be in a large proportion of cases the result of a tendency to *fold* carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 208.

2. To infold; embrace.

Sleep, weary soul! the *folding* arms of night
For thee are spread. *R. T. Cooke*, Nocturn.

3†. To yield; give way; fail.

Vr feithe is frele to flecche and *folde*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte,
Of that worme when he had a syghte,
His herte began to *folde*.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

Folding boat, a boat with a hinged frame covered with water-tight fabrica, and so arranged that when not in use it can be folded and stowed away in a small space.—**Folding chair, door, floor,** etc. See the nouns.—**Folding fan**, a fan which opens and closes, as distinguished from fans of fixed form.—**Folding stool**, a stool or small chair which shuts up on hinges or pivots. Compare *camp-chair*, *faldstool*, and *curule chair* (under *curule*).

fold[1] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, *folde* (not in AS.) = OD. *voude*, D. *vouw* = OHG. *fald*, *falt*, m., MHG. *valde*, *valte*, f., *valt*, m., G. *falte*, f., = Icel. *falda*, f., *faldr*, m., = Sw. *fåll*, m., = Dan. *folde*, *fold* (cf. OF. *faude* = Pr. *falda*, *fauda* = Sp. *falda*, *halda* = It. *falda*, of G. origin), a fold, etc.; from the verb.] 1. A double or bend in a more or less flexible substance, as cloth; a flexure, especially one so extensive as to bring the parts on either side of the line of bending near together.

The habit of a man or of a woman, which appeared to us in one uniform colour, variously folded and shaded, would present to his eye [that of a man newly made to see] neither *fold* nor shade, but variety of colour.
Reid, Inq. into Human Mind, vi. § 3.

2. The parts which are brought together by bending or folding, or one of them; specifically, a plait in a garment or in drapery: as, a broad *fold* of cloth.

That remedy
Must be a winding-sheet, a *fold* of lead,
And some untrod-on corner of the earth.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Down-droop'd, in many a floating *fold*,
Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Knights.

3. In *entom.*, a plica or ridge, generally inclined to one side, appearing as if the surface had been folded.—4. *pl.* Involved parts of a complex whole; windings; a complex arrangement or constitution; intricacy.

This is most strange!
That she, who even now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Our author . . . understood the *folds* and doubles of Sylla's disposition. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

5. A clasp; an embrace. [Rare.]

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

6. A sheaf or bundle, as of straw. [North. Eng.]—**Amniotic folds.** See *amnion*.—**Aryteno-epiglottic, branchial, cervical, duodenal, elytral, epipleural, esophageal, Haversian, hypopharyngeal,** etc., **fold.** See the adjectives.

fold[2] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, earlier *fald*, Sc. *fald*, *fauld*, < AS. *fald*, *falod*, a fold, stall (for sheep, deer, horses, etc.), = MLG. *vâlt*, *valt*, an inclosed space, a yard. The AS. form *falod*, which occurs only in a gloss, suggests a connection with the gloss "*fala*, tabula," i. e., a board; cf. Icel. *fjöl* (pl. *fjalar*, later *fjalir*) = Dan. *fjæl* = Sw. *fjöl*, a board, plank; *falod* (orig. a neut. pp.?) would thus mean lit. an inclosure of boards or palings. Dan. *fold* is appar. from the E.; Sw. *fålla*, a hurdle, a fold, is not related, but goes with *fold*[1].] 1. A place of protection or inclosure for domestic animals, usually for sheep.

The *fold* stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was! . . .
And silent was the flock in woolly *fold*.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, i.

Hence—2. A flock of sheep.

The hope and promise of my failing *fold*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3†. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

4. A farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]—5. The inclosure of a farm-house. [Prov. Eng.]

The room, furnished for himself in an old Yorkshire *fold*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 306.

fold[2] (fōld), *v.* [< *fold*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* To confine, as sheep, in a fold.

These happy pair of lovers meet straightway,
Soon as they *fold* their flocks up with the day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

While to my ear from uplands far away
The bleating of the *folded* flocks is borne.
M. Arnold, Scholar-Gipsy.

II. *intrans.* To confine sheep in a fold. [Rare.]

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heaven doth hold.
Milton, Comus, l. 93.

fold[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *folde*; < AS. *folde*, the earth.] The earth; earth.

He gaf to the kowherde a kastel ful nobul,
The fairest vpon *fold* that euer freke seie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5382.

He that hyȝe is in heuen his aungels that weldes;
If he hatȝ formed the *folde* & folk ther vpone,
I haf higged Babiloyne, burȝ alther-rychest.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1665.

-fold. [< ME. *-fold*, *-fald*, < AS. *-feald* = OS. *-fald* = OFries. *-fald* = D. *-voud* = OHG. *-falt*, MHG. *-valt*, G. *-falt* = Icel. *-faldr* = Sw. *-fald* = Dan. *-fold* = Goth. *-falths*, a multiplicative suffix (connected with AS. *fealdan*, E. *fold*[1], etc.; cf. L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), etc., with *plicare*, fold), = Gr. *-παλτος* (in *δίπαλτος* = AS. *twifeald*, E. *twofold*, *τρίπαλτος* = AS. *thrȳfeald*, E. *threefold*, etc.), commonly in secondary form *-πλάσιος* (in *διπλάσιος*, twofold, etc.), orig. **-παλτιος*, perhaps akin to *-πλόος*, *-πλοῦς* = L. *-plus*, as in Gr. *διπλόος*, *διπλοῦς* (whence E. *diploë*, etc.) = L. *duplus* (whence ult. E. *duple*, *double*).] A multiplicative suffix, attached to numerals, as in *two-fold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, etc., in algebra *n-fold*, etc., signifying 'two, three, four, etc., *n*, etc., times as much'; so in *many-fold*, of which the older form, with modified meaning, remains in *manifold*.

foldage[1] (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-age*.] In *her.*, the doubling or turning over of a mantle or mantlet, or of the ribbon on which the motto is written. In the former sense also called *doubling*.

foldage[2]† (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*[2] + *-age*.] Same as *faldage*.

fold-course†, *n.* 1. Land used as a sheep-walk.—2. Land to which is appurtenant the sole right of folding the cattle of others.—3. This right of folding.

folde†, **foldent**. Obsolete strong past participles of *fold*[1]. *Chaucer.*

folded (fōl'ded), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *compressed* (*a*) (2).

foldedly† (fōl′ded-li), *adv.* In folds.

The habite of her Priest was . . . a pentacle of silucred stuffe about her shoulders, hanging *foldedly* down.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple.

folder (fōl′dėr), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which folds; specifically, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paper.—2. A circular, timo-table, map, or other printed paper folded in such a way that it may be spread out in one sheet. [U. S.]

The Fitchburg Railroad has just issued a local *folder* corrected to July 5. It is one of the best, containing well-arranged time-tables, a good map, and much local information. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. In *entom.*, one of many insects which fold leaves: as, the grape-leaf *folder*. See *Desmia* and *leaf-folder*.

folderol (fol′dė-rol), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *falderall;* appar. from similar syllables, without meaning, forming the refrain of various old songs; cf. *fallal.*] 1. Mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

The *folderols* which I think they call accomplishments.
Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talk.

2. *pl.* Trivial ornaments; fallals.

They can get their dresses and *fol-de-rols* fresh from the loom of fashion in a few hours. *The New Mirror*, II. 353.

fold-garth (fōld′gärth), *n.* A farm-yard. [North. Eng.]

folding (fōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fold*[1], *v.*] A fold; a double.

The lower *foldings* of the vest. *Addison.*

That darkness of character where we can see no heart, those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth.
H. Blair, Works, I. xl.

folding-boards (fōl′ding-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a form of cage-shuts used in Scotland.

folding-machine (fōl′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets. Such machines have sometimes attachments for cutting, insetting, coveriug, and pasting.—2. A pressing and shaping machine for forming hollow ware from sheet-metal.

foldless (fōld′les), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no folds.

fold-net (fōld′net), *n.* A sort of net with which small birds are taken.

folduret (fōl′dụr), *n.* [< *fold*[1], *v.*, + *-ure.*] The act of folding. *Lamb.*

foldy (fōl′di), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.]

Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving.
J. Baillie.

fold-yard (fōld′yärd), *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

fole[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal.*

fole[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

folehardinesse†, **folehardy**†. Middle English forms of *foolhardiness*, *foolhardy.*

folelarge†, *a.* A Middle English form of *foollarge.*

folewe[1]†, *v.* See *follow.*

folewe[2]†, *v.* See *full*[3].

foleye†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *fool*[1].

folia[1] (fō-lē′ą), *n.* [Sp. *folía* (= Pg. *folia*), a sort of dance, lit. folly, extravagance: see *folly.*] 1. A Spanish dance for one person.—2. Music for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm, which is triple and slow.

folia[2], *n.* Plural of *folium.*

foliaceous (fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [= Sp. *foliáceo* = Pg. *folhaceo* = It. *fogliaceo*, *foliaceo*, < L. *foliaceus*, leafy, of leaves, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. Being or resembling a leaf.

One of these creatures [*Ceroxylus laceratus*] was covered over with *foliaceous* excrescences of a clear olive green colour, so as exactly to resemble a stick grown over by a creeping moss. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 64.

(*a*) In *bot.*, having the texture or form of a leaf; bearing leaves; leafy. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having parts or processes like leaves; ramifying like a leafy branch; foliate; expanded and thin, but not flat. Also *frondose.*

The first and second maxillæ are *foliaceous.*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 255.

2. Consisting of thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate: as, *foliaceous* spar.—**Foliaceous lichen**, one that is peltate and attached only by the center, as *Umbilicaria*, or expanded, variously lobed, attached by rhizoids, and separable from the substratum, as *Parmelia* and others. Compare *crustaceous* and *fruticose.*—**Foliaceous tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are entirely or partly expanded into a thin, horny plate, which often resembles a leaf or flower-petal: a form found in certain *Heteroptera.*

foliage (fō′li-āj), *n.* [Altered (to suit *foliaceous*, *foliation*, etc., directly from L.) < OF. *fueillage*, F. *feuillage*, leaves, foliage, < OF. *fueille*, *foille*, F. *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1] and *folio.*] 1. Leaves in general; especially, growing leaves, collectively, in their natural form and condition.

There is not an hearbe throughout the garden that taketh vp greater compasse with *fuellage* than doth the beet.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new *foliage* on,
The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen.
Cowper, Stanzas for 1787.

Thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of *foliage*, towering sycamore.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in *arch.*, the more or less conventionalized representation of leaves, flowers, and branches used to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

Medieval Conventionalized Foliage, Notre Dame, Paris; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

A Myrtle *Foliage* round the Thimble-case.
Pope, The Basset-Table.

The arch of triumph . . . looks very much as if it had been preserved from the earlier church; and auch is clearly the case with two columns and one capital, whose classical Corinthian *foliage* stands in marked contrast with the Venetian imitations on each side of it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 120.

foliaged (fō′li-ājd), *a.* [< *foliage* + *-ed*[2].] Having foliage; covered or decorated with foliage.

Lifting tow'rd the sky
The *foliaged* head in cloudlike majesty,
The shadow-casting race of trees survive.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iii.

foliage-plant (fō′li-āj-plant), *n.* A plant conspicuous for its fine foliage rather than for its flowers, as the various kinds of coleus and crotons, etc. Beautiful and striking effects are produced by the cultivation of foliage-plants in artistically disposed masses, forming beds, borders, fantastic patterns, etc.

foliage-tree (fō′li-āj-trē), *n.* A tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, and ash, as distinguished from a needle-leafed tree.

folial (fō′li-ąl), *a.* [< L. *folium*, leaf (see *foil*[1]), + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling foliage; belonging to leaves. [Rare.]

Wolff in 1759, Linnæus between 1760 and 1770, Goethe in 1790, De Candolle in 1827, and Schleiden in 1836, alike asserted the community of structure in the *folial* and the floral leaves. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 314.

foliar (fō′li-ąr), *a.* [= F. *foliaire* = Pg. *folhear*, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in, proceeding from, or resembling a leaf: as, *foliar* appendages.

Not only colour, but even form, may be thus affected [by the foliage], and the strange leaf-insects crawl about, each in limb and body a perfect *foliar* fragment.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The ripened capsule, with bursting sides, afforded evidence of the *foliar* nature of the carpels. *Science*, V. 478.

Foliar gap, in vascular cryptogams, a mesh or break in the fibrovascular bundle-cylinder of the stem, from the margin of which a bundle diverges into a leaf, and through which the pith communicates with the outer tissue.

foliate (fō′li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foliated*, ppr. *foliating.* [< ML. *foliatus*, pp. of *foliare* (> It. *fogliare* = Pg. *folhear* = Sp. *hojear* = Pr. *folhar*, *foillar*, *fuelhar*, *fulhar* = F. *feuiller*), put forth leaves, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; shape or dispose like a leaf; divide into foils or leaves.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.
Newton, Opticks.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, etc.: as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

foliate (fō′li-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *folheado* = It. *fogliato*, < L. *foliatus*, a., leafy, leafed, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. Beaten into the form of a leaf or thin plate; foliated.

And therefore gold *foliate*, or any metal *foliate*, cleaveth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 293.

2. In *bot.*, leafy; furnished with leaves: as, a *foliate* stalk.—3. In *zoöl.*, expanded in a leaf-like form; foliaceous.—**Foliate curve.** See *curve.*

foliated (fō′li-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Spread or beaten out into a thin plate or leaf.—2. Covered with a thin plate or foil.—3. Consisting of plates or laminæ; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar: as, a *foliated* structure.—4. (*a*) In *art:* (1) Decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments, or with ornaments whose disposition and form are suggestive of foliage. (2) Cut into leaf-shaped divisions or irregularities of outline.

A very curious bas-relief of a lion, with *foliated* body, curling hair, and staring eyes.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxvii.

(*b*) In *arch.*, containing foils: as, a *foliated* arch.—5. In *her.*, decorated with foliations or lobes; growing into or decorated with natural leaves.—6. In *music*, having notes added above or below: said of a plain-song melody.—**Foliated tellurium.** See *nagyagite.*

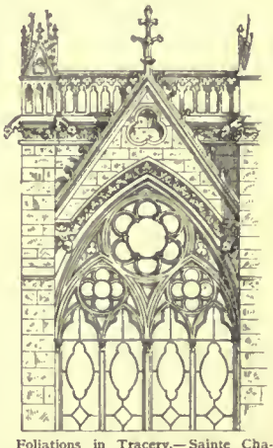
foliation (fō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *feuillaison* = Sp. *foliacion* = Pg. *foleação*, < ML. as if **foliatio*(*n-*), < *foliare*, put forth leaves: see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. The leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud; also, leafage; foliage.

Nor will that sov'reign arbitress admit
Where'er her nod decrees a mass of shade,
Plants of unequal size, discordant kind,
Or ruled by *foliation's* different laws.
Mason, English Garden.

2†. A leaf or scale.

Thus are also disposed the triangular *foliations*, in the conicall fruit of the firre tree, orderly shadowing and protecting the winged seeds below them.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

3. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.—4. The act or operation of spreading foil over the surface of a piece of glass to form a mirror.—5. The state of being foliaceous or foliated.—6. In *geol.*, an arrangement of the constituent minerals of a rock in thinly lamellar or often scale-like forms, the result of which is that the mass splits easily in a certain definite direction. Foliation may be congenital with the formation of the rock itself, or posterior to it: in the latter case the epithet *foliated* indicates a structure not essentially different from that more generally designated as *schistose.* The relations of foliation to cleavage are somewhat obscure. The essential difference between them appears to be that cleavage is rarely well developed except in fine-grained, argillaceous rock, which by its effects is usually rendered capable of almost indefinite subdivision in one direction, while foliation separates the rock into bands sometimes quite distinct from each other in mineral character, these bands being also not infrequently more or less irregular in thickness and rather lenticular in form. By some geologists it is thought that in foliation a more advanced stage of metamorphism has been reached than that indicated by cleavage; but it is also highly probable that the original lithological and structural character of the mass had much to do with bringing about the observed differences. See *schist* and *schistose.*



Foliations in Tracery.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris, A. D. 1246. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

7. In *arch.*, enrichment with ornamental cusps or groups of cusps, as in the tracery of medieval windows; foils collectively; feathering. — 8. Arrangement by leaves; specifically, a numbering of the leaves of a book instead of the pages.

Pagination or rather *foliation* was first used by Arn. Ther Hoernen, at Cologne in 1471, in Adrianus's Liber de Remediis Fortuitorum Casuum, having each leaf (not page) numbered by figures placed in the end of the line on the middle of each right-hand page.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.

Obvolute foliation. See *obvolute.*

foliature (fō′li-ą-tụr), *n.* [= Sp. *foliatura*, numbering the pages of a book, *hojeadura*, the act of turning over the leaves of a book, = Pg. *folheatura*, foliation, = It. *fogliatura*, work made to represent leaves, < L. *foliatura*, leafwork, foliage, < *foliatus*, leafy: see *foliate.*] Same as *foliation.*

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.
Shuckford, The Creation, p. 203.

foliet, *n.* A Middle English form of *folly.*

folier (fō′li-ėr), *n.* 1. Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.] —2. A leaf (of an herb or a tree); a sheet of

paper; also, foil of precious stones. *Richardson.*

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared. *Hist. Royal Society*, II. 489.

foliicolous (fō-li-ik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *colere*, dwell.] Growing upon leaves; parasitic on leaves, as many fungi, or merely attached, as some *Hepaticæ* and lichens.

Some *foliicolous* species (e. g., Platygramma phyllosema). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

foliiferous (fō-li-if′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages or expansions.—**Foliiferous staff**, a baton or pastoral staff decorated with buds or leaves at regular intervals, generally on opposite sides alternately: appearing in decorative work of the middle ages as an attribute of certain saints.

foliiform (fō′li-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a leaf.

foliiparous (fō-li-ip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. *Maunder.*

folily†, *adv.* [ME., also *folili, foliliche;* < *foly, follichc*, foolish: see *folly*, *a.*] Foolishly.

Faire fader, bi ml feith *folili* ȝe wrouȝten,
To wilne after wedlok that wold nouȝt a-sente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4596.

Yef ye de as *folily* as your syster dede, ye sholde be deed therfore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Folily we have doon. *Wyclif*, Num. xii. 11 (Oxf.).

I have my body *folily* dispended,
Blessed be God that it schal been amended.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 159.

folio (fō′liō), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *folio*, in the phrase (NL.) *in folio*, i. e., in (one) sheet, a book being *in folio* when the two opposite leaves form or are equal to one sheet (so *quarto*, *octavo*, etc., for *in quarto*, etc.); *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, a sheet of paper: see *foil*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once, usually through the shorter diameter, so as to consist of two equal leaves.—**2.** A book or other publication, or a blank book, etc., consisting of sheets or of a single sheet folded once.

This *folio* of four pages, happy work!
Cowper, Task, Iv. 50.

3. The size of such a book, etc.: as, an edition of a work in *folio*. Abbreviated *fol.*: as, 3 vols. *fol.*—**4.** One of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well-proportioned leaves, whether intended for such use or not, distinguished by specific names. The untrimmed leaf of a *pot folio* is about 7½ × 12½ inches; *foolscap folio*, about 8 × 12½; *flat-cap folio*, 8½ × 14; *crown folio* or *post folio*, 9½ × 15; *demy folio*, 10½ × 16; *medium folio*, 12 × 19; *royal folio*, 12½ × 20; *superroyal folio*, 14 × 22; *imperial folio*, 16 × 22; *elephant folio*, 14 × 23; *atlas folio*, 16½ × 26; *columbier folio*, 17¼ × 24; *double-elephant folio*, 20 × 27; *antiquarian folio*, 26½ × 31.

5. In *bookkeeping*, a page of an account-book, or both the right- and left-hand pages numbered with the same figure.—**6.** In *printing*, the number of a page, inserted at top or bottom.—**7.** In *law*, a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document. In the United States, generally, a folio is one hundred words, each figure being counted as a word; in England, in conveyancing, etc., seventy-two words, or in parliamentary and probate proceedings ninety.

8. A wrapper or case for loose papers, sheet music, engravings, etc.: as, a music-*folio*.—**Broad folio.** See *broad*.—**In folio.** (*a*) In (one) sheet; in sheets folded but once; in the form of a folio.

The World's a Book *in Folio*, printed all with God's great Works in letters Capitall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Devise, wit; write, pen; for I am for whole volumes *in folio*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

(*b*†) In abundance; in great style (*Nares*); but, perhaps, in separate leaves; in flakes or fragments.

The flint, the stake, the stone *in folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.
Fanshaw, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, l. 91.

In full folio, in full dress. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a folio; folded or adapted for folding once; consisting of leaves formed by one folding: as, a sheet or book of *folio* size; a *folio* sheet, page, newspaper, or book.

The usual price of the brothers Wierickx for engraving a plate of *folio* size was thirty florins.
The Century, XXXVI. 241.

Folio post, a size of writing-paper, generally 17 × 22 inches.

folio (fō′liō), *v. t.* [< *folio*, *n.*] **1.** In *printing*, to number the pages of, as a book or periodical; page; paginate.—**2.** In *law-copying*, to mark with its proper figure the end of every folio in; in *law-printing*, to mark with its proper figure the space that should be occupied by a folio in. See *folio*, *n.*, 7.

foliolate (fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foliolatus*, < *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliole*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to, or consisting of, leaflets: used in composition: as, *bifoliolate*, having two leaflets; *trifoliolate*, having three leaflets.

foliole (fō′li-ōl), *n.* [= F. *foliole*, < NL. *foliolum*, dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio*, *foil*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, a leaflet; a separate part of a compound or divided leaf, or a division of a thallus; a squamule.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, some foliate part or organ of small size.

The margins of the body and the limbs are furnished with a series of flat transparent leaflets. . . . Similar *folioles* also arise from the basal joint of the antennæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 221.

folioliferous (fō′li-ō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foliolum*, foliole, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing leaf-like processes or organs: applied especially to the abdomen when it is terminated by two thin leaf-like appendages, as in certain dragon-flies.

foliomort (fō′li-ō-môrt), *a.* [An accom. form of *feuillemorte*, q. v.] Same as *feuillemorte*.

foliose (fō′li-ōs), *a.* [< L. *foliosus*, leafy, full of leaves, < *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1].] Bearing or covered with leaflets or with small leaf-like appendages.

foliosity (fō-li-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *foliose* (in sense 2 with humorous allusion to *folio*) + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being foliose.—**2.** The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness; copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schlosser finds him "intolerable." *De Quincey*, Schlosser's Lit. Hist. of 18th Cent.

foliot† (fō′li-ot), *n.* [< OF. *follet, folet*, or, in full, *esprit folet* or *follet*, a hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow, bugbear (Cotgrave); prop. an adj. (> ME. *folett*), foolish, stupid, dim. of *fol*, adj. foolish, n. a fool, a madcap: see *fool*[1].] A goblin: associated in popular mythology with Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

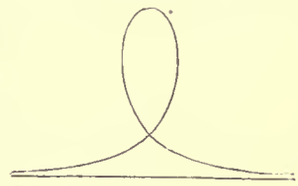
Terrestrial devils are . . . wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 47.

folious (fō′li-us), *a.* [= OF. *foillus, foillios*, < L. *foliosus*, leafy: see *foliose*.] **1.** Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—**2.** In *bot.*, foliose.

folium (fō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *folia* (-ä). [L., a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **1.** A leaf; a lamina; a lamella; a layer.

The minerals retain their positions in *folia* ranging in the usual direction. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 427.

2. In *geom.*, a loop, being a part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node.—**Folium cacuminis**, in *anat.*, a lamella of the vermis superior of the cerebellum, connecting the lobi semilunares superiores.—**Folium of Descartes**, in *geom.*, a plane cubic curve having a crunode, and one real inflexion, which lies at infinity.



Folium of Descartes, with its asymptote. The equation is $(4-y)(y-1)^2 = 3x^2y$.

folk (fōk), *n.* [< ME. *folk, folc*, < AS. *folc* = OFries. OS. *folk* = D. MLG. *volk* = OHG. *folc*, MHG. *volc*, G. *volk* = Icel. *fólk* = Dan. Sw. *folk*, people, people collectively, the people, a people or nation, = Lith. *pulkas*, a crowd, = OBulg. *plŭkŭ* = Russ. *polkŭ*, an army. The OF. *folc, foulc, fulc, fouc, fouk*, etc., people, multitude, crowd, troop, is of G. origin. Connection with *flock*[1] (by transposition) is improbable; with L. *vulgus*, out of the question. The AS. pl. was the same in form as the sing. (*folc*), and meant only 'peoples, nations'; so ME., where also pl. *folkes*, peoples, occurs; but the pl. *folks*, meaning persons, appears in late ME.] People, considered either distributively or collectively. Specifically—(*a*) People in general; persons regarded individually: used in a plural sense either as *folk* or *folks*.

Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder . . .
Als sal be sene byfor Crist than.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6013.

Edi [blessed] be thu, hevene quene,
Folkes frovre [comfortcr] and engles blis.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 255.

He laid his hands upon a few sick *folk* and healed them. Mark vi. 5.

So when they came to the door, they went in, not knocking; for *folks* use not to knock at the door of an inn. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

(*b*) *pl.* Persons mentally classed together as forming a special group: with a qualifying adjective or clause: in this use chiefly colloquial and generally in the form *folks*: as, old *folks;* young *folks;* poor *folks*.

Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because ether *folks* have what some *folks* would be glad of.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

Our ancestors are very good kind of *folks;* but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*c*) The people as an aggregate; the common people: in this use without a plural form.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously.
Ps. lxvii. 4 (Book of Common Prayer).

(*d*) An aggregate or corporate body of persons; a people; a nation: as singular *folk*, as plural *folks* (but rare in the plural).

The *folc* of Denemark. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 3.

The conics are but a feeble *folk*. Prov. xxx. 26.

Some of the wordes the weren spoken bitwene two *folkes*, that on was of Ierusalem, and that other of Babilonie. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 51.

But, if we [English-speaking people] do not belong to the same nation, I do hold that we belong to the same people: or rather, to use a word of our own tongue, to the same *folk*. By that I mean that we come of the same stock, that we speak the same tongue, that we have a long common history and a crowd of common memories. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 15.

(*e*) *pl.* Friends: as, we are not *folks* now. [Prov. Eng.]—**Good folk.** See *good*.—**One's folks**, or **the folks**, one's people; one's family or relatives: as, he has gone to see *his folks;* how are *the folks* at home? [Colloq.]

Folkething (fōl′ke-ting), *n.* [Dan., < *folk*, folk (= G. *volk*), + *thing*, a meeting (of lawmakers): see *Landsthing*.] The lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag. It consists of 102 members elected for three years by all male citizens 30 years of age and over. All matters regarding the budget and taxation must first be introduced into the Folkething and discussed by it before being taken up by the Landsthing or upper house. The Folkething may be dissolved by the king as often as he pleases.

folk-free (fōk′ frē), *a.* Free.—**Folk-free and sacless**, a term applied to one who is a lawful freeman. *Wharton.*

folk-frith (fōk′frith), *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the rightful peace of the whole people. Men having a controversy with each other were not allowed to settle it by violence without first obtaining leave of the people on showing sufficient cause. To fight without leave was a breach of the folk-frith.

The conquerors came as "folks"; and the very existence of a folk implied a "*folk-frith*" of the community as a whole. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

folkland (fōk′land), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folcland*, < *folc*, the people, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, the land of the folk or people, as distinguished from *bookland*, which was held by charter or deed. It comprised the whole area that was not assigned to individuals or communities at the original allotment, and that was not subsequently divided into estates of bookland. (*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.) It corresponded to the *ager publicus* of the Romans.

The *folkland*, the common land of the community or of the nation, out of which the ancient allodial possessions were carved. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 63.

Portions of the *folk-land* might be, and frequently were, turned into private property by grant from the sovereign power; or, without altering the ultimate public property in the land, the possession and enjoyment of it might be, and constantly were, let out to individuals. *E. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 20.

folk-lore (fōk′lōr), *n.* [< *folk* + *lore;* first suggested by Mr. Thoms in 1846 ("Athenæum," 1846, p. 862), in imitation of G. compounds like *volkslied*, 'folk-song,' *volksepos*, popular epic, etc.] The lore of the common people; the traditional beliefs and customs of the people, especially such as are obsolete or archaic; traditional knowledge; popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Among the proofs of his [William John Thoms's] happiness of hitting on names may be cited his . . . invention of the word *folk-lore*. *N. and Q.*, 6th scr., XII. 141.

Mr. Gomme offers as a definition of the science of *folk-lore* the following: It is "the comparison and identification of the survivals, archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages." *Science*, IX. 479.

folkloric (fōk′lōr-ik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to folk-lore. [Recent.]

Folk-lorist and *folk-loric* are not pleasant forms, but students have been driven to use both. *Nature*, XXXIV. 38.

folklorist (fōk′lōr-ist), *n.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ist.*] One skilled in or engaged in the study of folk-lore. [Recent.]

The question whether the personality of the giant Gargantua is an emanation of the fertile genius of Rabelais, or whether that writer grafted his own immortal ideas on to an ancient Celtic stock, has for some time past been a matter of friendly dispute amongst French *folk-lorists*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 404.

folkloristic (fōk-lō-ris′tik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-istic.*] Pertaining to the field of the folklorist; of the nature of folk-lore. [Recent.]

A recent visit to the Mississaguas of Scugog Island (a remnant of a once powerful branch of the great Ojibwa confederacy) has enabled me to collect some interesting philological and *folk-loristic* information. *Science*, XII. 132.

folkmoot (fōk′mōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. ME. **folkmote*, AS. *folc-gemōt* (= Dan. *folkemöde* = Sw. *folkmöte*), < *folc*, the people, + *gemōt*, a meeting: see *folk* and *moot*. The form *folkmote* is also used archaically in mod. law writings, histories, etc.; it scarcely occurs in ME. literature.] 1. Formerly, in England, an assembly of the shire, containing representatives from townships and hundreds; also, a local court.

To which *folke-mote* they all with one consent . . .
Agreed to traveli and their fortunes try.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 6.

Four representative burghers attend like the four men and the reeve in the ancient *folkmoots*, and on behalf of their neighbours transact the business of the day.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. A place where assemblies of the people were held. [Rare.]

These rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye sea soe strongly trenched and thrown up, were (they say) at first ordayned for the same purpose, that people might assemble theron; and therefore aunciently they were called *Folkemotes:* that is, a place for people to meete or talke of any thing that concerned any difference betwene partyes and townships. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

folkmooter† (fōk′mō-tėr), *n.* [< *folkmoot* + *-er*[1].] A frequenter of folkmoots or popular meetings; a democrat.

Keep your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for pragmatics and *folk-mooters* to babble in.
Milton, Colasterion.

folkmote†, *n.* See *folkmoot*.

folk-psychology (fōk′sī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [Tr. G. *völkerpsychologie.*] Same as *ethnopsychology*.

folk-right (fōk′rīt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-riht*, < *folc*, the people, + *riht*, right, law.] The common law or right of the people; the law or right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

When one of Beowulf's "comrades" saw his lord hard bestead, "he minded him of the homestead he had given him, of the *folk-right* he gave him as his father had it; nor might he hold back then."
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 168.

folk-song (fōk′sông), *n.* [Tr. G. *volkslied.*] 1. A song of the people; a song based on a legendary or historical event, or on some incident of common life, the words and generally the music of which have originated among the common people and are extensively used by them.

The idyllic bond between shepherd and sheep has formed the subject of many quaintly graceful Roumanian *folk-songs*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 338.

2. A song written in imitation of the simple and artless style of such a popular song.

folk-speech (fōk′spēch), *n.* [< *folk* + *speech;* after G. *volkssprache.*] Popular language; the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

There must have been very great diversity in the *folk-speech*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11.

folk-story (fōk′stō′ri), *n.* A popular legend.

Quaint *folk-stories* handed down by tradition from generation to generation.
Scribner's Mag., III., p. 4 of Book Notices, etc.

follet, *v. t.* Same as *full*[3].

folletꝉ (fo-lā′), *n.* [F.] Same as *foliot*.

follia (fōl-lē′ä), *n.* [It., folly, madness, extravagance: see *folly.*] In *music*, a series of variations on a theme, the only merit of which is their ingenuity.

follicle (fol′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *follicule* = Sp. Pg. It. (obs.) *folliculo* = It. *follicolo*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag or sack, dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows, a wind-bag, a money-bag, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A dry one-celled seed-vessel consisting of a single carpel, and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as in the milkweed and larkspur. (*b*†) Any bladder-shaped appendage; a utricle.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a minute secretory or excretory cavity, sac, or tube; one of the ultimate blind ramifications of a secretory surface; a glandular cul-de-sac; a mucous crypt or lacuna; a minute nodule of lymphoid tissue. A *sebaceous follicle* is a pit in the skin secreting a greasy substance; a *gastric follicle* is one of the glandular tubes of the mucous membrane of the stomach secreting gastric juice; an *intestinal follicle* is one of the secretory mucous crypts of the intestines; a *Graafian follicle* is a little sac in an ovary in which an ovum matures. The solitary and agminate glands, glands of Brunner, Peyer's patches, crypts of Lieberkühn, etc., are all follicles or aggregations of follicles. The term is sometimes extended to a cluster of follicles, thus being made synonymous with *gland*.

Follicle, def. (*a*). Fruit of Larkspur.

3. In *entom.*, a cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

follicular (fo-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *follicularis*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle.*] 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or having the character of a follicle: as, a *follicular* secretion or parasite; *follicular* pores.—2. Composed or consisting of follicles.

The four tentacles of the posterior division have undergone much modification, and are converted into a peculiar organ termed the spadix, which bears a discoidal *follicular* gland. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 457.

3. Provided with follicles.

folliculate, folliculated (fo-lik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* 1. Same as *follicular*, 3.—2. In *entom.*, having a case or cocoon: applied to many pupæ and some larvæ which are so protected.

follicule (fol′i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle.*] 1. A follicle. Hence—2. A wind-bag; a puffed-up, conceited person. [Rare.]

The reporters and other literary and social *follicules* who have contributed to her ridiculous reputation.
The American, I. 251.

Folliculina (fo-lik-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *folliculus*, a small bag.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians, established by Lamarck in 1816: called *Freia* by Claparède and Lachmann in 1856. They are trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*, with the peristome divided into two lappet-like parts. *F. ampulla* is an example.

Trumpet-animalcule (*Folliculina ampulla*), magnified 300 times.

folliculitis (fo-lik-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *follicule* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of one or more follicles.

folliculose, folliculous (fo-lik′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< LL. *folliculosus*, full of husks, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, etc.: see *follicle.*] Having the appearance or nature of a follicle.

Antheridia in *folliculose* bodies on the surface of separate thalli. *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.*, II. 30.

follifulꝉ (fol′i-fûl), *a.* [< *folly* + *-ful.*] Full of folly. *Shenstone.*

follow (fol′ō), *v.* [< ME. *folowen, foluwen, folwen, folghen, folzen, folzien*, etc. (also with umlaut *filighen, filihen, fulien*), < AS. *folgian* (also with reg. umlaut *fylgian, fylgean*, with syncope *fylgan*, with intrusive *i fyligian, fyligean, fyligan*) = OS. *folgōn* = OFries. *folgia, fulgia, folia* = D. MLG. *volgen* = OHG. *folgēn*, MHG. *volgen*, G. *folgen* = Icel. *fylgja* = Dan. *følge* = Sw. *följa*, follow; not in Goth.; connections unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To go or come after; move behind in the same direction: as, the dog *followed* his master home; *follow* me.

He [Edward the Confessor] took the greatest delight, says William of Malmsbury, "to *follow* a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them with his voice." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 60.

Of him who walked in glory and in joy,
Following his plough, along the mountain side.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

Fain had he *follow'd* their receding steps.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. To come after in natural sequence, or in order of time; succeed.

The nexte houre of Mars *folwynge* this,
Arcite unto the temple walked is
Of fierse Mars. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1509.

They were free from that childish love of titles which characterized the . . . generation which preceded them, and . . . that which *followed* them.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Seest thou how tears still *follow* earthly bliss?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 390.

3. To engage in the pursuit of; seek to overtake or come up with; pursue; chase: as, to *follow* game or an enemy.

Whilst her neglected child holds her in chase,
Cries to catch her whose busy care is bent
To *follow* that which flies before her face.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

4. To pursue as an object or purpose; strive after; endeavor to obtain or attain to.

Follow peace with all men. Heb. xii. 14.

5. To keep up with, or with the course or progress of; observe or comprehend the sequence or connecting links of: as, to *follow* an argument, or the plot of a play.—6. To watch or regard the movements, progress, or course of: as, to *follow* a person with the eye.

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden.*

Is there not one face you study? One figure whose movements you *follow* with, at least, curiosity?
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

7. To accept as a leader or guide; be led or guided by; accompany; hence, to adhere to, as disciples to a master or his teachings; accept as authority; adopt the opinions, cause, or side of.

The house of Judah *followed* David. 2 Sam. ii. 10.

A young man of unblemished character [Gladstone], . . . the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who *follow* . . . a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

8. To conform to; comply with; take as a guide, example, or model: as, to *follow* the fashion; to *follow* advice or admonition.

The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to *follow* it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

It has often been alleged as an excuse for the misgovernment of her [Elizabeth's] successors that they only *followed* her example. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

9. To engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit; pursue the duties or requirements of; carry on the business of; prosecute: as, to *follow* trade, a calling, or a profession; to *follow* the stage.

I would I had bestowed that time in the tongues that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting: O, had I but *followed* the arts! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

In peace euery man *followed* his building and planting.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

Women, girls, and boys often *follow* this occupation.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

10. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; come after as a result or consequence: as, poverty often *follows* extravagance or idleness; intemperance is often *followed* by disease.

A duty well discharg'd is never *follow'd*
By sad repentance.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

It is written in the eternal laws of the universe of God, that sin shall be *followed* by suffering.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 278.

Follow my leader, a game played by children, in which each in turn does whatever another, called the leader, does, or suffers some specified penalty.—**To follow home**, to follow up closely.

The Prophet, having this fair opportunity, *followed* the blow he had given him so *home* that Ahab was not able to stand before him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. lv.

To follow suit. (*a*) In *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as that first played. Hence—(*b*) To follow the line of speech, argument, or conduct adopted by a predecessor.—**To follow up**, to pursue closely; prosecute with vigor or promptness, as something already begun; act upon with energy: as, to *follow up* an advantage.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come or go behind; come in the wake or rear; come next, or in natural sequence or order.

Ioseph ferde bi-foren and the flote *folewede*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

When all these things are thus disposed and prepared, then *follows* the action of the war. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

The famine . . . shall *follow* close after you. Jer. xlii. 16.

2. To result as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; be a consequent: as, from such conduct great scandal is sure to *follow;* the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow*.

This above all—to thine own self be true;
And it must *follow*, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

In a short time it *followed*, that could not be had for a pound of Copper which before was sould vs for an ounce.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

If he suspects me without cause, it *follows* that the best way of curing his jealousy is to give him reason for't.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=Syn. *Follow, Succeed, Ensue.* *Follow* and *succeed*, or *succeed to*, are applied to persons or things; *ensue*, in modern literature, to things only. *Follow* may denote the mere going in order in a track or line, and it commonly suggests that the things mentioned are near together. *Succeed* (transitive or intransitive), implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; a crowd may *follow* a man, but only one person or event can *succeed to* another; upon the death of a sovereign his oldest son *succeeds* him and *succeeds to* the throne; day *follows* night. To *ensue* is to *follow* close upon, to *follow* as the effect of some settled principle of order, to *follow* by a necessary connection; as, nothing but suffering can *ensue* from such a course.

I yield, I *follow* where heaven shows the way. *Dryden.*

One sorrow never comes, but brings an heir,
That may *succeed* as his inheritor.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

follow (fol′ō), *n.* [< *follow, v.*] In *billiards*, a stroke which causes the cue-ball to follow the object-ball after impact.

follow-board (fol′ō-bōrd), *n.* In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a molding-board.

follower (fol′ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **folcere, folcer,* < AS. *folgere* (= OFries. *folgere* = D. MLG. *volger* = OHG. *folgari*, MHG. *volgære*, G. *folger* = Icel. *fylgjari* = Dan. (*efter-*)*følger* = Sw. (*efter-*)*följare*), a follower, attendant, < *folgian*, follow: see *follow*.] **1.** One who follows another, in any sense of the verb *follow*. In particular—(*a*) One who follows or accompanies a master or leader as servant, attendant, dependent, associate, or supporter.

I haue ben his *folwar* al this fifty wyntre;
Bothe ysowen his sede and sued his bestes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 549.

Else the lady's mad: yet, if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her *followers*, . . .
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft courage makes your *followers* faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

(*b*) One who follows a master or teacher as a disciple or adherent: one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinion, or example, or an adherent of a particular doctrine or system.

So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency, . . . the *followers* of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

(*c*) One who follows in practice the conduct, course, or example of another; one who conforms his conduct or course to that of some person or thing regarded as a model or pattern; an imitator: as, Terence was a *follower* of Menander.

Followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Heb. vi. 12.

(*d*) A man who "keeps company" with a young woman; especially, one who is in the habit of calling upon a maid-servant to pay his addresses; a beau. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Marker . . . offers eighteen guineas. . . . Five servants kept. No man. No *followers*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

2. In *mach.*, any part of a machine moving in a limited range, as in guides, and following the motion of another part.—**3.** In a steam-engine, the cover of a piston or of a stuffing-box.

follower-plate (fol′ō-ėr-plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a plate serving as a follower.

following (fol′ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *follow*, *v.*] **1.** A body of followers, retainers, attendants, or supporters; the adherents, disciples, or imitators of a particular leader or system, considered collectively; the persons composing a sect or party that follows the lead of a chief, or is devoted to the same cause, body of principles, or system of teaching or action.

While burghers, with important face,
Described each new-come lord,
Discussed his lineage, told his name,
His *following*, and his feudal fame.
Scott, Marmion, v. 6.

The Queen . . . took her hand, call'd her sweet sister, and kiss'd not her alone, but all the ladies of her *following*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

With a small *following* of servants, he reached Naples.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, vi.

2. What one follows as an occupation or trade; vocation; calling; occupation. [Rare.]

In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions.
S. Turner, Hist. Eng. during Middle Ages, vii. 5.

following (fol′ō-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *follow*, *v.*] **1.** Immediately succeeding; coming next in order; ensuing: as, during the *following* week.

And euery ffre sower shall paye, euery yere vij. yere *volwyng*, to the ffyndyng of a prest, iiij. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

The Mondaye *folowynge*, that was the daye of Viti and Modesti, and the .xvj. day of June.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

2. That is now to follow; now to be related, set forth, described, or explained: as, the *following* story I can vouch for; in the *following* order.

My friend answered what I said in the *following* manner. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

followingly† (fol′ō-ing-li), *adv.* In what follows; immediately; next.

So that we come to him the way that he hath appointed; which way is Jesus Christ only, we shall see *followingly*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 274.

following-time (fol′ō-ing-tīm), *n.* A wet season, when showers follow one another in rapid succession. [Prov. Eng.]

folly (fol′i), *n.*; pl. *follies* (-iz). [< ME. *folye, folie*, < OF. *folie*, folly, foolishness, indiscretion, wantonness, F. *folie*, folly, also madness, lunacy (= Pr. *folia, follia, folhia, fulhia* = Sp. (obs.) *folia* = It. *follia*), < OF. *fol*, fool, foolish: see *fool*[1].] **1.** The character or conduct of a fool; the state of being foolish; weakness of judgment or character, or actions which spring from it; want of understanding; weak or light-minded conduct.

He . . . that reproveth or chydeth a fool for his *folie*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Patriarkes and prophetes repreued her science,
And selden, her wordes ne her wisdomes was but a *folye*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 139.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

What *Folly* must in such Expence appear!
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Something regard for or attention to which is foolish.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable let not us presume to condemn as *follies* and toys, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

Specifically—**3**†. Conduct morally bad; wickedness; wantonness.

Sche hadde meche Tresoure abouten hire: and he trowed, that sche hadde ben a comoun Woman, that dwelled there to resceyve Men to *Folye*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

4. A costly structure or other undertaking left unfinished for want of means, too expensive to be properly maintained, built in a very ill-chosen place, or the like; an enterprise that exhausts or ruins the projector.

They saw an object amidst the woods on the edge of the hill, which upon enquiry they were told was called Shenstone's *folly*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 7.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly*; and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years.
Abp. Trench, Westminster Abbey Sermons, p. 130.

=**Syn. 1.** Nonsense, foolishness, senselessness, ridiculousness, extravagance, indiscretion, imbecility. See list under *absurdity*.

folly (fol′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *follied*, ppr. *follying*. [< *folly*, *n.*] To act with folly; act foolishly. [Rare.]

Let me shun
Such *follying* before thee. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

folly†, *a.* [ME., also *folliche, foly* (mod. as if **foolly*), < *fol*, fool, + *-ly*, *-liche*, E. -ly[1].] Foolish.

Than bring they to her remembraunce
The *foly* dedes of her enfaunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5006.

Job synnede not with his lippis, none any *foly* thing azen God spac. *Wyclif*, Job i. 22 (Oxf.).

folmarde†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *foulmart*.

folt†, *n.* [ME. *folte*, contr. of *folet*, < OF. *folet*, dim. of *fol*, a fool: see *folet*.] A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folt†, *v. i.* [ME., < *folt*, *n.* Cf. OF. *enfoletir*, act foolishly.] To act like a fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folted†, *p. a.* [ME., < *folt* + *-ed*[2].] Foolish; silly.

Fendes crepte tho ymages withelnne,
And lad *folted* men to synne.
Cursor Mundi, l. 2304.

Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

folthead†, *n.* [ME. *foltheed*; < *folt* + *-head*.] Folly.

That non at 3oure nede 3oure name wolde nempne
In ffersnesse ne in *ffoltheed*, but ffaste ffle away-ward.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 7.

foltish†, *a.* [ME., also *foltisch*; < *folt*, *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

Wher God hath not maad the wysdom of this worlde *foltisch*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Oxf.).

A *Foltysshe* face, rude of eloquence,
Bostya with borias, and [at] a brownte wul flee.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

foltrye†, *n.* [ME.; < *folt* + *-ry*.] Foolishness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folwe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *follow*.

folwe[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *full*[3].

foly†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *folly*.

foment†, *n.* [< L. *fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice, a mitigation, alleviation, nourishment, contr. of **fovimentum*, < *fovere*, warm, keep warm, foment.] A warm lotion; fomentation.

That [ointment] was not vnpleasaunt to our Lorde: but those superfluous sauors & *fomentes* of the body, which the more it is cherished, the more it riseth & rebelleth against the soul. *Vives*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 9.

foment (fō-ment′), *v. t.* [< F. *fomenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fomentar* = It. *fomentare*, < L. *fomentare*, foment, < *fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice: see *foment*, *n.*] **1.** To apply warm lotions to; bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water.

Creeps Chillness on him? She *foments* and heats
His flesh, but more profoundly burns her own.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 155.

For, whether he cauterize or *foment*, whether he draw blood or apply cordials, he is the same physician, and seeks but one end (our spiritual health) by his divers ways. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

2. To cherish with heat; encourage or promote the growth of by or as if by heat. [Rare.]

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 338.

3. To encourage; abet; instigate or promote by incitement: commonly used in a bad sense: as, to *foment* discord.

The Swedes bear up still, being *fomented* and supported by the French. *Howell*, Letters, i. vi. 8.

Proud Egypt would dissembled friendship bring;
Foment the war, but not support the king.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 284.

The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented*, and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

fomentation (fō-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fomentation* = Pr. *fomentacio* = Sp. *fomentacion* = Pg. *fomentação* = It. *fomentazione*, < L. *fomentatio*(*n-*), < *fomentare*, foment: see *foment*.] **1.** The act of heating, warming, or cherishing; warmth.

The temper'd heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft *fomentation*, and invite the seed.
Cowper, Task, iii. 510.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of applying warm liquids to a part of the body, by means of flannels or other cloths dipped in them. (*b*) The liquid thus applied.

Fomentations properly be devises for to be applied unto any affected part, either to comfort and to cherish it, or to allay the paine, or else to open the pores to make way for ointments and plaatres.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of Words of Art.

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

And dive in science for distinguished names,
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride!
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

Dry fomentation, in *med.*, an application to a part of the body of something warm and dry, as hot flannel, etc.

fomenter (fō-men′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who foments; one who encourages or instigates: commonly in a bad sense: as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 25.

They [vicars] would not then have become the authors and *fomenters* of all that discord and confusion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

The small English community was little amenable to the authority of the king's Government, and appears to have been the main *fomenters*, for purposes of gain, of disorder among the native Irish. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 567.

2. A device for applying heat to any part of the body, consisting usually of a tin vessel made to contain hot water, and shaped as its purpose requires.

fomes (fō′mēz), *n.*; pl. *fomites* (fō′mi-tēz). [L., kindling-wood, touchwood, tinder, < *fovere*, warm, keep warm: see *foment*.] **1.** In *med.*, any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

The most important *fomites* are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, etc.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mycology*, a subgenus of *Polyporus*, or, according to some authors, a genus of *Polyporei*, composed of perennial indurated species.

font, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *fon, fonne*, fool (also as adj.), < Sw. *fåne*, a fool (*fånig*, foolish), = Icel. *fāni*, "a buoyant, high-flying person" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), a metaphorical use (according to the same authority) of *fāni*, a standard, = AS. *fana*, E. *fane*, vane: see *fane*[1], *vane*. Hence *fond*[3], q. v.] **I.** *n.* A fool; a simpleton; an idiot.

By God, thou is a *fon*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

Thus longe where have ye lent?
Certes, walkyd aboute lyk a *fon*,
I wist never what I ment.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 80.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to hoste,
All that is lent to love wyll be lost.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

II. *a.* Foolish; simple; silly.

This knyght weddid a woman of the kynrede of Levi, but she was *fon* and bitter. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

font, *v. i.* [ME. *fonnen*, < *fon*, a fool; most common in the pp. *fonned, fond*, as adj.: see *fond*[3], *a.* and *v.*] To be foolish or simple; act like a fool; dote.

When age approchith on, . . .
Than thoue shalte begynne to *fonne*,
And dote in love. *Court of Love*, l. 458.

Herk, ayrs, ye *fon*, I shalle you teche.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 94.

What, thu *fonnyst* as a best? *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 36.

fond[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *find*.

fond[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *fand*[2].

fond[3] (fond), *a.* [< ME. *fond*, contr. of usual *fonned*, sometimes *fonnet*, foolish, pp. of *fonnen*, act like a fool, be foolish: see *fon*, *v.*] **1.** Foolish; simple; silly.

> The riche man fulle *fonned* is, ywys,
> That weneth that he loved is.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5367.
>
> Whether God hath not maad the wisdom of this world *fonned*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Purv.).
>
> I do wonder,
> Thou naughty gaoler, that thou art so *fond*
> To come abroad with him at his request.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.
>
> An old man, that by reason of his age was a little *fond*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 32.

2. Exhibiting or expressing foolishness or folly.

> Thus shalle we hym rete alle his *fonde* talys.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 201.
>
> Let men be assured that a *fond* opinion they have already acquired enough is a principal reason why they have acquired so little. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; also (without implication of weakness or foolishness), tender; loving; very affectionate.

> *Coach.* But does she draw kindly with the captain?
> *Fag.* As *fond* as pigeons. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.
>
> A passion *fond* even to idolatry.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Foolishly or extravagantly prized; hence, trifling; trivial.

> Poynt not thy taie with thy fynger, vse thou no such *fond* toyes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.
>
> Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
> Or stones whose rates are either rich or poor
> As fancy values them. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

5. Disposed to prize highly or to like very much; feeling affection or pleasure: usually followed by *of*, rarely by an infinitive: as, to be *fond of* children; to be *fond of* oysters.

> As for their Recreations and Walks, there are no People more *fond of* coming together to see and be seen.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 14.
>
> They seem also to be credulous, and *fond of* believing strange things. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 266.
>
> Ah! jolly mercer, they who have good wares are *fond* to show them. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ii.

6. Cloyingly sweet in taste or smell; fulsome; luscious. [Prov. Eng.]

fond[3]† (fond), *v.* [< *fond*[3], *a.*; in part prob. an altered form of the older verb *fon*. Cf. *fondle*.]

I. *intrans.* To be fond; be in love; dote.

> My master loves her dearly:
> And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; caress; fondle.

> The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, i.

fond[4] (fond), *n.* [< F. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*.] **1**†. Bottom.—**2**†. Fund; stock.

> Some new *fonde* of wit should it possible be provided.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

3 (F. pron. fôn). A background or groundwork, especially of lace.—**Fond clair**, in *lace-making*, a background of the more simple sort, such as a net pattern or mesh-like ground.—**Fond de cuve**†, a cloak of round form like a cope or Spanish cloak, worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

fondant (fôn-doṅ'), *a.* [F., ppr. of *fondre*, found, ground: see *found*[3].] In *her.*, stooping, as for prey: said of an eagle, a falcon, etc.

fondle (fon'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fondled*, ppr. *fondling*. [Freq. of *fond*[3], *v.*, < *fond*[3], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with tender caresses; bestow tokens of love upon; caress: as, to *fondle* a child.

> The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.
>
> He knew it was not in their mother's nature to bear to see any living thing caressed but herself; she would have felt annoyed had he *fondled* a kitten in her presence.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

II. *intrans.* To show fondness, as by manners, words, or caresses.

> *Fondling* together, as I'm alive. . . . Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves?
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.
>
> Persuasion *fondled* in his look and tone.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

fondler (fond'lèr), *n.* One who fondles or caresses. *Johnson.*

fondling (fond'ling), *n.* [< *fond*[3] + *-ling*[1].] **1**†. A person who is fond or foolish; one of weak mind or character; a fool.

> Yet were her words and lookes but false and fayned,
> To some hid end to make more easie way,
> Or to allure such *fondlings* whom she trayned
> Into her trap unto their owne decay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.
>
> We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 568.

2. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

> The badges of a *fondlynge*, as
> Braue napkyns, braceletes, rynges,
> He layde away, and went to schoole
> To learn more sober thinges.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 3.
>
> He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling*. *Fuller.*

fondly (fond'li), *adv.* In a fond manner. (*a*) Foolishly; simply; sillily.

> Sometimes her head she *fondly* would aguize
> With gandy girlonds. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 7.
>
> Sorrow and grief of heart
> Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3.
>
> *Fondly* we think we merit honour then,
> When we but praise ourselves in other men.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 454.

(*b*) With indiscreet or excessive affection; also (without implication of indiscretion), affectionately; tenderly.

> He to lips that *fondly* falter
> Presses his without reproof.
> *Tennyson*, Lord of Burleigh.
>
> It was natural in the early days of Wordsworth's career to dwell most *fondly* on those profounder qualities to appreciate which settled in some sort the measure of a man's right to judge of poetry at all.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 202.

fondness (fond'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fonnednesse*, foolishness, < *fonned*, fond, foolish, + *-nesse*, -ness.] **1.** The state or character of being fond. (*a*) Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment.

> In the profetis of Samarie Y siz *fonnednesse* [Latin *fatuitatem*]. *Wyclif*, Jer. xxiii. 13 (Purv.).
>
> *Fondnesse* it were for any, being free,
> To covet fetters, though they golden bee!
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xxxvii.
>
> He is in mourning for his wife's grandmother, which is thought a great piece of *fondness*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 233.

(*b*) Foolish tenderness; tender passion; strong or demonstrative affection.

> Some said he died of melancholy, some of love,
> And of that *fondness* perish'd.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.
>
> Her *fondness* for a certain earl
> Began when I was but a girl.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.
>
> And still, that deep and hidden love,
> With its first *fondness*, wept above
> The victim of its own revenge!
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. Strong inclination, propensity, or appetite.

> Being all poor as rats, they dwelt with peculiar *fondness* upon the popular theme of the enchanted riches.
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 302.
>
> Every one has noticed Milton's *fondness* for sonorous proper names. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 291.

=**Syn.** *Attachment*, *Affection*, etc. (see *love*); partiality, inclination, propensity.

fondon (Sp. pron. fon-dōn'), *n.* [Sp., bottom, < *fondo*, bottom: see *fund*.] A tub or kettle with a copper bottom and sides of wood or stone, larger than the cazo, in which silver ores are ground and amalgamated. This is effected by the action of rotating pulverizers (voladoras), as in the arrastre, except that in the case of the fondon the pulverizers are made not of stone, but of copper. The fondon is used in the Catorce mining district in Mexico. See *cazo*.

fondu (fôn-dü'), *a.* [F., pp. of *fondre*, melt, cast, found, dissolve, soften, blend: see *found*[3].] Blended; softened. In *decorative art*, noting anything in which colors are so applied as to pass insensibly into each other through delicate gradations: especially said of color-printing, as in wall-paper and calicoes.

> The *fondu* or rainbow style of paper-hangings.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 479.

fondue (fôn-dü'), *n.* [F. *fondue*, a cheese-pudding, lit. melted, fem. of *fondu*, pp. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*[3].] A cheese-pudding, made of grated cheese, eggs, butter, and seasoning.

fone[1]† (fōn), *n.* A Middle English form of the plural of *foe*[1].

fone[2]†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *few*.

fong†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fang*.

fonly† (fon'li), *adv.* [< *fon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Fondly. *Spenser.*

font[1] (font), *n.* [< ME. *font*, rarely *fant* (often *funt*, see below) (often in equiv. comp. *font-ston*: see *fontstone*), < AS. *funt* (once in comp. *font*), a font, = OFries. *font*, *funt* = D. *vont* = MLG. *funte*, *vunte* = Icel. *fontr* = Sw. *funt*, in comp. *dop-funt* = Dan. *font*, in comp. *dōbe-font*, a font, < ML. *fon(t-)s*, a baptismal font, a particular use of L. *fon(t-)s*, a fountain, spring. From the ME. *funt*, a font, parallel to *font*, comes E. *fount*, now used chiefly in the orig. L. sense 'a spring,' which is in both cases later in E. use than the baptismal sense, and in *font*[1] is to be referred directly to the L.: see *fount*[1].] **1.** A repository for the water used in baptism; now, specifically, a basin, usually of marble or other fine stone, permanently fixed within a church, to contain the water for baptism by sprinkling or immersion: distinctively called a *baptismal font*. Ritually, its proper position is near the entrance of the church, but it is very commonly placed near the chancel. In the early ages of the church the font was placed in a separate building or chapel called the baptistery; and this usage has maintained itself in some regions, notably in Italy. By the eleventh century it had become customary to locate the font within the main church edifice. The earliest medieval fonts were of considerable size, as it was then the practice to administer the rite by immersion. They were usually of massive stone or marble, and even the oldest surviving examples are, as a rule, richly sculptured. See *baptistery*.

Font, Cathedral of Langres, France; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> In the *font* we weren eft iboren. . . . In the *font* ther we iclensed weren. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 59.
>
> A *Font* of baptisme, made of porphyrie stone.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.
>
> I have no name, no title;
> No, not that name was given me at the *font*,
> But 'tis usurp'd. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

2. A fount; fountain; source. [Archaic.]

> In this garden there are two *fonts* wherein are two auncient Images of great antiquity made of stone.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.
>
> Wherefore Moylvennil wyll'd hys Cluyd [river] herself to show;
> Who from her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow,
> Her handmaids Manian hath, and Hespin, her to bring
> To Ruthin. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 110.

Holy-water font, a basin or receptacle for holy water in Roman Catholic churches; a bénitier or stoup. Formerly also called *holy-water stock*, *stone*, *stoup*, *vat*, etc. See cut under *bénitier*.

font[2] (font), *n.* [In sense 2 also *fount*; < F. *fonte*, a casting, a founding, a cast, a cast of type, a font, < *fondre*, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3].] **1.** A casting; the act or process of casting; founding.

> When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the *font*, he could not go on without the assistance of a skilled workman.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 273.

2. A complete assortment and just apportionment of all the characters of a particular face and size of printing-type, as required for ordinary printed work. The ordinary font of 500 pounds of Roman and Italic type for book- or newspaper-work in the English language is divided in about the following proportions: small or lower-case letters, 265 pounds; capital letters, 37 pounds; small-capital letters, 17 pounds; figures, 14 pounds; points and references, 20 pounds; braces, dashes, fractions, etc., 12 pounds; spaces and quadrats, 99 pounds; Italic letters, 36 pounds. For other languages than English different apportionments are necessary.

fontal (fon'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *fontal*, < ML. *fontalis*, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount, source: see *fount*[1], *font*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

> This day among the faithful placed,
> And fed with *fontal* manna,
> O with maternal title graced—
> Dear Anna's dearest Anna.
> *Coleridge*, Christening of a Friend's Child.
>
> From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* In *her.*, a vase or water-pot depicted with a fountain or stream running from it.

fontanelle, fontanel (fon-ta-nel'). *n.* [< F. *fontanelle*, a fontanelle: see *fontinel*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an opening for the discharge of pus.—**2.** A vacancy between bones of the skull of a young animal, due to incompleteness of the process of ossification. The principal fontanelles of the human infant's skull are at the corners of the parietal bones, between these and the frontal, occipital, and squamosal, respectively. The frontoparietal fontanelle is the largest and lasts the longest, causing the "soft spot" which may be felt just above the forehead.

> The *fontanelles* remain patent [in rickets] much longer than in a healthy infant. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. Some similar opening between other bones, as in the scapular arch of some batrachians. Also *fontinel*.

Coracoid fontanelle, in *Batrachia*. See *coracoid*, and cut under *omosternum*.

fontange (fôn-tonzh'), *n.* [F., after the Duchesse de *Fontanges*, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. See def.] A head-dress fashion-

able in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It arose from the use of a ribbon by the Duchesse (then Mademoiselle) de Fontanges (about 1680) to fasten her coiffure when her hat had blown off, with bows falling gracefully over the brow. The name was applied to many modifications of the original simple ribbon or band of lace. A cap with trimmings of lace, and later a high head-dress similar to the commode, were successively called by this name.

The Duchess of Burgundy immediately undressed, and appeared in a *fontange* of the new standard.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 105.

fontanier†, *n.* See *fountaineer*.

Fontarabian (fon-ta-rā′bi-an), *a.* [< *Fontarabia*, Sp. *Fuenterrabía*, in Spain, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Fontarabia or Fuenterrabia, a town in northern Spain near the French frontier, near which occurred the defeat of the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army by the Saracens and the death of Roland; hence, relating to this battle in the legends of Roland.

O for a blast of that dread horn
On *Fontarabian* echoes borne.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

fonticulus (fon-tik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fonticuli* (-lī). [L., a little fountain, dim. of *fon(t-)s*, a fountain: see *font*[1], *fount*[1].] **1.** In *surg.*, a small ulcer produced artificially either by caustics or by incisions.—**2.** In *anat.*, the depression (fonticulus gutturis) at the root of the neck in front, just over the top of the breast-bone, formed by the slanting backward of the windpipe. It is well marked in emaciated persons.

Fontinaleæ (fon-ti-nā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fontinalis* + *-eæ*.] The tribe of mosses which constitute the group *Cladocarpei;* the water-mosses. They are aquatic plants with dicœcious flowers. The genera are *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma*.

Fontinalis (fon-ti-nā′lis), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to the place of growth, < L. *fontinalis*, pertaining to a fountain: see *fontinel*.] A genus of cladocarpous aquatic mosses, representative of the tribe *Fontinaleæ*. The cilia of the inner peristome are united into a cone by transverse bars.

fontinel (fon′ti-nel), *n.* [< OF. *fontenele, fontainele, fontanele, fontenelle*, etc., f., a little fountain (F. *fontanelle*, in a special sense, fontanelle: see *fontanelle*), dim. of *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] **1.** A little fount or fountain.

Let some of those precious distilling tears, which nature, and thy compassion, and thy sufferings, did cause to distil and drop from those sacred *fontinels*, water my stony heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. Same as *fontanelle*.

font-name† (font′nām), *n.* A baptismal or Christian name.

Some presume Boston to be his Christian, of Bury [de Bury] his Sirname. But . . . Boston is no *Font-name*.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 20.

fontstone†, *n.* [ME. *fontston, fontstan, fantston, fantstan* (also *funtston, founston*), < *font, fant*, etc., font[1], + *ston, stan*, stone; cf. equiv. ME. *funtfat* = AS. *fantfæt*, < *fant*, font, + *fæt*, fat, vat, a vessel.] A baptismal font of stone.

The same year Edmund receav'd at the *Fontstone* this or another Anlas. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

foo, *n.* See *fu*.

food[1] (fōd), *n.* [< ME. *foode, fode*, < AS. *fōda*, food; cf. LG. *vōde* = Icel. *fæðhi*, n., *fæðha*, f., = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *føde* = Goth. *fōdeins*, food; to the same root belong *feed* (AS. *fēdan*, < *fōda*, food), *fodder*[1], *foster*[1]; cf. OHG. *fatunga*, food, nourishment; < Teut. √ **fōd*, **fad* = Gr. *πατεῖσθαι*, eat; cf. L. *pascere*, feed: see *pasture, pastor*.] **1.** What is eaten for nourishment; whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions: as, the *food* of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of *food;* the *food* of plants.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8.

But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's *food* for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

Hence—**2.** Anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

If music be the *food* of love, play on,
Give me excess of it. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

The *food* of hope
Is meditated action. *Tennyson*.

3. Anything serving as material for consumption or use.

P. Hen. I did never see such pitiful rascals.
Fal. Tut, tut; good enough to toss: *food* for powder, *food* for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I am tempted to believe that plots, conspiracies, wars, victories, and massacres are ordained by Providence only as *food* for the historian. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 208.

4†. A person fed or brought up; a person, as a child, under nurture; in an extended sense, any person; a creature.

Among hem athulf the gode,
Min ogene child, my leue *fode*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1340.

My *foode* that I have fed. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 223.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode!*
What has thou to do here?
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

Animal food. See *animal, a.*—**Nitrogenized** and **non-nitrogenized foods.** See *nitrogenized.*—**Syn. 1.** *Provender*, etc. (see *feed, n.*); sustenance, fare, cheer, viands.

food[1]† (fōd), *v. t.* [< ME. *foden*, a parallel form of *feden*, feed: see *food*[1], *feed*.] To feed; supply; figuratively, to soothe; flatter; entertain with promises.

[He] acoyed it [the child] to come to him & clepud [called] hit oft,
& *foded* it with floures & wite fairh by-heat.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

He was *fooded* forth lu vain with long talk.
Baret, Alvearie.

food[2]†, *n.* An improper form of *feud*[1].

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly *food*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 9.

food-fish (fōd′fish), *n.* A kind of fish or fishes suitable for and used as food.

In order for Congress to be able to legislate intelligently for the protection of *food-fishes*, it is necessary that their habits should be understood. *Science*, XI. 236.

foodful (fōd′fùl), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-ful*.] Supplying food; full of food. [Poetical.]

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.
Dryden.

The falling waters led me,
The *foodful* waters fed me.
Emerson, Woodnotes, I.

foodingt, *n.* [Verbal n. of *food*[1], *v.*] A provision of food.

Thou might'st have thought and prov'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her *fooding* bought) som good, som bad.
Wits' Recreations (1654).

foodless (fōd′les), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-less*.] Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants.
Thomson, Winter, l. 256.

food-plant (fōd′plant), *n.* Any plant that is used for food.

food-rent† (fōd′rent), *n.* Rent in kind.

The rent in kind, or *food-rent*, which was thus proportioned to the stock received, unquestionably developed in time into a rent payable in respect of the tenants' land.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 160.

food-stuff (fōd′stuf), *n.* A substance or material suitable for food; anything used for the sustenance of man.

food-vacuole (fōd′vak′ū-ōl), *n.* A temporary vacuole or clear space in the endosarc of a protozoan, due to the presence of a particle of food, usually with a little water. It forms a kind of digestive cavity which travels about in the substance of the animal, and often has a kind of rhythmic systole and diastole.

foody† (fō′di), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Eatable; fit for food.—**2.** Food-bearing; fertile; fruitful.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* leas.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 104.

food-yolk (fōd′yōk), *n.* That part of the yolk of a meroblastic egg which serves to nourish the embryo, as distinguished from the formative or germinative substance; deutoplasm. Thus, in a hen's egg all of the ball of yellow except the little tread or cicatricula is food-yolk.

foo-foo (fō′fō), *n.* **1.** A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.—**2.** A person not worth notice: a term of contempt. *Bartlett.* [Colloq.]

fool[1] (fōl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fool, fole, fol*, a fool, sometimes of a court fool, rarely a wanton, = Icel. *fōl* = ODan. *fool, fol*, a fool, a madman, < OF. *fol*, a fool, ninny, idiot, F. *fol, fou*, a madman, lunatic, madcap, fool, buffoon, jester, = Pr. *fol, folh* = OSp. *fol* = It. *folle*, a fool (also as adj.), < ML. *follus, follis*, adj., foolish, fatuous; perhaps orig. in allusion to the puffed cheeks of a buffoon (see *buffoon*), < L. *follis*, a bellows, a wind-bag, pl. *folles*, puffed cheeks (Juvenal): see *follicle*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is deficient in intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person.

By the Statute De Prerogativâ Regis, 17 Edw. II., c. 9, the king shall have the custody of the lands of natural *fools*, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessaries.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Law Dict., p. 623.

2. One who is deficient in judgment or sense; a silly or stupid person; one who manifests either habitual or occasional lack of discernment or common sense: chiefly used as a term of disparagement, contempt, or self-depreciation.

Scha . . . seyde that he was a *fool*, to desire that he myghte not have. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 146.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God.
Ps. xiv. 1.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *Fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

[Used formerly, like *wretch*, as a term of endearment and tenderness (with a spice of pity).

'Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me. . . . Do not weep, good *fools;*
There is no cause. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.]

3. One who counterfeits mental weakness or folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on his head, and a mock scepter or bauble in his hand, formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport. See *bauble*[2].

We say also, Glue the *foole* his bable; or what's a *foole* without a bable? *Cotgrave*.

I protest I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of *fools*, no better than the *fools'* zanies.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

There was a Whitsuntide *foole* disguised like a foole, wearing a long coate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

Can they think me so broken, so debased, . . .
Although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester?
Milton, S. A., l. 1338.

4. Figuratively, a tool, toy, sport, butt, or victim: as, to be the *fool* of circumstances.

Thought 's the slave of life, and life time's *fool*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

With morning wakes the will, and cries,
"Thou shalt not be the *fool* of loss."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

5†. A wanton, bad, or wicked person.—**All Fools' day**, the first day of April, on which it has long been customary to "fool" or mock the unwary by sending them on some bootless errand, or by making them the subjects of some deceptive pleasantry or good-humored practical joke. The origin of the custom is unknown.—**April fool**, one who has been fooled or mocked on All Fools' day.—**Feast of fools.** See *feast.*—**Fool sage**† [OF. *fol sage*, lit. a sage or witty fool], a professional jester.

ge lordes and ladyes and legates of hollcherche,
That fedeth *foles sages*, flatereres and lyeres,
And han likynge to lythen hem to do 3ow to lawghe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 423.

Fool's cap. (*a*) A head-dress formerly worn by licensed jesters. It consisted usually of a hood called a coxcombhood, the top rising into the form of a cock's head and neck, the whole surmounted by a bell or bells. Asses' ears were added at the sides. "Naturall Idiots and Fooles haue, and still doe accustome themselves to weare in their Cappes cocks feathers, or a hat with a necke and head of a cocke on the top and a bell thereon." *Minsheu*, 1617.

Who builds his house on sands,
Pricks his blind horse across the fallow lands,
Or lets his wife abroad with pilgrims roam,
Deserves a *fool's-cap* and long ears at home.
Pope, Wife of Bath, l. 350.

(*b*) A conical paper cap which dunces at school are sometimes compelled to wear by way of punishment.—**Fool's errand.** See *errand*[1].—**Fools' paradise**, a state of deceptive happiness; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

If ye should lead her into a *fool's paradise*, . . . it were a gross . . . behaviour. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

Hence the *fool's paradise*, the statesman's scheme,
The air-built castle, and the golden dream.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 9.

To beg a person for a fool†. See *beg*[1].—**To make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous; lead into useless or ridiculous acts by deception; raise false expectations in; disappoint.—**To play bob fool**†, to mock. *Davies*.

What, do they think to *play bob fool* with me?
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

To play the fool. (*a*) To act as a buffoon; jest; make sport.

Let me *play the fool:*
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To act like one void of understanding.

I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly.
1 Sam. xxvi. 21.

They all *played the fool* at first, and would by no means be persuaded by either the tears or entreaties of Christian.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 229.

To put the fool on or **upon**†, to charge with folly; account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind. *Dryden*.

—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Simpleton, ninny, dolt, witling, blockhead, driveler.—**3.** Harlequin, clown, jester. See *zany*.

II. *a.* Foolish; silly. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sibriht, . . . that was a *fole* kyng.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 14.

A *fol* womman tho ert. *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. 53.

fool[1] (föl), *v.* [< ME. *folen, folien,* < OF. *foler, folier, foloier* = Pr. *foleiar* = Olt. *folleare*, be foolish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play the fool; act like a weak-minded or foolish person; potter aimlessly or mischievously; toy; trifle.

Semeth thanne that folk *folyen* and erren.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

So faste they weged to hym wyne, hit warmed his hert,
And breythed up in to his brayn and blemyat his mynde,
And al waykned his wyt, and wel nege [nigh] he *foles*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1420.

Prithee, leave *fooling;*
I am in no humour now to *fool* and prattle.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I went to London, where I stayed till 5th March, studying a little, but dancing and *fooling* more.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 19, 1642.

2. To play the buffoon; act as a fool or jester.

Hadst nothing but three suits of apparel, and some few benevolences that the lords gave thee to *fool* to them.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To fool with, to play, tamper, or meddle with foolishly.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a fool of; expose to contempt; disappoint; deceive; impose on.

They *fool* me to the top of my bent.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

My conscience *fools* my wit!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

No man should *fool* himself by disputing about the philosophy of justification.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 21.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet, *fooled* with hope, men favour the deceit.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

2. To make foolish; infatuate.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

3. To beguile; cheat: as, to *fool* one out of his money.

And such as come to be thus happily frighted into their wits, are not so easily *fool'd* out of them again.
South, Works, IV. vi.

To fool away, to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value: as, to *fool away* time or opportunity; to *fool away* money.

Without much Delight or Grief,
I *fool away* an idle Life.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

fool[2] (föl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, prob. < OF. *foulex, fole, folle*, a pressing, treading, press, fulling-mill, < *fouler, foler*, F. *fouler*, press, tread, crush: see *foil*[2], *full*[2].] 1†. A light paste of flour and water, like pie-crust.

Make a *fole* of doghe and close this fast.
Liber Cure Cocorum (ed. Morris), p. 41.

2. A sort of custard; a dish made of fruit crushed and scalded or stewed and mixed with whipped cream and sugar: as, gooseberry *fool*.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome, whether it be Sawsedge, or Custard, . . . or Flawne, or *Foole*. *John Taylor*, Great Eater (1610).

Apple-tarts, *fools*, and strong cheese to keep down
The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689).

Then came sweets, . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange and quince-custards, and gooseberry *fool*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 303.

fool-begged† (föl'begd), *a.* [In ref. to *to beg for a fool:* see *beg*[1].] Foolish.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,
This *fool-begg'd* patience in thee will be left.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

fool-bold† (föl'bōld), *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy.

Some in corners have been *fool-bold*.
Leland, Journey (enlarged by Bale), Sig. L. 3 b.

fool-born (föl'bôrn), *a.* Begotten by or born of a fool.

Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

[The old editions read *fool-borne*, probably intended for *fool-born*, but taken by some to mean 'tolerated by a fool or by fools.']

fool-duck (föl'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

foolery (fö'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fooleries* (-iz). [< *fool*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. The habit of acting foolishly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines everywhere. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

How little giddiness, rant, and *foolery* do you see there!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 67.

2. An act of folly; a trifling or senseless action.

"To what request for what strange boon," he said,
"Are these your pretty tricks and *fooleries?*"
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A foolish performance; a farcical exhibition; a mummery; a farce.

I went to London, invited to the solemn *foolerie* of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1662.

4. A foolish belief or practice; anything based on fatuity.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

They have it at Court, as well as we here, that a fatal day is to be expected shortly, of some great mischief; whether by the Papists, or what, they are not certain. But the day is disputed; some say next Friday, others a day sooner, others later; and I hope all will prove a *foolery*.
Pepys, Diary, III. 5.

fool-fangle (föl'fang″gl), *n.* A foolish fancy; a silly trifle.

These Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique *foole-fangles*, meerly for fashion and novelty sake.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 30.

fool-fish (föl'fish), *n.* 1. A kind of plaice, *Pleuronectes glaber:* so called from the readiness with which it takes any bait. The mouth is very small; the teeth are chiefly confined to the blind or white side; the scales are small; and the color is grayish-brown mottled with darker and with blackish spots on the fins. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

2. A balistoid fish, *Monacanthus hispidus;* the long-finned file-fish: so called from its method of swimming with a wriggling motion with its mouth upward, by means of undulations of its dorsal fin. It has a short compressed body, rough skin, and a single dorsal spine, and is of a dull greenish or brownish color mottled with a darker shade. [Eastern coast of the United States.]

fool-happy† (föl'hap″i), *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

The Marriner yet halfe amazed stares
At perill past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *foolhappie* oversight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

foolhardily (föl'här″di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *foolhardili;* < *foolhardy* + *-ly*[2].] With foolhardiness.

If I hadde doon agens my soul *foolhardili*.
Wyclif, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] xviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Who, when they would not lend their helping hand to any man in engine-worke, nor making of bulwarkes and fortifications, used *foole-hardily* to sallie forth and fight most courageously. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 127.

foolhardiness (föl'här″di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *foolhardinesse, folehardynesse;* < *foolhardy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being foolhardy; courage without prudence or judgment; senseless rashness.

Haue I not striven with ful greet strife, in olde tyme before the age of my Plato, ayeins the *foolhardines* of foly?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i.

Had rebel man's *fool-hardiness* extended
No farther than himself, and there had ended,
It had been just. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was venturesome almost to *foolhardiness*, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage moods. *Edinburgh Rev.*

foolhardise† (föl'här″dis), *n.* [< *foolhardy* + *-ise;* formed by Spenser; cf. *cowardice.*] Foolhardiness.

More huge in strength then wise in workes he was,
And reason with *foole-hardize* over ran.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 17.

foolhardy (föl'här″di), *a.* [< ME. *folhardy, folehardi, folherdi,* < OF. *fol hardi*, foolishly bold: see *fool*[1] and *hardy*. Cf. *fool-bold, fool-large.*] Bold without judgment or moderation; foolishly rash and venturesome.

Folhardy he ys ynou, ac al withoute rede [judgment].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 457.

I find my tongue is too *fool-hardy;* but my heart hath the fear of Mars before it. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And over-daring?—there now 's my disease—
Fool-hardy, as they say?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); hot-headed, hare-brained. See *rash*.

fool-hasty† (föl'hās″ti), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *hasty;* after *foolhardy.*] Foolishly hasty.

Annibal . . . rather made full reckning that he had caught (as it were) with a bait and fleshed the audaciousnesse of the *foole-hastie* consuls and of the souldiers especially. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 458.

fool-hen (föl'hen), *n.* A grouse, especially the young bird. See the extract. [Western U. S.]

In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and at this time are often known by the name of *fool-hens* among the frontiers-men.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 94.

foolify† (fö'li-fī), *v. t.* [< *fool*[1] + *-i-fy*, make: see *-fy.*] To make a fool of; befool.

They, being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, *foolified* and guiled the man.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 43.

fooling (fö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fool*[1], *v.*] 1. The speech or actions of one who fools or banters another; jesting; banter; levity; frivolity; nonsense.

In sooth, thou wast in very gracious *fooling* last night, when thou spokest of Pigrogromitus. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Ah, there's no *fooling* with the Devil!
Cowley, The Mistress, Dissembler.

Such *fooling*, if not properly animadverted upon, and seasonably suppressed, may arrive to a greater height, and be attended with very mischievous effects.
Waterland, Works, IV. 295.

2. Ridiculous or absurd behavior; foolery; idle, aimless, or meddlesome action.

Cres. You shall not go:—One cannot speak a word
But it straight starts you.
Dio. I do not like this *fooling*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Will anyone dare to tell me that business is more entertaining than *fooling* among boats?
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 37.

3. Playful actions; play; sport.

Ant. 'Twas you we laugh'd at.
Gon. Who in this kind of merry *fooling* am nothing to you: so you may continue, and laugh at nothing still.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Tol-de-rol—'gad, I should like to have a little *fooling* myself—Tol-de-rol! de-rol! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

foolish (fö'lish), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *-ish*[1].] The older adjectives were *fool* and *folly.*] 1. Like a fool; manifesting folly; deficient in understanding, sense, or discretion; weak in intellect or judgment; unwise.

Now hand your tongues, ye *foolish* boys,
For small sall be their part.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 175).

A *foolish* man, which built his house upon the sand.
Mat. vii. 26.

Pray you now, forget and forgive: I am old and *foolish*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

2. Proceeding from or prompted by folly; exhibiting a want of discretion or discrimination; silly; vain; trifling.

Foolish delights and fond abusions,
Which doe that sence besiege with light illusions.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

But *foolish* and unlearned questions avoid. 2 Tim. ii. 23.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a *foolish* thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.
Earl of Rochester, Written on the Bedchamber Door of [Charles II.

Whatever *foolish* notions the novelists may have instilled into our minds, woman is not all emotion.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 408.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. Denoting or indicative of folly.

A *foolish* hanging of thy nether lip.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

While wits and Templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a *foolish* face of praise.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 212.

5†. Slight; insignificant.

Nay, gentlemen, prepare not to be gone;
We have a trifling *foolish* banquet towards.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Silly, Foolish* (see *absurd*); shallow, brainless, hare-brained, simple.

foolishly (fö'lish-li), *adv.* In a foolish manner; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very *foolishly*, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

As *foolishly* . . . as I
Deal with the chess when I am drunk?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 35.

foolishness (fö'lish-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understanding; folly.

Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere fallacy, or *foolishness*, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

"Ugh!" cried the Sun, and vizoring up a red
And cipher face of rounded *foolishness*,
Push'd horse across the foamings of the ford.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 Cor. i. 18.

=**Syn.** 1. Silliness, stupidity, imbecility, dullness, doltishness, nonsense, absurdity.

foolish-witty†, *a.* Foolish in wisdom.

And [she] sings extemporally a woeful ditty;
How love makes young men thrall, and old men dote;
How love is wise in folly, *foolish-witty*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 838.

fool-killer (föl'kil″ėr), *n.* An imaginary personage invested with authority to put to death

anybody notoriously guilty of great folly. [Humorous, U. S.]

Now and then Niagara has ably assisted the *fool-killer* by knocking out gentlemen who bid for fame by going over the Falls in a barrel.
New York Tribune, Dec. 23, 1888.

fool-large† *a.* [< ME. *folclarge*, < OF. *fol large*, foolishly liberal: see *fool*[1] and *large*.] Foolishly liberal; improvident. *Chaucer.*

fool-largesse† (föl'lär″jes), *n.* Foolish expenditure; waste.

Eschue *fool-largesse*, the which men clepen waste.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

foolocracy (föl-ok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *foolocracies* (-siz). [< *fool*[1] + *-ocracy*, government, as *demo-cracy*, *aristo-cracy*, etc.] The rule of fools; government by fools or incompetent persons. [Humorous.]

What oceans of absurdity and nonsense will the new liberties of Scotland disclose! Yet this is better than the old infamous jobbing and the *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

fool-plough† (föl'plou), *n.* A rustic sport or pageant in which a number of sword-dancers dragged a plow, attended with music and persons grotesquely attired.

The *fool-plough* was, perhaps, the yule-plough; it is also called the white-plough, because the gallant young men that compose the pageant appear to be dressed in their shirts, without coats or waistcoats; upon which great numbers of ribbands folded into roses are loosely stitched.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 450.

foolscap (fölz'kap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** See *fool's cap*, under *fool*[1].—**2.** A writing-paper, usually folded, varying in size from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 16 inches: so called from its former watermark, the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which other devices are now substituted.

[The Rump Parliament ordered that the royal arms in the watermark of the paper should be removed and a *fool's cap* and bells substituted. See 'N. & Q.,' 2d ser., I. 251, and Archæologia, XII. 117. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 420.]

The precious lines were written out on *foolscap*—all too short for the purpose. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 57.

3. A bivalve mollusk, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

II. *a.* Of the size known as *foolscap*.

fool's-coat (fölz'kōt), *n.* The European goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

fool's-parsley (fölz'pärs″li), *n.* See *parsley*.

foolstones (föl'stōnz), *n.* An old name for the British orchids *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*. Also called *dogstones*.

fool-trap (föl'trap), *n.* A trap or snare to catch fools.

Bets, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

foor[1] (för). [< ME. *for*, < AS. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pret. of *faran*, fare: see *fare*[1], *v.*] A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *fare*[1].

As o'er the moor they lightly *foor*.
Burns, There was a Lass, they ca'd her Meg.

foor[2] (för), *n.* [A var. of *ford*, or perhaps ult. < AS. *fōr*, a journey, < *faran*, go: see *fare*[1], *v.*, *foor*[1], *ford*.] A ford over a river. [Prov. Eng.]

foor[3] (för), *n.* A dialectal variant of *furrow*. [North. Eng.]

foor[4] (för), *n.* [E. dial.] A strong scent or odor. [Prov. Eng.]

Foorsday (förz'dā), *n.* [Sc. dial., = E. *Thursday*; cf. *fill*[2] = *thill*, etc.] Thursday. [Scotch.]

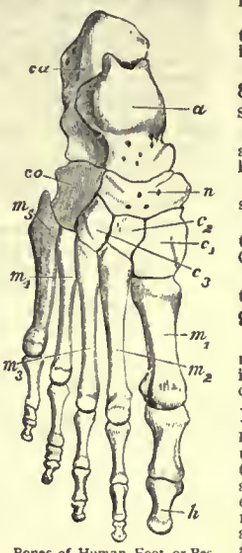
foot (fůt), *n.*; pl. *feet* (fēt). [< ME. *foot*, *fot*, pl. *feet*, *fet*, < AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt* = OS. OFries. *fōt* = D. *voet* = MLG. *vōt*, LG. *foot*, *fot*, *fōt* = OHG. *fuoz*, MHG. *vuoz*, G. *fuss* = Icel. *fōtr* = Dan. *fod* = Sw. *fot* = Goth. *fōtus*, foot; Teut. stem *fōt-*, in ablaut relation with a stem *fat-*, *fet-*, appearing in AS. *fæt* (in comp.), a step, going, Icel. *fet* (= Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*), a pace, step, foot (of length), *fit*, the webbed foot of a waterbird, Sc. *fit*, foot (see *fit*[4]); AS. *feter*, E. *fetter*, etc.; ME. *fetlak*, E. *fetlock*, etc.; AS. *fetian*, E. *fet*, bring, Icel. *feta*, find one's way, etc. (see *fet*[1]); = L. *pes* (*pĕd-*) ⟨> It. *piede* = Sp. *pié* = Pg. Pr. *pe* = F. *pied*), foot, stem *ped-* appearing also in *peda*, a footstep, *pedica*, a fetter, etc., *oppidum*, town, etc., related to stem *pod-* in *tripudium*, a dance, etc., = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), Æolic *πώς*, foot, related to stem *πεδ-* in *πέδη*, a fetter, *πέδον*, the ground, *πέδιλον*, a sandal, *πέζα*, instep, bottom, end, dial. foot, *πεζός*, on foot, etc.; = Lith. *padas* = Lett. *pehda* = Zend *pādha* (Pers. *pāi*, *pā*, Hind. *pā*), foot, = Skt. *pad*, foot. *pada*, step, foot, < Skt. √ *pad*, go, step, tread. Hence ult., from the AS., *fetter*, *fetlock*, *fet*[1], *fet*[3], *fit*[4], etc.; from the L., *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *pedicel*, *pediment*, etc., *biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, etc., *expede*, *impede*, *expedite*, etc., *peon*, *pawn*[2], etc.; from the Gr., *podagra*, *podocarp*, etc., *podium*, *peu*, etc., *dipody*, *tripod*, etc., *octopus*, *polypus*, *polyp*, etc.] **1.** In man and other vertebrate animals, the terminal part of the leg, upon which the body rests in standing; one of the pedal extremities.

Thou makea the for to kysse His mouthe by deuocyone and gaately prayere, bot thou tredis apone his *fete* and defoules thame.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

If the *foot* shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?
1 Cor. xii. 15.

Many a light *foot* shone like a jewel set
In the dark crag. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

In man the feet are the terminal segments of the posterior limbs, corresponding to the hands or the anterior extremities, and extending from the ankle-joint or tibiotarsal articulation to the end of the toes. The foot is divided into three parts, the tarsus or ankle, the metatarsus or instep, and the phalanges, digits, or toes. It contains 26 bones: namely, 7 tarsals, the astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, cuboid, and 3 cuneiform bones; 5 metatarsals; and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the digits except the great toe, which has 2. The axis of the foot is at right angles with that of the leg, and the whole sole rests upon the ground. The principal muscles acting upon the foot are the anterior and posterior tibial, the three peroneal, the gastrocnemii and soleus, and the flexors and extensors of the toes. In many mammals the structure of the foot is much the same as in man, especially in those which are plantigrade; but the term is extended usually to the corresponding segment of the fore limb. In digitigrade mammals which walk upon the toes, as cats and dogs, or upon the ends of the toes, as in hoofed quadrupeds, the foot, properly speaking, extends up the limb: thus, in the horse, for example, the feet reach up to the hock of the hind limb and the so-called knee of the fore limb (see cut under *perissodactyl*); but in popular language *foot* is restricted to the phalangeal part of the foot, which rests on the ground in walking. In birds the foot is properly the whole of the hind limb up to the tibiotarsal joint, commonly but wrongly called the knee, and includes the tarsometatarsus and toes; but it is popularly restricted to the toes alone. In reptiles and batrachians which have limbs, the foot is the terminal segment of either fore or hind limb, as in other vertebrates. The hind foot is technically called the *pes*.



Bones of Human Foot, or Pes, the third principal segment of the hind limb, consisting of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges.

a, astragalus; *ca*, calcaneum; *n*, navicular, or scaphoid; *co*, cuboid; c_1, c_2, c_3, entocuneiform, mesocuneiform, and ectocuneiform, or inner, middle, and outer cuneiform bones. The foregoing seven bones constitute the tarsus, and m_1 to m_5, first to the fifth metatarsal, constitute the metatarsus. The remaining fourteen bones are the phalanges, three to each digit excepting the great toe; *h*, distal phalanx of the hallux or great toe.

2. In invertebrate animals, some part serving the purpose of a foot. (*a*) In mollusks, any surface or part of the body upon which the animal rests or moves. It is often extensile or protrusible, as in gastropods, and is technically called the *podium*. See cuts under *Helicidæ* and *Lamellibranchiata*. (*b*) In insects, specifically, the tarsus. (*c*) In arthropods, the leg. The modifications of the limbs have different names, as *swimming-feet* or *pliopods*, *ambulatory feet*, etc. (*d*) In worms, one of the bristly appendages called *parapodia*. See cut under *prætonium*. (*e*) In echinoderms, a tubular prolongation of the body through an ambulacrum. See *tube-foot*. (*f*) In protozoans, a temporary prolongation of the body, called a *false foot*. See *pseudopodium*.

3. *Milit.*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry as distinguished from cavalry: used collectively for *foot-soldiers*: as, a regiment of *foot*; the Tenth (regiment of) *foot*.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed,
Single or in array of battle ranged
Both horse and *foot*, nor idly mustering stood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 645.

Here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second *foot*.
Hood, Faithless Nelly Gray.

4. Something which bears a resemblance to an animal's foot in shape, or in its office as a support or base, or in its position as a terminus or lowest part.

The groove . . . divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the *feet*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

Specifically—(*a*) The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance acting like the foot of a man in the propulsion of automatic machines. (*c*) The lower part of the leg of a chair or any other support or shaft.

5. The lowest part or foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series: as, the *foot* of a mountain, of a column, or of a class.

Departyng owt of thys forseyd churche of ower lady, we Came to the *fote* of the Mounte of Olyvete.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

In a Parlour at his beds *feete* were 3000 Talents of golde.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 363.

When she cam to the gallows *foot*,
The saut tear blinded her ee.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

The generous man in the ordinary acceptation, without respect of the demands of his own family, will soon find upon the *foot* of his account that he has sacrificed to fools, knaves, flatterers, or the deservedly unhappy, all the opportunities of affording any future assistance where it ought to be. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

6. A blow with the foot. [Rare.]

Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II.

7†. The concluding refrain or burden of a song.

Fote, or repete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted. *Huloet*, 1552.

Ele, leuf, lou, lou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is the *foot* of some song of triumph.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 11.

8†. Footing; basis; principle: used only in the singular.

This distinction set the controversy upon a new *foot*, and seemed to be very well approved by most that heard it. *Addison*, Coffee-House Debates.

I . . . shall take it ill if you don't keep up the correspondence on the same *foot*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 126.

I continued upon the same *foot* of acquaintance with the two lords last mentioned, until the time of prince George's death. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

We ought not to treat such miscreants as these upon the same *foot* of fair disputants. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

9†. Regular or normal value or price; par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far under *foot*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

10. A unit of length, originally the length of a man's foot. Abbreviated *ft.* The English foot (in use in the United States) contains 12 inches, and is equal to 30.48 centimeters. It seems to have slightly lengthened since the time of Henry VII. The feet in use in different European countries before the introduction of the metric system varied from 9 to 21 English inches. The ancient Roman foot is known from a number of extant standards to have been equal to 11.65 English inches. Other ancient feet are of uncertain length, even when their existence is not in doubt; especially, there is at present much dispute concerning the Attic foot. (See *geometrical foot*, below.) The following table gives the prevalent opinions concerning the lengths of the ancient feet and well-determined values of the more important modern units of this name, all expressed in English inches:

Ancient feet.	*Inches.*
Great Ptolemaic	13.98
Lesser Ptolemaic	12.14
Ionic	13.78
Philetærian	12.99
Phrygian	10.93
Æginetan	13.11
Olympic	12.62
Attic	11.64
Italic	10.83
Roman	11.65
Ancient German	13.11
Medieval feet.	
Ancient Welsh	9
Scotch	12.064
Modern feet.	
(Measures of the Russian commission.)	
Sicily	10.183
Modern feet.	*Inches.*
Spain (foot of Burgos)	10.968
Dresden commercial foot	11.128
Würtemberg	11.276
Poland	11.325
Cassel Werkfuss	11.328
Lübeck	11.329
Bremen	11.387
Bavaria	11.458
Sweden	11.689
Nuremberg	11.926
Prussia	12.357
Vienna	12.443
Venice	13.672
Cassel Ruthenfuss	15.700
Piedmont (piede Liprando)	20.223
(From other authorities.)	
French pied du roi	12.789

A foot of grindstone was formerly 8 inches.

The great culverin [of 1551] was nearly 10 *feet* long, [and] weighed 4,000 lbs. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p 21.

[In this sense *foot* was formerly, and still is dialectally, often used for the plural as well as in idiomatic combinations like a three *foot* reflector, an 8-*foot* stop.

The boke seith, he was xiiij *foote* of lengthe, and half a palme be-twene his browes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.]

11. In *pros.*, a group of syllables, of which one is distinguished above the others, which are relatively less marked in enunciation; a section of a rhythmical series consisting of a thesis and an arsis. The Greeks first gave the name *foot* (*πούς*) to the group of tones marked by and coincident with one rise and one fall of the human foot in dancing or in beating time. The time or syllable marked alike by the ictus or stress of voice, and by the beat of foot or hand in marking time, they accordingly called the *thesis* (*θέσις*) or 'setting down' (of the foot), and the remaining interval before or after this the *arsis* (*ἄρσις*) or 'raising' (of the foot). Many Latin and modern writers have introduced great confusion into metrical nomenclature by directly interchanging the meaning of the words *arsis* and *thesis*. (See *arsis*.) An uninterrupted succession of feet constitutes a colon or series, and the name *line* or *verse* is given to a colon, cola, or period, if written in one line. In accentual poetry, as in English, and other modern languages in which the syllabic accent is chiefly a stress of the voice, the rhythmical ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic accent, and the relative length of time taken in pro-

nouncing a syllable is almost entirely disregarded. In the poetry of the Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and other nations in whose languages the syllabic accent was chiefly a matter of tone or pitch, quantity—that is, the length of time taken in pronouncing each syllable—determined the rhythm. In Greek and Roman rhythmics and metrics a unit of time is assumed, called a *primary* or *fundamental time* or *mora*, or specifically a *time*, and this is regarded as the ordinary or normal short (marked ⏑), and expressed in verbal composition by a short syllable. The ordinary or normal long (marked –) is equal to two times or moræ, and is expressed by a long syllable. Metrical classification of such feet is based either on metrical *magnitude*—that is, on the length of the foot as measured in moræ or times, each long being reckoned as two shorts—or on the *pedal ratio*—that is, the proportion of the number of times in the thesis to that in the arsis.

> From long to long in solemn sort
> Slow Spondee stalks; strong *foot!* yet ill able
> Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable.
> *Coleridge*, Metrical Feet.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A drone-bass. (*b*) A chorus or refrain; a burden. (*c*) In *organ-building:* (1) The part of a pipe below its mouth. (2) A measure or name used in denoting the pitch of stops. The standard of reference is the length of an open pipe belonging to the second C below middle C. A unison stop is called an 8-foot stop, because in this case the pipe is about 8 feet long. Similarly, an octave stop is called a 4-foot stop; a double or suboctave stop, a 16-foot stop, etc. (See *stop.*) The usage has been extended to the designation of the pitch of particular tones and of instruments. Thus, the second C below middle C is called 8-foot C, and all the tones in the octave above it 8-foot tones, or tones in the 8-foot octave, while the first C below middle C is called 4-foot C, etc. Thus, also, the piccolo is called a 4-foot instrument, because its tones are an octave above the notes written.

13. The commercial name for one of the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace: commonly used in the plural.—**14.** One of the small marginal plates of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. Also called *nose.*—**15**†. Sediment: same as *foots.*

> Much of this Waxe had a great *foots* and is not so faire waxe as in times past wee haue had. You must cause the *foote* to bee taken off before you doe weigh it.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 306.

Accentual feet. See *accentual.*—**Ball of the foot.** See *ball*[1].—**By foot,** by walking.—**Cubic foot,** a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches.—**Dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic.*—**Druid's foot.** See *Druid.*—**Drusian foot.** See *Drusian*[1].—**False feet.** (*a*) In *Protozoa*, pseudopoda. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, the swimming-feet or abdominal appendages.—**Foot-and-mouth disease,** aphthæ epizoöticæ, a contagious affection which attacks cattle and other animals, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with eruptions of small vesicles on the feet, in the mouth, and elsewhere. It may be communicated to persons who drink the unboiled milk of cows affected with the disease.—**Foot of a fine.** See *fine*[1].—**Fungus foot of India, Madura foot.** Same as *mycetoma.*—**Geometrical** or **philosophical foot,** a foot in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by writers of all countries, equal, according to the researches of De Morgan, to about 9.8 English inches.

> An inch [is] one-tenth of a *philosophical foot.*
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10, note.

On foot. (*a*) Standing or moving on the feet; afoot.

> And Vifin light down on *foote* to sp[e]ke with this man, and hym axed what he was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.
>
> To come *on fote* to hunt and shote
> To get us mete in store.
> *The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).
>
> Though I got very close up to my game, they were on *foot* before I saw them, and I did not get a standing shot.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 301.

(*b*) In health or activity; able to go about. [Colloq.] (*c*) In progress; going on.

> It was a glorious July morning, and there was nothing particular *on foot.* In the afternoon, there would be drives and walks, perhaps.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

Square foot, a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.—**To bind** or **tie hand and foot.** See *hand.*—**To brace the feet,** to understand (something); be or become posted (on any subject); learn or know the ropes: a sailors' phrase, apparently from the literal bracing of the feet in the rigging of a ship.—**To cover the feet,** in *Scrip.*, to ease nature.

> And he came to the sheepcotes by the way, where was a cave; and Saul went in to *cover* his *feet.* 1 Sam. xxiv. 3.

To fall on one's feet, to find one's feet. See the verbs.—**To keep one's foot**†, to maintain proper conduct.

> *Keep* thy *foot* when thou goest to the house of God.
> Eccl. v. 1.

To know the length of one's foot, to understand a person thoroughly; take his measure.

> Nosce teipsum, *take the length of your* own *foot.*
> *Withals.*

To put one's best foot forward or **foremost.** (*a*) To use all possible despatch.

> But *put your best foot forward*, or I fear
> That we shall miss the mail.
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To appear to the best advantage; make as good an appearance or impression as possible; use one's most effective resources; do one's very best.—**To put one's foot in it,** to spoil a thing completely; ruin it; make a mess of it; get one's self into a scrape.—**To put one's foot into,** to enter into; join in.

> The Dutch Captain here *put his foot into* the conversation. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

To set on foot, to originate; begin; put in motion: as, to *set on foot* a subscription.

> Such designs are generally *set on foot* by the secret motion and instigation of the peers and nobles.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii., Expl.
>
> He, then, who *sets* a colony *on foot*, designs a great work.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 90.

To take foot†, to take to one's heels.

> Come on to me now, Livingston,
> Or then *take foot* and flee.
> *Lord Livingston* (Child's Ballads, III. 346).

Washing of feet, a ceremony in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian, and some other churches, as those of the Dunkers, Winebrennerians, etc., in commemoration of Christ's washing of the feet of his disciples after the last supper (John xiii. 4–17), both as a symbol of spiritual cleansing and as a lesson to them of humility and good will. The washing of others' feet, for their relief from the effects of exposure in a hot climate with but slight or no covering, has always been a common practice in Oriental countries, generally performed by menials; and religious ideas have often been associated with the practice. In the Roman Catholic Church the ceremony is observed on Thursday of Holy Week. The pope washes the feet of thirteen poor priests, and the principal priests or prelates of the Roman Catholic churches wash the feet of twelve poor persons. The ceremony is also called *mandatum* or *maundy.* See *Maundy Thursday.*

foot (fůt), *v.* [< *foot, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go on foot; walk.

> The little girls were timid and grave. As they *footed* slowly up the aisle, each one took a moment's glance at the Englishman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 193.

2. To tread to measure or music; dance; skip.

> He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
> That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 216.
>
> My feet, which only nature taught to go,
> Did never yet the art of *footing* know.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

3. In *falconry*, to seize the game with the talons and kill it.

> A hawk is said to *foot* well, or to be a good footer, when she is successful in killing. Many hawks are very fine flyers without being good footers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

4. To amount to; sum up: as, their purchases *footed* up pretty high. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To tread with the feet, as in walking; traverse on foot; pass over by walking: as, to *foot* the green; to *foot* the whole distance.

> Swithold *footed* thrice the old [wold].
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.
>
> Then aye he harped, and aye he carped,
> Till a' the lordlings *footed* the floor.
> *Lochmaben Harper* (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. To strike with the foot; kick; spurn.

> You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
> And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur,
> Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.
>
> For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
> When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

3. To fix firmly on the feet; set up; settle; establish.

> Despatch us with all speed, lest that our king
> Come here himself to question our delay;
> For he is *footed* in this land already.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.
>
> What confederacy have you with the traitors
> Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

4†. To seize with the foot or feet, or paws or talons.

> The holy eagle
> Stoop'd, as to *foot* us.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

5. To add or make a foot to: as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

> 80 women were carried in chaires *footed* with gold, and 500 in others *footed* with silver, very sumptuously attired.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 85.

6. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot: generally with *up:* as, to *foot up* an account.—**7.** To pay; liquidate: as, to *foot* the bill. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To foot her up,** in *seine-fishing*, to keep the bottom of the net from lifting from the ground during the process of hauling, by putting first one foot and then the other on its lower edge.—**To foot it.** (*a*) To walk.

> Who that has seen it can forget . . . the strange, elastic rhythm of the whole regiment *footing it* in time?
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 203.

(*b*) To dance.

> Lo! how finely the Graces can *it foote*
> To the Instrument. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.
>
> I'd *foot it* with e'er a captain in the county;—but these outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillons are quite beyond me. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

foot-artillery (fůt'är-til'ę-ri), *n.* See phrase under *artillery.*

footback (fůt'bak), *n.* [< *foot* + *back*[1].] Foot: a humorous imitation of *horseback.*

> Tolossa hath forgot that it was sometime sackt, and beggars that euer they carried their fardles on *footback.*
> *Nash*, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon.

foot-balister† (fůt'bal'is-tėr), *n.* An unmounted archer.

foot-ball (fůt'bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball consisting originally of an inflated bladder, now of a hollow globe of india-rubber or of heavy canvas saturated with rubber, cased in leather, round or oval in shape, and designed to be driven by the foot in the game called by the same name. See def. 2.

> The sturdie plowman, lustie, strong, and bold,
> Overcometh the winter with driving the *foote-ball*,
> Forgetting labour and many a grievous fall.
> *Alex. Barclay*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 169.

2. A game played with such a ball by two parties of players on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through or beyond which the players strive to drive the ball. There are various ways of playing the game, the two most commonly recognized being the "Association" and the "Rugby" game, the latter either in its original form or as played in America in a modified form. The field is 330 feet long by 160 wide, and in the middle of each end is a goal formed of two upright posts, in the Rugby game 18½ feet apart with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, and in the Association game 24 feet apart with a cross-bar 8 feet from the ground. There are 11 players on each side (in the Rugby game sometimes 15), divided into *rushers* and *backs;* the special object of the former being to check their opponents and to rush or push forward the ball in a body, and of the latter to kick or run with the ball. The two sides cast lots for choice of goals, that side not winning the choice having the ball when the game is begun. In the Rugby game the players can kick, run with, or throw the ball (but not throw it forward toward their opponents' goal); in the Association game they can only kick it. The playing is begun by *kicking off* the ball from midway between the goals, and the players strive to force the ball through or beyond their opponents' goal. In the Association game, to win a goal the ball must be kicked through the goal below the cross-bar, and the side securing the largest number of goals wins the game. In the Rugby game scoring is by *goals, touch-downs,* and *safety touch-downs* or *safeties.* A goal is won by kicking the ball through or above the goal-posts over the cross-bar; a touch-down, by carrying the ball behind the goal and there touching it to the ground, which gives the player a *try*—that is, the right to carry the ball out in front of the goal and try to kick a goal; a safety touch-down or safety, by forcing one's opponents to touch the ball to the ground behind one's own goal. The play continues for a certain length of time, generally an hour and a half, divided into two parts by a short intermission, at which time the players change sides. Football is an ancient game, probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans, though the first distinct mention of it is in Fitzstephen's History of London, about 1175.

> *Stew.* I'll not be strucken, my lord.
> *Kent.* Nor tripped neither; you base *foot-ball* player. [Tripping up his heels.] *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

The danger attending this pastime occasioned king James I. to say, "From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises, as the *foot-ball*, meeter for lameing than making able the users thereof."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 169.

3. Figuratively, an object or a person subjected to hard usage or to many vicissitudes or changes of condition: as, he was the *foot-ball* of fortune.

foot-band (fůt'band), *n.* [< *foot* + *band*[3].] A band of infantry.

foot-bank (fůt'bangk), *n.* In *fort.*, a raised way along the inside of a parapet; a banquette.

foot-barracks (fůt'bar'aks), *n. pl.* Barracks for infantry.

foot-base (fůt'bās), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding above a plinth.

foot-bath (fůt'bâth), *n.* **1.** The act of bathing the feet.—**2.** A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.

foot-bench (fůt'bench), *n.* A low bench for several persons sitting in a row to rest their feet upon, as in a church pew or the like.

foot-blower (fůt'blō'ėr), *n.* A bellows worked by the foot.

> A *foot-blower*, from which the blast is created by air-pressure, caused by repeated strokes of a pair of bellows filling an elastic air-reservoir. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 1.

foot-board (fůt'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A support for the foot, as in a boat or carriage, or at a workman's bench.—**2.** An upright piece across the foot of a bedstead.—**3.** The platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate.—**4.** A small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands.

footboy (fůt'boi), *n.* [< *foot* + *boy.* Cf. the older term *footknave.*] A boy in waiting; an attendant in livery; a lackey; a link-boy.

> The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
> Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants,
> Pages, and *footboys.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.
>
> O, sir, his lackey, . . . a monster, a very monster in apparel; and not like a Christian *footboy*, or a gentleman's lackey. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Too proud for dairy-work, or sale of eggs,
Expect her soon with *footboy* at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

foot-breadth (fůt'bredth), *n.* The breadth of the foot; an area as large as the sole of the foot.

I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a *foot breadth*. Deut. ii. 5.

foot-bridge (fůt'brij), *n.* [< ME. *fotebrydge*; < *foot* + *bridge*[1].] 1. A bridge for foot-passengers.

And many yeres byfore ye passyon of our Lorde there lay ouer the same a tree for a *fote brydge*, wherof the holy crosse was afterwardes made.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

2. In *mach.*, a curved bar which serves as a step for the foot or toe of a mill-spindle.

foot-brig (fůt'brig), *n.* A dialectal form of *foot-bridge*.

foot-cloth (fůt'klôth), *n.* 1. A large sumptercloth, or housing of a horse, formerly in use and considered a mark of dignity and state.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth* horse did stumble,
And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Cade. Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not?
Say. What of that?
Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honester men than thou go in their hose and doublets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

How he should worshipped be, and reverenced,
Ride with his fura and *foot-cloths*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. A carpet or rug.

Abbot Egelric . . . gave to that church [at Croyland] before the year 992, "two large *foot-cloths* (so carpets were then called) woven with lions to be laid out before the high altar, and two shorter ones trailed all over with flowers." *S. K. Handbook*, Textile Fabrics, p. 103.

Tumbled on the purple *footcloth*, lay
The lily-shining child. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

foot-cushion (fůt'kůsh″ọn), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *foot-pad*, 3.

footed (fůt'ed), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition: as, four-*footed*.

She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique
And little-*footed* China. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

footer (fůt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes on foot; a walker. [Colloq.]

He had the reputation of being the best *footer* in the West. . . . The next day some of the chiefs determined that their best walker should accompany him to see if he could not be walked down.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 21, 1881.

2. In *falconry*, a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

They [the great northern falcons] are considerably swifter than the peregrines, and are most deadly *footers*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 10.

3. A stroke with the foot; a kick at a foot-ball. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]—4. An idler. [Prov. Eng.]

foote-saunte†, *n.* [Perhaps < *foot* + **saunt* = *saint*[2], var. of *cent*, F. *cent*, a hundred; allusion obscure.] A certain game at cards. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (1579).

footfall (fůt'fâl), *n.* A footstep; the tread of the foot.

I should evermore be vext with thee
In hanging robe or vacant ornament,
Or ghostly *footfall* echoing on the stair.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

footfast† (fůt'fâst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fotefest* (as noun); < *foot* + *fast*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Held by the foot; hence, fettered; captive.

II. *n.* A captive; a prisoner.

That he herde sighinge of *fotefeste* sone [authorized version, To hear the groaning of the prisoner].
Ps. ci. 21, ME. version (cii. 20, authorized version).

foot-fight (fůt'fīt), *n.* A fight between persons on foot.

So began our *footfight*, in such sort that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

foot-folk (fůt'fōk), *n.* [< ME. *footefolk*, *fotefolke* (= D. *voetvolk* = MHG. *vouzvolc*, G. *fussvolk* = Sw. *fotfolk* = Dan. *fodfolk*); < *foot* + *folk*.] Infantry.

The *footefolk* and sympyl knaves
In hand they hente ful good staves.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4529.

A favourite book of his grandfather had been the life of old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of *footfolk* in the Imperial service at Pavia fight.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

foot-follower†, *n.* [ME. *footfolower*, *feetfolower* (tr. L. *pedisequus*, m., *pedisequa*, f.); < *foot* + *follower*.] A follower; an attendant; a retainer.

Abigail hizede and roos and stiede vpon the asse, and fyue childwymmen hir *feetfolowers* weuten with hir.
Wyclif, 1 Ki. (1 Sam.) xxv. 42 (Oxf.).

foot-gear (fůt'gēr), *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes or boots and stockings.

Their *foot-gear* testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in. *Carlyle.*

foot-geld†, *n.* [In old law, repr. ME. **fotgeld* or **fotgild*, < *fot*, foot, + *geld*, *gild*, a payment: see *yield*.] In *old Eng. forest law*, a fine for not expeditating dogs in a royal forest.

foot-gin†, *n.* [< ME. **footgin*, *feetgyn*; < *foot* + *gin*[3].] A snare for the feet.

Vnpitous men, waitende, as foulers, grenes puttende and *feetgynnes*, to ben cazt men. *Wyclif*, Jer. v. 26.

foot-glove† (fůt'gluv), *n.* A kind of stocking; a warm muffler for the feet.

The buskins and *foot-gloves* we wore. *Defoe.*

foot-grain (fůt'grān), *n.* A unit of mechanical work, equal to the work done by a force of one grain acting through a distance of one foot.

foot-grint, *n.* [ME. *footgrene*; < *foot* + *grin*[2].] A snare for the feet.

His *footgrene* [var. *foottrappe*, Purv.] is hid in the erthe.
Wyclif, Job xviii. 10 (Oxf.).

foot-guard (fůt'gärd), *n.* 1. A boot or pad worn by a horse to prevent wounding the feet by interfering or overreaching.—2. *pl.* Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army form the garrison of the metropolis and the guard of the sovereign at Windsor. They consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

foot-halt (fůt'hâlt), *n.* [< *foot* + *halt*[1].] A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the hoofs.

foot-handed (fůt'han″ded), *a.* Pedimanous: a term applied to certain *Chiropoda* (which see).

foot-hawker (fůt'hâ″kėr), *n.* One who travels on foot to sell his wares; a peddler.

The revenue from the *foot-hawkers'* licences, about 30,000*l.* per annum, was collected with considerable difficulty. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 38.

foot-hedge (fůt'hej), *n.* A slight dry hedge of thorns, to protect a newly planted hedge. Also called *footset*. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-hill (fůt'hil), *n.* A distinct lower part of a mountain; one of the hills or minor elevations of a mountain range which lie next the valley and form the transitions between that and the higher portions: most commonly in the plural: as, the *foot-hills* of the Sierra Nevada.

The tangled, woody, and almost trackless *foot-hills* that enclose the valley . . . were dwarfed into satellites by the bulk and bearing of Mount Saint Helena.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 34.

There are towns situated at various elevations among our mountains and *foot-hills*, so sheltered as to be very free from winds. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 673.

foothold (fůt'hōld), *n.* 1. That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping; that on which one may stand or tread securely; hence, firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement; establishment.

He determined to march at once against the enemy, and prevent his gaining a permanent *foothold* in the kingdom.
Prescott.

It was the first *foothold* of the barbarian, the gate by which he seemed likely to open his way to the possession of the central peninsula of Europe.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 321.

Fancy flutters over these vague wastes like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no *foothold*.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called *tip*.

foothook (fůt'hůk), *n.* The supposed original of *futtock* (which see). [The word *foothook* has not been found in actual use.]

foot-hot (fůt'hot), *adv.* [< ME. *foothot*, *fotehote*; < *foot* + *hot*; cf. *hotfoot*.] In *hunting*, in hot haste; hence, in extended use, with all expedition.

And Custance han they take anon, *foot-hot*,
And in a ship al sterelees, God wot,
They han hir set. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 340.

footing (fůt'ing), *n.* [< ME. *foting* (= G. *fussung*); verbal n. of *foot*, *v.*] 1. Walk; tread; step; footstep.

The famous witnesse of our wonted praise,
They trampled have with their fowle *footings* trade [tread],
And like to troubled puddles have them made.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 270.

I would out-night you, did no body come;
But, hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Yet, in the bulk of empty house above him, he could surely hear a stir of delicate *footing*—he was surely conscious, inexplicably conscious, of some presence.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

2. Dance; rhythmical tread.

Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Your dance is the best language of some comedies,
And *footing* runs away with all.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

3. Track; footprint. [Rare.]

I follow here the *footing* of thy feete.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 34.

Or, like a nymph with long dishevell'd hair,
Dance on the sands, and yet no *footing* seen.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 148.

Master Knivet writeth that hee saw *footings* at Port Desire as bigge as foure of oures: and two men newly buried, one of which was fourteene spans long.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 851.

4. Place for the foot; ground to stand on.

Stand sure and take good *foting*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 1071.

Such spoils her desperate step had sought,
Where scarce was *footing* for the goat.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 21.

Rubbing his eyes, he followed Joe down the dark, uncertain *footing* of the stairs.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 126.

Hence—5. Established place; secure position; foothold.

Next to the third reigned his fourth Son Alfred, in whose Time came over greater Swarms of Danes than ever before, and had now got *Footing* in the North, the West, and South Parts of this Island. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 8.

What he [Christ] had said concerning the Resurrection was only to be understood of the state of Regeneration: which doctrine, it seems, had gotten great *footing* in the Church of Corinth by their means.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court.
Macaulay.

6. Basis; foundation.

Shall we, upon the *footing* of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make compromise?
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

[These things] had no *footing* in scripture, nor had been in use in the purest churches for three hundred years after Christ. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 243.

If our law is not already on this *footing*, I wish extremely it were put on it.
Jefferson, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 430.

7. Mutual standing; reciprocal relation: as, a friendly *footing*.

I should carefully avoid any intercourse with Philip on any other *footing* than that of quiet friendship.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 3.

Frankness invites frankness, puts the parties on a convenient *footing*, and makes their business a friendship.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

8. The act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot.—9. The act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column.—10. A narrow piece of netting or the like, having two parallel edges, used in women's dress as a basis upon which a scalloped or other ornamental edging can be sewed.—11. The straight edge of a piece of lace which is sewed to a garment, as distinguished from the scalloped edge, which is left free.—12. The finer detached fragments of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—13. In *arch.*, a spreading course at the base or foundation of a wall.—14. The lower division of the slope of an embankment exposed to the sea.—15. A piece of wood inserted in the shaftment of an arrow at the nock. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 674.—16. An entertainment given on entering a school, or any new place or office. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To pay one's footing**, to pay money, usually to be spent for drink, on first doing something, as on entering upon a trade, or upon one's engagement in a place of employment.

footing-beam (fůt'ing-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, the tie-beam of a roof.

footingly†, *adv.* Nimbly; featly.

For who, for number or for grace,
Dare mell with me in ryme?
Or who can dannce so *footingly*,
Observing tune and time?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

foot-iron (fůt'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. A fetter for the feet.

foot-jaw (fůt'jâ), *n.* A maxilliped or gnathopodite; one of those limbs of crustaceans and other arthropods which are modified into accessory mouth-parts. See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

foot-joint (fůt'joint), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, the podarthrum; the junction of the toes collectively with the metatarsus.—2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the foot or tarsus of an insect, commonly five in number.

foot-key (fůt'kē), *n.* The pedal of an organ.

footknave†, *n.* [ME. *foteknave*; < *foot* + *knave*.] A footboy; a lackey.

Of my lioun no helpe I crave,
I ne have none other *foteknave*.
Ywaine and Gawin (ed. Ritson), l. 2575.

foot-lathe (fůt'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe in which motion is imparted to the spindle by a treadle; a lathe moved by foot-power.

footless (fůt'les), *a.* [< *foot* + *-less*.] Having no feet; without footing or basis.

Dreamful wastes where *footless* fancies dwell
Among the fragments of the golden day.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

foot-level (fůt'lev″el), *n.* A hinged one-foot rule, with a spirit-level in the upper edge of one arm, and a pivoted steel blade, graduated up to 45°, in the other arm. Also called *combination-level*.

footlights (fůt'līts), *n. pl.* In theaters, a row of lights placed on the front of the stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the performers. Formerly called *floats*.

As long as Clairon exercised the power, when she advanced to the *footlights*, to make the (then standing) pit recoil several feet, by the mere magic of her eyes, the pit . . . flung crowns to her, and wept at the thought of losing her. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xix.

While the floor of the stage runs from the *footlights* to the rear wall of the building, the entire depth is rarely utilized. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

To appear before the footlights, to appear on the stage.—**To smell of the footlights**, to show an inclination for or connection with theatrical concerns; be stagy in deportment or language: as, her manners *smell of the footlights*.—**To smell the footlights**, to acquire a taste for acting.

foot-line (fůt'līn), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine, to which sinkers are attached opposite the cork-line.—2. In *printing*, the last line of a page of type, usually blank, or containing only the signature of the sheet at regular intervals, but sometimes having in it the folio or number of the page.

footling[1] (fůt'ling), *n.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A small foot. *Wright*.—2. Anything no bigger than one's foot. *Wright*.

footling[2] (fůt'ling), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] Having the foot foremost: applied in obstetrics to cases in which a foot presents.

foot-loose (fůt'lös), *a.* Free; untrammeled; disengaged.

footman (fůt'man), *n.*; pl. *footmen* (-men). [< ME. *footman*, *fötеman*, *fotman*, a foot-soldier, a running footman; < *foot* + *man*.] 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

They assembłyd . . .
Syxty thouaand *footmen*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2951 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.).

Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd *footmen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

The other princes put on harnease light,
As *footmen* use. *Fairfax*.

2. A walker; a pedestrian. [Rare.]

Though practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able *footman*, yet, as a help to bear fatigue, I used to chew a root of ginseng as I walked along.
William Byrd, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 277.

3†. Formerly, a runner in attendance upon a person of rank; later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage for the purpose of rendering assistance on bad roads or in crossing streams, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveler: distinctively called a *running footman*. He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey-coat, and white linen trousers, and carried a pole six or seven feet long.

Mony of hem *fotemen* ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene [sheen, bright, fair]. *Babeea Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

I will dismount, and by the waggon-wheel
Trot like a servile *footman* all day long.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

4. In later and present use, a male servant whose duty it is to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.; a man in waiting.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her *footman* put it in her head.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. ii. 178.

The dessert was not carried out till after nine; and at ten *footmen* were still running to and fro with trays and coffee-cups. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

5†. A stand of brass or other metal placed in front of a fire to hold anything which is to be kept hot.

They were to me like a dumb waiter, or the instrument constructed by the smith, and by courtesy called a *footman*; they did what I required, and I was no further concerned with them. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 67.

6. In *entom.*, one of certain bombycid moths; a lithosiid.—**Cuckoo's footman**, the wryneck.

footman-moth (fůt'man-môth), *n.* A bombycid moth of the family *Lithosiidæ*.

footmanship (fůt'man-ship), *n.* [< *footman* + *-ship*.] The art or business of a footman.

Come, Tony, the *footmanship* I taught you.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

footman's-inn†, *n.* A poor lodging. *Nares*.

Which at the heeles so hants his frighted ghost,
That he at last in *footman's-inne* must hoast,
Some caitle doloroua compos'd of atone,
Like (let me see)—Newgate is such a one.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1613).

foot-mantle† (fůt'man″tl), *n.* [< ME. *fotemantel*; < *foot* + *mantle*.] In the fourteenth century and later, an outer garment used to protect the dress when riding. Apparently it was used by women only, and was the original of the modern riding-habit.

A *foot-mantel* about hire hipes large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 472.

footmark (fůt'märk), *n.* A mark of a foot; a footprint; track.

foot-muff (fůt'muf), *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, etc., to keep them warm in winter, especially in a carriage or sleigh.

foot-note (fůt'nōt), *n.* In *printing*, a note at the bottom of a page as an appendage to something in the text, usually explaining a passage in the text, or specifying authority for a statement.

footpace (fůt'pās), *n.* 1. A slow step, as in walking.—2†. A mat; something on which to place the feet.

Storea, a mat, a *footpase* of sedges. *Nomenclator*.

Unless I knew
It were a truth I stood for, any coward
Might make my breast his *foot-pace*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

3. A landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps, being a stair or tread broader than the others. Also called *half-pace*. When it occurs at the angle where the stair turns it is called *quarter-pace*.—4†. Formerly, the dais in a hall. See the extract.

The term *footpace*, Fr. haut pas, was given to the raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall. Vide Parker's Glossary of Architecture. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 438.

5. *Eccles.*, the platform or raised dais upon which an altar immediately stands. It extends a short distance beyond each end of the altar, and two steps lead up to it from the floor of the sanctuary or chancel. Throughout the greater part of the mass or communion-office the celebrant stands on the footpace, the deacon one step and the subdeacon two steps lower; but after the first words of the Gloria in Excelsis and the Creed, and at the Sanctus, the deacon and subdeacon ascend to the priest's side; and the deacon also does so at certain other times, as at the beginning of the canon or prayer of consecration, in order to assist the priest.

6†. A hearthstone. *Halliwell*.

footpad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[1].] A highwayman who robs on foot; specifically, one of a large class, existing in Europe when police authority was still in an ineffective condition, who made a business of robbing people passing on horseback or in carriages.

foot-pad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[2].] 1. A pad fitted over the sole of a horse's foot to prevent balling in snow.—2. An anklet of leather strapped on a horse's foot to prevent interfering; a boot.—3. In *entom.*, a cushion-like expansion on the lower surface of the tarsal joints: applied especially to the onychium, or membranous cushion between the tarsal claws. Also called *foot-cushion* and *pulvillus*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

foot-page (fůt'pāj), *n.* A footboy; an attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

He has call'd his little *foot-page*
An errand for to gang.
Jellon Grame (Child's Ballads, II. 286).

foot-passenger (fůt'pas″en-jėr), *n.* One who travels on foot; especially, one who pays toll for passing on foot, as over a bridge.

The arches [of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge] are to carry a double railway track, and above the track a roadway 54 feet wide for carriages and *foot passengers*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 340.

foot-path (fůt'pȧth), *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Glo. Know'st thou the way to Dover?
Edg. Both stile and gate, horse-way and *foot-path*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty *footpath's* niggard space.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 7.

foot-picker (fůt'pik″ėr), *n.* An iron instrument for removing stones or dirt from between the shoe and the foot of a horse. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 406.

foot-plate (fůt'plāt), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. The platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive engine stand.

foot-plow (fůt'plou), *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

foot-poet (fůt'pō″et), *n.* A servile or inferior poet. *Dryden*. [Rare.]

foot-post (fůt'pōst), *n.* A post or messenger who travels on foot.

Carriers and *footposts* will be arrant rebels.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Anv. Mr. Tridewel! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took you for a *foot-post*.
Tri. A *foot-post*! Indeed, your fine wit will post you into another world one of these days, if it take not the whipping post i' th' way. And why *foot-post*, in your little witty apprehension? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

foot-pound (fůt'pound), *n.* A compound unit formed of a foot paired with the weight of a pound, used in measuring energy or work; the energy required to raise a weight of one pound against gravity to the height of one foot. One foot-pound at the equator and the level of the sea represents an amount of energy equal to 13.56 megaergs.

foot-poundal (fůt'poun-dal), *n.* [< *foot-pound* + *-al*.] An absolute unit of energy, being the energy of an avoirdupois pound moving with a velocity of one English foot per mean solar second. It is equal to a foot-pound divided by the acceleration of gravity expressed in feet per second, or about 32.2, and is equivalent to 421,402 ergs.

foot-press (fůt'pres), *n.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle. *E. H. Knight*.

footprint (fůt'print), *n.* 1. The mark of a foot; an impression left by the foot in walking.

We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy *footprint* harden into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. In *geol.*, an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of a rock, such impression having been made at a time when the stone was in the state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.

Fossil Footprint, from the Triassic rocks near Boonton, New Jersey.

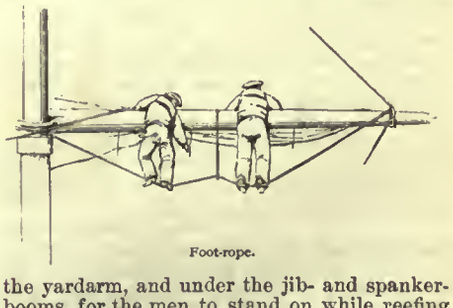
foot-race (fůt'rās), *n.* A race run by persons on foot.

The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures: now and then
A wrestling match, a *foot-race*, or a fair.
Cowper, Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail (fůt'rāl), *n.* 1. In a railroad, a rail which has the foot-flanges wide-spreading, the web vertical, and the head bulb-shaped. *E. H. Knight*.—2. A horizontal wooden bar underneath a car-seat for the passengers who occupy the next seat behind to rest their feet on. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—3. In *cabinet-making*, a crosspiece, brace, or tie near the floor, as in some chairs, tables, etc.

foot-rest (fůt'rest), *n.* 1. A short bench or stool used to support a person's feet.—2. A support for the foot of a horse while it is being shod.

foot-rope (fůt'rōp), *n.* [< ME. **fotrope*, < AS. *fōtrāp*, a foot-rope (LL. *propes*), < *fōt*, foot, + *rāp*, rope.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (*b*) A rope extended under a yard from the middle to



Foot-rope.

the yardarm, and under the jib- and spanker-booms, for the men to stand on while reefing or furling.

foot-rot (fůt'rot), *n.* A name applied to certain inflammatory affections about the hoof in

cattle and sheep. *Simple, contagious,* and *tuberculous foot-rot* are distinguished.

foot-rule (fůt'röl'), *n.* A rule or measure 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

If a bundle of faggots were made of *foot-rules*, one from every nation ancient and modern, there would not be any very unreasonable difference in the length of the sticks.
De Morgan, Arith. Books, p. 6.

foots (fůts), *n. pl.* [A conformed pl. of *foot*, in the deflected sense of sediment: see *foot*, *n.*, 15.] Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar- or oil-cask, etc.

Foots, bottoms, or such like names, have been borrowed from the tar-distiller to signify the refuse products of the stills. *Ure*, Dict., III. 771.

The darkest *foots* [in sugar], so called from its receiving the drainage or moisture from the other portion of sugar in the hogshead while in a horizontal position during the voyage from the West Indies. *H. Weatherby*, Sugar, p. 18.

footsam (fůt'sam), *n.* [For **footseam*, < *foot* + *seam*[2], grease.] Neat's-foot oil. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-scent (fůt'sent), *n.* In *hunting*, the scent of a trail.

Pointers find their game by the scent being blown to them from the body, constituting what is called a "body-scent," and not from that left by the foot on the ground, which is called a "*foot-scent*."
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 230.

foot-screw (fůt'skrö), *n.* An adjusting-screw fitted to the leg of a table or bench, to bring the surface of the table to a perfectly horizontal position.

foot-secretion (fůt'sē-krē″shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the extrinsic sclerobase or sclerobasic corallum of the black corals or *Antipathidæ*, secreted by the cœnosarc, not by the polyps themselves, and of horny consistency: opposed to *tissue-secretion*.

footset (fůt'set), *n.* Same as *foot-hedge*.

footsheet†, *n.* [< ME. *foteshete*; < *foot* + *sheet*.] 1. A cloth spread over the chair and floor for a person to sit upon while his toilet was made.

Se ya haue a *fote shete* made in this maner. Fyrst set a chayre by the fyre with a cuysshen, an other vnder his fete, than sprede a shete ouer the chayre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 282.

2. A sheet used at the bottom of a bed. *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.*

foot-soldier (fůt'sōl″jėr), *n.* A soldier who serves on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (fůt'sōr), *a.* Having the feet sore or tender, as from much walking.

The heat of the ground made me *foot-sore*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

A *footsore* ox in crowded ways,
Stumbling across the market to his death
Unpitied. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

footspace-rail (fůt'spās-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

footstake†, *n.* [ME. *footstake*; < *foot* + *stake*.] The foot or base of a thing.

Thre pilers, and so feele *footstakes*,
Wyclif, Ex. xxvii. 14 (Oxf.).

footstalk (fůt'stâk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the stalk or petiole of a leaf, or peduncle of a flower.

In making black teas the *foot-stalks* are often collected with the leaves, unless for the very finest sorts, such as Pekoe, which are made from leaf-buds not expanded.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 346.

2. In *zoöl.*, a peduncle, pedicel, or crus; a process or part of the body likened to the petiole of a plant, as supporting some other part of the body, or the rest of the body, as the muscular process by which some brachiopods are attached, the peduncle of a cirriped, the stem of a crinoid, the ophthalmite of a stalk-eyed crustacean, etc.—3. In *mach.*, the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (fůt'stâl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle.—2. [Cf. G. *fussgestell*, Sw. *fotställning*.] In *arch.*, the plinth or base of a pillar: probably a sort of translation of French *piédestal*, pedestal.

footstep (fůt'step), *n.* [< ME. *footesteppe, fotestcppe, footstappe, fetsteppe* (= MHG. *vuozstapfe*, G. *fuss-stapfe*); < *foot* + *step*.] 1. A tread of the foot; a footfall; a stepping: as, I hear his *footstep* on the stair.

Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my *footsteps* slip not. Ps. xvii. 5.

But hark! the chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred *footsteps* scrape the marble hall.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

2. The mark or impression of a foot; a footprint; a track.

Alle hise *fetsteppes*
After him he [the lion] filleth. *Bestiary*, l. 7.

Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock, and feed thy kids beside the shepherds' tents. Cant. i. 8.

Hence—3. *pl.* The steps taken or methods pursued in any series of actions; a course of proceedings or measures, or the track or path marked out by such a course: as, the conqueror's *footsteps* were everywhere marked by blood; to follow the *footsteps* or in the *footsteps* of one's predecessor.

Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy *footsteps* are not known. Ps. lxxvii. 19.

Which [flattery] though I will not practise to deceive,
Yet to avoid deceit I mean to learn;
For it shall strew the *footsteps* of my rising.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Johnson proposed to follow in Lincoln's *footsteps*, but for a cautious experiment he substituted a dogmatic theory. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 18.

4†. An evidence or token of anything done; a manifest mark or indication.

I am an utter stranger to these things, and know not the least *foot-steps* for them so to charge me.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 373.

Relations heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many *foot-steps* and reliques of something true. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

No *Footsteps* of the Victor's Rage
Left in the Camp where William did engage.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 12.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. (*b*) An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot-stick (fůt'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a tapering strip of wood or metal placed between the foot of a page or pages and the chase, to receive the impact of the quoins used in locking up the form.

footstool (fůt'stöl), *n.* [< *foot* + *stool*; cf. ME. *fotsceomel*, < AS. *fōtsceamel*, *-sceamol*, *-scamul*, *-scamel* (= OS. *fōtskamel* = OHG. *fuozscamal*, MHG. *vuozschamel*, G. *fuss-schemel* = Dan. *fodskammel*), a footstool: see *foot* and *shamble*[1].] 1. A stool, usually small and low, to rest the feet upon while sitting; by extension, anything serving for the same use.

Adele . . . sat down, without a word, on the *footstool* I pointed out to her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sir Aylmer . . . with a sudden execration drove
The *footstool* from before him, and arose.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Fredericus Barbarossa the Emperour lay downe his necke as a *foote-stool* to Pope Alexander the third to treade upon it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 266.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing that is trodden upon or oppressed; hence, one who is an abject thrall, dependent, or tool.

The people of the land are the *foot-stoole* of the Pharisees. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 147.

Hold, mightiest of kings! I am thy vassal,
Thy *footstool*, that durst not presume to look
On thy offended face.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 2.

God's footstool, or **the footstool**, the earth: in allusion to the following passage of the Bible:

Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my *footstool*. Isa. lxvi. 1.

foot-stove (fůt'stōv), *n.* A contrivance for warming the feet; a foot-warmer; specifically, a perforated tin or sheet-iron box with a wooden frame, provided with a pan for live coals in a bed of ashes, formerly carried by women to church in cold weather.

foot-stump (fůt'stump), *n.* One of the parapodia of a chætopodous worm. See *parapodium*. Also called *foot-tubercle*.

foot-tempered†, *a.* [ME. *foote-tempred*.] Tempered or worked with the feet.

And wel *foote-tempred* morter theron trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

foot-ton (fůt'tun), *n.* A foot coupled with a ton; the energy expended in raising a long ton of 2,240 pounds one foot against gravity. Its value varies with the latitude and elevation, but is about 30,400 megaergs. The power of modern guns is estimated in "foot-tons per inch of the shot's circumference." The formula generally used is

$$E = \frac{WV2}{2g.\ \pi d \times 2240},$$

in which E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of the circumference of the shot, W = the weight of the shot in pounds, V = the velocity in feet, d = the diameter of the shot in inches, and g = the acceleration due to the force of gravity (= 32.2 approximately).

English ordnance officers have adopted a larger unit [than foot-pound] for work, namely *foot-ton*, which is used for expressing work of heavy ordnance.
Nystrom, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 68.

A blow of 541 *foot-tons* per ton of plate.
The Engineer, LVII., No. 1483.

foot-trap†, *n.* [< ME. *foot-trappe*; < *foot* + *trap*[1].] 1. A trap or snare for the feet.

The *foottrappe* [var. *footgrene*, Oxf.] of hym is hid in the erthe. *Wyclif*, Job xviii. 10 (Purv.).

2. The stocks. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

foot-tubercle (fůt'tū″bėr-kl), *n.* Same as *foot-stump*.

foot-valve (fůt'valv), *n.* The valve between the condenser and the air-pump in a steam-engine.

foot-vise (fůt'vis), *n.* A bench-vise so arranged that its jaws may be opened or closed by means of a treadle beneath the bench.

foot-waling (fůt'wā″ling), *n.* The whole inside planking or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

Formerly, the several assemblages of inside plank of a ship of the line were known as clamps, quickwork, abutment pieces, spirketting, thick strakes, side keelsons, and limber strakes; all the plank below the orlop deck clamps being collectively termed *footwaling*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 218.

footwalk (fůt'wâk), *n.* A sidewalk.

foot-wall (fůt'wâl), *n.* In *mining*, that wall of a vein or lode which is under the miner's feet when he is at work: opposed to *hanging wall*. Where the vein has no decided dip, the walls are designated by reference to the points of the compass.

foot-warmer (fůt'wâr″mėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fodvarmer* = Sw. *fotvärmare*.] A foot-stove, hot-water pipe, or other contrivance for warming the feet or keeping them warm.

foot-washing (fůt'wosh″ing), *n.* See *washing of feet*, under *foot*.

footway (fůt'wā), *n.* [= D. *voetweg* = G. *fussweg*.] 1. A path for pedestrians; a walk; a sidewalk.

And, whilst our horses are walk'd down the hill,
Let thou and I walk here over this close;
The *footway* is more pleasant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

2. In *mining*, the ladders by which the miners descend into and ascend from the mine.

foot-worn (fůt'wōrn), *a.* 1. Worn by the feet: as, a *foot-worn* pavement.—2. Worn or wearied in the feet; foot-sore: as, a *foot-worn* traveler.

footy[1] (fůt'i), *a.* [< *foot* + *-y*[1].] Having foots or settlings: as, *footy* oil, molasses, etc.

footy[2] (fůt'i), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. and U. S.; var. of *fouty*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Poor; mean; worthless; trashy.

I think it would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that *footy* battery. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxxiii.

Nobody wants you to shoot crooked; take good iron to it, and not *footy* paving-stones.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ix.

II. *n.*; pl. *footies* (-iz). Any one or anything slightly valued. [Local, New Eng.]

foozle (fö'zl), *n.* A tedious person; a fogy. [Slang.]

So is Lady Lancaster; entertaining kindred frumps and *foozles* in Eaton Square.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xxvi.

fop[1]† (fop), *v. t.* [Also *fob*: see *fob*[1] and *fub*[1]; < D. *foppen*, cheat, mock, prate, = LG. *foppen*, G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppen* (Brem. Dict.), mock, jeer, etc., = G. *foppen*, mock, jeer, banter (regarded as slang). Hence *fop*[2].] To mock; fool; cheat.

Very well! go too! I cannot go too (man); nor 'tis not very well! Nay, I think it is scurvy: and begin to finde my selfe *fopt* in it. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2 (folio, 1623).

[Most modern editions read *fobbed*, *fob* being a later form of *fop*.]

fop[2] (fop), *n.* [< ME. *fop*, *foppe*, a fool; cf. D. *fopper*, a wag, G. *fopper*, a jeerer, scoffer, mocker; < *fop*[1], *v.*] 1. A fool; a shallow pretender; an ostentatious dunce.

Foppe, i. q. [same as] folet [a fool: see *follet*, *foliot*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 170.

May such malicious *Fops* this Fortune find,
To think themselves alone the Fools design'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, Epil.

There is no *fop* so very near a madman in indifferent company as a poetical one. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

The solemn *fop*, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 299.

2. A man who is ostentatiously nice in manner and appearance; one who invites admiration by conspicuous dress and affectations; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien,
Civetted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 829.

Now a French *Fop*, like a Poet, is born so, and won'd be known without cloaths; it is his Eyes, his Nose, his Fingers, his Elbows, his Heels; they Dance when they Walk, and Sing when they speak.
C. Burnaby, The Reform'd Wife, p. 32.

=Syn. 2. *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

fopdoodle (fop'dö″dl), *n.* [Formerly also *fobdoodle* (so cited in Brem. Dict., I. 437), and *fopdoudell*; < *fop*[2] + *doodle*[1].] An insignificant or contemptible fellow.

Bee blith, *fopdoudells.*
MS. Ashmole, Cat., col. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

fopling (fop'ling), *n.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ling*[2].] A petty fop.

'Tis mean for empty praise of wit to write,
As *foplings* grin to show their teeth are white.
Brown, Essay on Satire, ii.

Let *foplings* sneer, let fools deride.
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

foppery (fop'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ery*, after D. *fopperij* = G. *fopperei, vopperei*, cheating, hoax, mystification.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fopperies* (-iz). 1. Foolishness; foolery; foolish vanity; vain show.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

But I shall discover to ye, readers, that this his praising of them is as full of nonsense and scholastic *foppery* as his meaning he himself discovers to be full of close malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The design spreads, till at last true piety and goodness be swallowed up by superstitious *fopperies.*
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2†. A foolish or mocking exhibition.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much tax the English of their incivility to public ministers of state, and what ballads and pasquils, and *fopperies* and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his master's business. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

3. Vain ornaments; gewgaws.

To adorn them [pipes] with beautiful wings and feathers of birds, as likewise with peak, beads, or other such *foppery.* *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 20.

4. Affectation of precision in trifles, or fastidious observance of the prevailing fashion; dandyism: as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

I have known a woman that never was out of the parish of the St. James's betray as many foreign *fopperies* in her carriage as she could have gleaned up in half the countries of Europe. *Addison*, Fashions from France.

II.† *a.* Foppish; foolish. *Davies.*

Let any Persian oppugn this, and in spite of his hairie tuft, or lovelock, . . . I'll set my foot to his, and fight it out with him, that their *foppery* god is not so good as a Red-herring. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

foppish (fop'ish), *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a fop; affecting or manifesting ostentatious nicety in dress and manner; dandyish.

I appeal, whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old Fashion of a dead Friend, or Relation, or of a Man of Distinction, Painted as he was, than a *foppish* Night-Gown, and odd Quoiffure which never belonged to the Person Painted. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 40.

He was a handsome fellow in a manly way, which even the faultless precision of his attire could not make *foppish.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

=Syn. See *finical.*

foppishly (fop'ish-li), *adv.* In a foppish manner; in a vain, trifling, or affected manner as to dress or deportment.

foppishness (fop'ish-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

But this *foppishness*
Is wearisome; I could at our saint Antlins,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, ii. 4.

foppity† (fop'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *fop*[2] + *-ity* (here dim.).] A simpleton; a foolish trifler.

Why does this little *foppitee* laugh always? 'tis such a ninny that she betrays her mistris, and thinks she does not hurt at all, no, not she.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

for (fôr), *prep.* and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *for*, 'for,' in most of the mod. uses, also, rarely, in the orig. sense 'before' (in place or time), < AS. *for*, before (in place, L. *coram*), for, on account of, because of, with, by, through, according to, instead of, etc., in all uses alternating with its fuller form, AS. and ME. *fore*, before, for, etc.; = OS. *for, far*, and *fora, furi* = OFries. *for* and *fore, fori* = D. *voor* = MLG. LG. *vor, vör, för* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore, vor*, G. *vor*, before, also OHG. *furi*, before, for, MHG. *vür*, G. *für*, for, = Icel. *fyrir*, before, for, = Sw. *för*, before, for, = Dan. *for*, for, *för*, before, = Goth. *faur* and *faura*, before, for. Closely connected with *fore*[1] and *for-*[1], *for*[2], and remotely with *forth*[1], *from*, and *far*[1]. The various forms and uses mingle, and cannot be entirely separated; so with the cognate L. *præ*, before, in front (see *pre-*); L. *pro* = Gr. *πρό*, before, for, instead of, etc., = Skt. *pra*, forward, forth, fore (see *pro-*); Gr. *πάρος*, before, for, etc., *παρά*, before, beside, etc., *πέρα*, beyond; Skt. *purās*, before, forward, in front, *parā*, away, forth, *para*, far, beyond, etc. (see *para-*). See *fore*[1], *afore, before*, etc., *for-*[1], *for*[2], *forth, from, far*[1], *farther, further*, etc. II. *conj.* < ME. *for* (= Dan. *for, fordi*), conj., abbr. of the various conjunctional phrases *for that, for thon that, for thon the, for thi that, for thi the*, < AS. *for tham, for thon, for thȳ, for tham the, for thon the, for thȳ the*, i. e., 'for this [reason, namely,] that' . . . *for*, prep.; *tham, thȳ*, dat. and instr., respectively, of *thæt*, that, neut. demonst. pron.; *the*, conj., that. Similarly *ere*[1], *before, after*, etc., conj., from the prep.] **I.** *prep.* 1†. Before. (*a*) In place: Before the face of; in presence of.

Moni mon is . . . erm [poor] *for* worlde and unisell [unblessed, *i. e.*, wicked] *for* Gode.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 113.

(*b*) In time.

Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

(*c*) In order or degree.

The statutz of Clarendone ech biachop holde scholde
And nameliche theo *for* alle other.
Life of Beket (ed. Black), l. 720.

[In these uses rare and only in early Middle English.]

2. In the direction of; toward; with the view of reaching. (*a*) Expressing the objective point or end in view: as, he set out *for* London; bound *for* Hong Kong.

What, are you *for* this great solemnity
This morn intended?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Seeing many Isles in the midst of the Bay, we bore vp *for* them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

I intend, God willing, to go *for* Sardinia this Spring.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 13.

(*b*) Expressing inclination, tendency, or bent: as, an itch *for* scribbling; a taste *for* art; a love *for* drink.

A passion *for* dress and ornament pervaded all ranks.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

3. In quest of; with a view to the coming or attainment of; in order to obtain or attain to; as expecting or seeking: as, waiting *for* the morning; to send *for* persons and papers; to write *for* money or *for* fame.

I kneel *for* justice: shall I have it, sir?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

4. In place of; instead of; in consideration of: as, to pay a dollar *for* a thing; two *for* five cents.

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, . . . to comfort all that mourn, . . . to give unto them beauty *for* ashes, the oil of joy *for* mourning, the garment of praise *for* the spirit of heaviness. Isa. lxi. 2, 3.

I'll give my jewels *for* a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace *for* a hermitage.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

And *for* loud hymns,
Chanted by kneeling multitudes, the wind
Shrieks in the solitary aisles.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

5. As an offset to; as offsetting; corresponding to: as, to give blow *for* blow.

Another Nightingale repeats her Layes,
Iust Note *for* Note, and adds som Strain at last,
That she hath conned all the Winter past.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

For one virtue you shall find ten vices in the same party.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 50.

Weight *for* weight is not much more than one half of the strength in tin of the crystals.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 435.

6. In the place and behalf of: as, he acted as attorney *for* another.

In due time Christ died *for* the ungodly. Rom. v. 6.

He with his whole posterity must die;
Die he or justice must: unless *for* him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid satisfaction, death for death.
Milton, P. L., iii. 210.

7. In the interest of; with a view to the use, benefit, comfort, convenience, etc., of: expressing purpose or object: as, the earth was made *for* man; to provide *for* a family.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not for protection, but to be devoured?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

8. On account of; because of; with regard to: as, to fear *for* one's life.

Than he comannded to the kynge Gondoflea to go take vengaunce *for* his nevewes, and he seide he wolde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 593.

They embrace not virtue *for* itself, but its reward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The criminals would answer nothing *for* themselves.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

9. In favor of; on the side of: as, to vote *for* a person or a measure; I am *for* peace.

The Danes and Londoners, grown now in a manner Danish, were all *for* Hardecanute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

If you are *for* pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. *Jer. Taylor.*

A body of men, numerous, respectable, and not without influence, who leaned toward monarchy and were *for* setting up a King.
J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 393.

10. With reference to the needs, purposes, or uses of: as, salt is good *for* cattle; skins are used *for* rugs.

The Birch *for* shaftes; the Sallow *for* the mill;
The Mirrhe sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound;
The warlike Beech; the Ash *for* nothing ill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rocky Ile . . . in May, that grew so well as it serued va *for* Sallets in Iune and Iuly. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 188.

11. In the character of; as; as being: as, to be taken *for* a thief; he was left *for* dead on the field.

Thel clayme Bretaigne *for* theiers, and I clayme Rome *for* myn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Whilom he serued in his panterie,
& was outlawed *for* a felone.
Robert of Brunne, p. 33.

A man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not to vend them about *for* cordials.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

12. Because or by reason of; as affected or influenced by: as, he cried out *for* anguish; but *for* me he would have gone.

Edward and Richard, . . .
With fiery eyes, sparkling *for* very wrath, . . .
Are at our backs. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

We could not get two myles vp it [the river] with our boat *for* rockes. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

There is scarce any one bad, but some others are the worse *for* him. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

Princess Caroline is going to the Bath *for* a rheumatism.
Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

13. By the want of; in the absence or insufficiency of: as, to be cramped *for* space; to be straitened *for* means.

With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd *for* room,
She now presaged approaching doom.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

14. To the extent, number, quantity, or amount of: as, he is liable *for* the whole sum.

The Lord's men [that is, the team from Lord's cricket-ground in London] were out by half-past twelve o'clock, *for* ninety-eight runs.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Then, no matter how rough the ground nor how pitchy black the night, the cowboys must ride *for* all there is in them and spare neither their own nor their horses' necks.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

15. Through; throughout; during the continuance of: as, we traveled *for* three days; to be appointed *for* life.

He came to town last week with his family *for* the winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

It is not reasonable that the king of Spain should quit the sovereignty [of the Netherlands] *for* always.
Deventer (trans.), quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, IV. 469.

16. In relation to; with respect or regard to; as affects or concerns; as regards: as, sorrow is past *for* him; as *for* me, I am content; *for* the present everything is right.

Never was there such a state *for* magnanimity as Rome.
Bacon, Atheism.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet.

17. In proportion or with reference to; considering the state or character of: as, he is tall *for* his age; it is very well done *for* him.—18. Appropriate or adapted to; suitable to the purpose, requirement, character, or state of: as, a subject *for* speculation; a remedy *for* the toothache; stores *for* the winter; this is no place *for* a sick man.

First whan the fre [man] was in the foreat founde in his denne,
In comely clothes was he clad *for* any kinges sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Let me alone; I am not *for* your purpose.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

The Sultana Ayxa, apprised of the imminent danger of her son, concerted a plan *for* his escape.
Irving, Granada, p. 25.

19. In the direction of, or conducive or necessary to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

20. In assignment or attribution to; the share, lot, possession, right, duty, or privilege of: as, freedom is *for* the brave; it is *for* you to decide.

A heavy reckoning *for* you, sir: but the comfort is, you shall be called to no more payments.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

What methods they will take is not *for* me to prescribe.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

For himself Julian reserved a more difficult part.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall.

It was *for* the prætor to consider and determine whether the action or exception should or should not be granted.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 707.

21. To be or become; designing or designed to be or serve as; with the purpose or function of (becoming or doing something): as, the boy is intended *for* a lawyer; to run *for* sheriff; a mill *for* grinding corn; a sketch *for* a picture.

The national republican convention assembled at Baltimore on June 7, 1864, and nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and *for* vice president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.
Amer. Cyc., XVI. 185.

22†. In order to prevent or avoid; against.

And some of hem took on hem *for* the colde,
More than ynough, so seydestow ful ofte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 918.

We'll have a bib *for* spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

The wife of Granganamoe came running out to meete vs (her husband was absent), commanding her people to draw our Boat ashore *for* beatiug on the billowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 84.

Ah, how light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings.
L. Barry, Ram Alley.

23. In spite of; without regard to; notwithstanding: as, that is true *for* aught I know.

Then he stert vp full stithly, with his store might,
Was on hys wight horse, *for* wepyn or other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6439.

Others are fain to go home with weeping tears, *for* any help they can obtain at any judge's hand.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The owl *for* all his feathers was a' cold.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 1.

24. In order; with the intent: used redundantly before the infinitive with *to:* formerly common, but now obsolete or vulgar: as, I came *for to* see you.

The boy asked a boun;
"I wish we were in the good church,
For to get christendoun."
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 187).

What went ye out *for to* see? Mat. xi. 8.

The Lord had called us *for to* preach the gospel unto them. Acts xvi. 10.

For all. See *all.*—**For all the world.** See *world.*—**For ay.** See *ay*[1].—**For cause.** See *cause* and *forcause.*—**For certain.** See *certain.*—**For effect, fear, shame,** etc. See the nouns.—**For ever.** See *ever* and *forever.*—**For it,** to be done for the case; advisable: usually preceded by a negative, and with the emphasis on the preposition.

There is nothing *for it* but to cultivate comity between the States.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 147.

For my (his, her, or **your) head** or **life,** for fear of disastrous consequences; as apprehending extreme danger.

I dare not *for my head* fill my belly; one fruitful meal would set me to 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

For the best. See *best.*—**For to.** See def. 24.—**What for a,** interrogatively, what kind of: as, *what for a* man is he? [Now rare, and regarded as a Germanism (German *was für ein*).]

What is he *for a* Ladde you so lament?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Mr. Speaker, I demand to know who dared present such a petition. *What for a* boldness is that?
St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21, 1866.

[*For*, governing prepositionally a noun or pronoun followed by an infinitive, is sometimes used, in familiar or careless style, with the value of *that* before a verb in the conditional: for example, *for* him to do that (that is, that he should do that) would be a pity.

I feare it would but harme the truth *for* me to reason in her behalfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

These expressiona are too oft'n mett, and too well understood, *for* any man to doubt his meaning.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

I am anxious *for* you to know my new address.
George Eliot, in Cross, iv.

I should be glad *for* the new edition to be printed, and not the old. *Darwin* (letter), Life, II. 40.

No one cared *for* him to call.
Quoted in *Academy*, No. 826, p. 146.]

II. *conj.* **1.** For the reason that; because; seeing that; since: in modern usage employed only to introduce an independent clause, or frequently a separate sentence, giving a reason for, or a justification or explanation of, something previously said. It is an elliptical use of the preposition *for*, thus: "So death passed upon all men, *for* [the reason] that all have sinned: [I say so] *for* [this reason, that] until the law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law." Rom. v. 12, 13. The use of *that* after *for*, as above, was formerly common, as was also that of *for* before the reason for a succeeding statement, or to introduce a subordinate and inseparable clause, as in the following extracts; but both locutions are now antiquated or obsolete.

Partenedon parted first, of palerne the qnenes brother;
For he hade ferrest to fare, formest he went.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5079.

Ac, *for* the poure may nat paye, ich wol paye myself.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 106.

But this a-peired moche his bewte and his visage *for that* he was blinde, and yet were the iyen [eyes] in his heed feire and clier. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

They all shall dye in theyr sinnes *for* they have all erred and gone out of the way togither.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

Master Nelson arrived with his lost Phœnix; lost (I say) *for that* we all deemed him lost.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 170.

Famed Beauclerc called, *for that* he loved
The minstrel, and his lay approved.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

2†. In order that.

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befell me.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

For as much. See *forasmuch.*—**For because†,** and **for that†,** equivalent to *because.*

Not *for because* your brows are blacker.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

For why, because; for; for what reason. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The magistrates do not exercise their citizens against their wills in unneedful labours. *For why*, in the institution of the weal-public, this end [one afterward mentioned] is only and chiefly pretended and minded.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclin'd to tarry there;
For why?—his owner had a house
Full ten miles off, at Ware.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

=**Syn. 1.** See *since.*

for-[1]. [< ME. *for-*, < AS. *for-* = OS. *far-* = OFries. *for-* = D. *ver-* = MLG. *vor-*, LG. *for-* = OHG. *fir-*, *far-*, MHG. *ver-*, G. *ver-* = Icel. *for-* (rarely *fyr-*, *ir-*) = Sw. *för-* = Dan. *for-* = Goth. *fra-*, *faur-*, *fair-*: a prefix involving several different developments (oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration) of the radical meaning 'before,' and varying in its force accordingly; akin to *for*, *fore*[1], etc., and ult. to the L., Gr., and Skt. forms cited under *for.* The three Goth. forms *faur-*, *fair-*, *fra-*, are phonetically near to Gr. παρά, before, beside, περί, around, and πρό, before, respectively. See further under *for*, *prep.* In some words *for-*[1] has become confused with *for-*[2], equiv. to *fore-*[1]; e. g., *forego*[2] for *forgo*[1], *forward*[1] for *foreward*[1], *forward*[2] for *foreward*[2], etc. See *for-*[3].] An inseparable prefix in words of Middle English and Anglo-Saxon origin, formerly attachable at will to any verb admitting of the qualification conveyed by this prefix, but no longer used or felt as a living formative. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon it conveyed various notions, as oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration, etc., often intensity, these notions being traceable in the modern words; thus, *for-* is negative in *forbid*, *forswear*, negative or pejorative in *forspeak*, etc., alterative in *forshape*, etc., intensive in *forlorn*, *forweary*, *forwounded*, *forspent*, etc. From its intensive use in participial forms of verbs it came to be used also as an intensive prefix to adjectives, as in *forblack*, very black, *fordry*, very dry, etc. (See the etymology, and compare *for-*[2].) This prefix, once extremely common, has not only ceased to be used in forming new words, but most of the old words containing it have become obsolete, *forbear*[1], *forbid*, *forget*, *forgive*, *forgo*[1], *forsake*, *forswear*, and *forlorn* in its adjective use being the only ones now in familiar use. Only the principal Middle English words with this prefix are entered in this dictionary.

for-[2]. [See *fore-*[1], *forby*, *fornenst*, etc.] A form of *fore-*[1], in *forward*[1], *forward*[2], *forgo*[2].

for-[3]. [See *forclose*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, in *forclose* (= *foreclose*), *forfeit*, and *forjudge* (which see).

for. An abbreviation of *foreign:* as, *for. sec.*, foreign secretary.

fora, *n.* Latin plural of *forum.*

forage (for'āj), *n.* [< ME. *forage*, < OF. *fourage*, forage, pillage, F. *fourrage* (Pr. *fouratge* = Sp. *forraje* = Pg. *forragem* = It. *foraggio* = ML. *foragium*, *fodragium*, < F.), forage, < OF. *forrer*, forage, < *forre*, *fuerre*, F. *feurre*, fodder, straw, < ML. *fodrum*, < LG. *voder* = Sw. Dan. *foder* = AS. *fōdor* = E. *fodder*, etc.: see *fodder*[1]. Cf. *foray*, a doublet of *forage.*] **1.** Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, etc.: also used humorously of human food.

And by his side his steed the grassy *forage* ate.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

She was really hungry, so the chicken and tarts served to divert her attention for a time. It was well I secured this *forage.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Our poor animals, having no *forage* but bitter pine leaves, began to falter and die from starvation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

2. The act of providing forage; the act of searching for provisions of any kind: as, the troop subsisted by *forage.*

Colonel Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested.
Marshall.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

forage (for'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foraged*, ppr. *foraging.* [= F. *fourragcr* = Pr. *fourrejar*, *fourregiar* = Sp. *forrajear* = Pg. *forragear* = It. *foraggiare;* from the noun. Cf. *foray*, *v.*]
I. *intrans.* **1.** To procure food for horses or cattle by a roving search from place to place; specifically (*milit.*), to collect supplies for horses, and also for men or stock, from an enemy by force, or from friends by impressment; in general, to procure provisions or goods of any kind in a predatory manner.

Forage through
The country; spare no prey of life or goods.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

The rooks, with busy caw,
Foraging for sticks and straw. *Keats*, Fancy.

2†. To ravage; feed on spoil.

Having felt the sweetness of the spoil,
With blindfold fury she begins to *forage.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 554.

3†. To wander far; rove; range.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure further from the doors;
And grapple with him, ere he comes so nigh.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Foraging ants. See *Eciton.*—**Foraging party** (*milit.*), a party of soldiers sent out to collect provisions for troops or horses from the surrounding country.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strip of provisions, as for horses, troops, etc.

They will . . . also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Whych victorie letted them, that thei went not to pillage and *fourrage* all your townes and cyties of Peloponese. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder: as, to *forage* horses.—**3.** To ransack; overrun, as when searching for forage.

Though Assur's Prince had with his Legion fell
Forrag'd Samaria.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The brain
That *forages* all climes to line its cells.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To procure by forage.

With stolen beeves and *foraged* corn.
Whittier, Yorktown.

forage-cap (for'āj-kap), *n.* A small low cap worn by soldiers when not in full dress. Also called *foraging-cap.*

forage-guard (for'āj-gärd), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers detailed to guard and protect a foraging party, or a forage-train on the march or when packed.—**2.** A party of foragers. [Rare.]

forage-master (for'āj-mās'tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of the forage and forage-trains of an army or a military post, receiving and issuing the forage, and having the care of it during transportation. In some cases he is empowered to collect or purchase the forage.

forager (for'ā-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forager* (cf. F. *fourrageur* = Sp. *forrajero* = Pg. *forrageiro* = It. *foraggicre*); < *forage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who forages; one who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

Ther *forigers* a-forn gan to send
For ther hostes to make ordinance,
Of whome the instrumentes sounded at end.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1815.

But about midday, when Cæsar had sent forth a lieutenant of his called Caius Trebonius with three legions, and all his men of armes for forage, sodenly they came flying vpon the *forragers* on all sides.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 118.

foraging (for'ā-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forage*, *v.*] The act of searching for or collecting food.

foraging-cap (for'ā-jing-kap), *n.* Same as *forage-cap.*

foralite (for'a-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *forare*, = E. *bore*[1], + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] In *geol.*, a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which resembles the burrow of a worm.

foramen (fō-rā'men), *n.*; pl. *foramina* (fō-ram'i-nā). [L., a hole, < *forare* = E. *bore*[1]: see *bore*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hole or an opening; an orifice; a fissure; a short passage. Specifically—(*a*) A hole in or through a bone or other structure, or between contiguous bones, giving passage to a vessel or a nerve; also, a communication between two cavities of the same organ; less frequently, a cul-de-sac. See examples below. (*b*) An aperture in the beak of a brachiopod shell, giving exit to a pedicel by means of which the animal is attached. (*c*) One of the perforations in the shell of a foraminifer. (*d*) In the arthropods, an aperture in the integument of a part or joint where another part is articulated to it, giving passage to tendons, visceral organs, etc.: as, the occipital *foramen* in the back of an insect's head. Such foramina are connected with the cor-

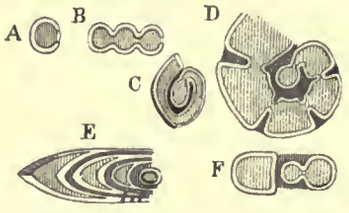
responding cavities by membranes, and are often externally visible, as those at the ends of the femora of most insects; their form is then useful in classification. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

2. In *bot.*, an opening of any kind; specifically, the orifice of the coats of the ovule.—**Anteorbital, atlantal, auricular,** etc., **foramen.** See the adjectives.—**Carotid foramen.** (*a*) The lower aperture of the carotid canal. (*b*) The carotid canal itself.—**Condyloid foramen.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the hypoglossal nerve. See cut under *craniofacial*. (*b*) *Posterior*, for the passage of a vein.—**Coracoscapular foramen,** in some animals, a hole formed by the articulation of the coracoid bone with the scapula.—**Cordiform foramen.** See *cordiform*.—**Cotyloid foramen,** a notch in the acetabulum or socket of the thighbone, converted into a hole by a ligament, for the passage of vessels and nerves. See cut under *innominate*.—**Dental foramen,** the termination of the dental canal of the lower jaw, through which vessels and nerves emerge from the interior of the bone upon the face.—**Diaphragmatic foramina,** several holes through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, the aorta, the pneumogastric nerves, the vena cava inferior, and other structures.—**Epitrochlear foramen,** foramen epitrochleare, the supracondyloid foramen upon the inner condyle of the humerus of many animals, sometimes present, or represented by a groove, in man.—**Ethmoidal foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, openings in the orbit, in the articulation between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, for the passage of vessels and nerves.—**External carotid foramen,** the external orifice of the carotid canal.—**Foramen cæcum.** (*a*) Of the frontal bone, a depression lodging a process of the dura mater, and either impervious or transmitting a vein. (*b*) Of the medulla oblongata, a cul-de-sac forming the termination of the anterior median fissure behind the pons. Also called *foramen cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr*. (*c*) Of the tongue, a depression about the large middle circumvallate papilla.—**Foramen commune anterius.** Same as *foramen of Monro*.—**Foramen intercarpi,** the foramen of the intercarpus, an opening between or among certain bones of the carpus of batrachians.—**Foramen lacerum anterius,** the sphenoidal fissure between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, transmitting the third, fourth, first division of the fifth, and the sixth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen lacerum medium,** the interval between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid and occipital bones, in relation with the inner opening of the carotid canal. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen lacerum posterius,** the jugular foramen, a fissure between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, giving passage to the internal jugular vein, and to the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen magnum,** the great hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerve, and the vertebral arteries; the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal.—**Foramen of Monro,** the communication between the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle, transmitting the choroid plexus. See cut under *encephalon*.—**Foramen of Soemmering,** a deceptive appearance, as of an opening, presented by the retina of the eye at the yellow-spot. See *retina*.—**Foramen of Stenson.** Same as *canalis incisivus*. See *canalis*.—**Foramen of Winslow,** the communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum.—**Foramen ovale.** (*a*) Of the heart, the communication, in the fetus, between the right and the left auricle, closed soon after birth: when persistent it gives rise to cyanosis. (*b*) Of the sphenoid bone, a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, or between this and the temporal bone, for the passage of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen Panizzæ,** the foramen of Panizza, the communication between the right and the left aortic arches of reptiles.—**Foramen rotundum,** a round hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, for the passage of the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen spinosum,** a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the principal meningeal artery.—**Foramen transversarium,** a hole in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, as in birds and mammals, formed by ankylosis of a cervical rib with the transverse process proper; the vertebrarterial foramen. *Gegenbaur*.—**Foramen Vesalii,** a minute inconstant hole in the sphenoid bone, transmitting a vein.—**Foramina Thebesii,** orifices of small veins which empty into the right auricle of the heart.—**Inferior dental foramen,** the inlet of the inferior dental canal in the lower jaw-bone.—**Infraorbital foramen,** a hole in the superior maxillary bone, near the lower border of the orbit, for the exit of so much of the second division of the fifth nerve as appears upon the face. See cut under *orbit*.—**Internal auditory foramen,** the meatus auditorius internus, for the passage from the cranial cavity into the temporal bone of the auditory and facial nerve. See cuts under *craniofacial* and *ear*.—**Internal carotid foramen,** the internal orifice of the carotid canal.—**Interorbital foramen,** a vacuity in the bony plate separating the orbits in birds, etc.—**Intervertebral foramina,** holes formed between any two contiguous vertebræ for the exit of spinal nerves.—**Jugular foramen.** See *foramen lacerum posterius*.—**Malar foramina,** holes in the malar bone for the passage of nerves and vessels.—**Mastoid foramen,** a hole in or near the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of a vein.—**Medullary foramen,** the hole in any bone giving entrance to the proper nutrient artery of the bone. Also called *nutrient foramen*.—**Mental foramen,** the outlet upon the chin of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw-bone, giving exit to so much of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve as appears upon the chin.—**Nutrient foramen.** See *medullary foramen*.—**Obturator foramen,** the thyroid foramen, a large opening or fenestra in the innominate bone, representing an interval between the pubis and ischium, mostly closed by the obturator membrane, and transmitting the obturator vessels and nerve: sometimes in lower animals a notch. See cut under *innominate*.—**Occipital foramen,** in *entom.*, the opening by which the cavity of the head communicates with that of the neck. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—**Olfactory foramina,** the numerous holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, transmitting the olfactory nerves.—**Optic foramen,** the round hole in the sphenoid bone transmitting the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. See cuts under *orbit* and *sphenoid*.—**Palatine foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, holes in the bony palate for the passage of vessels and nerves: small in man, in some mammals constituting great vacuities. Also called *palatine fossæ*.—**Pterygopalatine foramen,** an opening between the pterygoid and the palatine bones.—**Sacral foramina,** intervertebral foramina in the sacral region.—**Sacrosciatic foramen,** a notch in the posterior border of the haunch-bone, converted by ligament into a hole, through which passes the pyriformis muscle, the sciatic nerve, and other structures.—**Sphenopalatine foramen,** a notch or hole in the palatine bone, by which the sphenomaxillary fossa communicates with the nasal cavity.—**Stylomastoid foramen,** a hole in the temporal bone, near the root of the styloid process, giving exit to the facial nerve, and entrance to the stylomastoid artery. See cut under *skull*.—**Thyroid foramen.** See *obturator foramen*.—**Vertebral** or **vertebrarterial foramen,** a hole in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ, transmitting the vertebral artery. See cut under *cervical*.—**Vidian foramen,** the Vidian canal. See *canal*[1].

foraminate, foraminated (fō-ram′i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *foraminatus*, having holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Furnished with foramina; eribrate; ethmoid.

foraminifer (fō-ra-min′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *foraminifer:* see *foraminiferous*.] One of the *Foraminifera*.

Foraminifera (fō-ram-i-nif′ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *foraminifer:* see *foraminiferous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, belonging to the subkingdom *Protozoa*, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together extraneous matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resemblance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized mollusks. In reality they are among the simplest of the *Protozoa*. The body of a foraminifer is composed of granular, gelatinous, highly elastic sarcode,



Diagrams of *Foraminifera*.
A, monothalamian; *B*, *C*, polythalamian; *D*, horizontal, and *E*, *F*, vertical sections of the helicoid forms.

which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perforations to the exterior, there giving off long thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing one another so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcode-body exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has been discovered in these organisms. A remarkable formation known as *nummulitic limestone* receives its name from the presence of large coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as an English shilling. The name is based on the French *foraminifères* of A. d'Orbigny, who regarded these organisms as cephalopodous mollusks, and named them from the foramina by means of which the cells communicate. He divided them into *Helicostègues* (with the subdivisions *H. nautiloïdes, ammonoïdes*, and *turbinoïdes*), *Stichostègues, Enallostègues, Agathistègues*, and *Entomostègues*, terms corresponding to *Helicostega, Stichostega, Enallostega, Agathistega*, and *Entomostega*. The most approved recent classification of the *Foraminifera* is by H. B. Brady, who divides the order into the families *Gromiidæ, Miliolidæ, Astrorhizidæ, Lituolidæ, Textulariidæ, Chilostomellidæ, Lagenidæ, Globigerinidæ, Rotalidæ*, and *Nummulinidæ*. The problematic fossil of the Laurentian rocks of Canada, named *Eozoön canadense*, has been referred to the order, but its foraminiferal nature has been denied by most recent naturalists. By some authors the *Foraminifera*, under the name *Reticularia*, are regarded as a class of protozoans, and divided into 10 orders, corresponding with the above-named families. *Thalamophora* is a third name of these organisms.

foraminiferal (fō-ram-i-nif′ę-ral), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera:* as, *foraminiferal* mud; *foraminiferal* deposits.

There can be no doubt that the *foraminiferal* shower falls over the area occupied by the grey ooze and the red clay just as persistently as elsewhere.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 269.

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Foraminifera:* as, *foraminiferal* life. *Huxley*.

foraminiferous (fō-ram-i-nif′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foraminifer*, < L. *foramen* (*foramin-*), a hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having perforations or pores (foramina).—2. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera:* same as *foraminiferal*, 1.

The bottom composed of *foraminiferous* ooze and coarse sand. *Science*, III. 591.

foraminous (fō-ram′i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *foraminosus*, full of holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Full of holes or foramina; perforated in many places; porous. [Rare.]

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will dead it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 215.

foraminule (fō-ram′i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *foraminulum*, dim. of L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] 1. A small foramen.—2. In certain fungi, the ostiolum or orifice through which the spores are discharged. *Imp. Dict.* [Not in use.]

foraminulose (fō-ra-min′ū-lōs), *a.* [< *foraminule* + *-ose*.] Pierced with small holes.

foraminulous (fō-ra-min′ū-lus), *a.* Same as *foraminulose*.

forane (fō-rān′), *a.* [< F. *forain* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, < ML. *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors, abroad. It is thus a doublet to *foreign*, q. v.] Pertaining to places or things remote: specifically used in the Roman Catholic Church, in the title *vicar forane*. See *vicar*.

foranent†, *prep.* See *foreanent*.

forasmuch (fôr′az-much′), *conj.* [< ME. *forasmuch, forasmyche*, etc., also, separately, *for as much:* see *for*, *as*[1], *much*.] In view of the fact that; in consideration that; seeing that; since: with *as:* as, *forasmuch as* the time is short.

Forasmuch as the knowingis of these things is a maner pocion or medicine to thee, al be it so that I haue litle time to done it, yet neuerthelesse I would enforcen me to shewen somewhat of it. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv.

Forasmuch then *as* we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone. Acts xvii. 29.

foray (for′ā), *n.* [Formerly also *forray, ferray;* < ME. *forray, forrey, forraye;* a northern form of *forage*, q. v.] The act of foraging; a predatory excursion.

Feire oncle, yef ye will auffre me to go on *forrey* in to a londe that I knowe, I shall bringe yow vitaile plente, for the contre is full of all goode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 253.

When time hangs heavy in the hall,
And snow comes thick at Christmas-tide,
And we can neither hunt, nor ride
A *foray* on the Scottish side.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

=Syn. *Incursion, Raid*, etc. See *incasion*.

foray (for′ā), *v.* [Formerly also *forray;* < ME. **forrayen, forreyen;* from the noun. Cf. *forage, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To ravage; pillage.

The Abbot and his community having retreated beyond the Forth, their lands were severely *forayed*.
Scott, Monastery, ii.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a foray; pillage.

Ofte tymes he faught with the saisnes [Saxons] whan that he herde telle that thei come to *forrey*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

The people of Granada resumed all at once their ancient activity, *foraying* into the Christian territories.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

forayer (for′ā-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foreyour;* < *foray* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *forager*.] One who takes part in a foray; a marauder. Formerly also *forrayer*.

Kynde [Nature] huyrde tho Conscience and cam out of the planetes,
And sente forth his *foreyours* feuers and fluxes,
Coubes, and cardiacles, crampes, and toth-aches.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 81.

They might not choose the lowland road,
For the Merse *forayers* were abroad.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

forbad†. An obsolete preterit of *forbid*.

forbade (fôr-bad′ or -bād′). Preterit of *forbid*.

forbar†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbarren* (= MHG. *verbarren*); < *for*-[1] + *bar*[1], *v.*] 1. To bar in; shut up.

Whi lete ȝe fouli ȝour fon *for-barre* ȝon her-inne,
& do ȝou alle the duresse that thei deuise konne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3333.

2. To bar; fend off; ward off.

Thei with fyn force *for-barred* his strokes,
& wounded him wikkedly & wonne him of his stede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1217.

3. To exclude; deny.

As well be domes as by statutes many tymes they [citizens] haue been lettyd, and of some of her fraunches *forbarred*.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 28.

forbathe† (fôr-bāŦH′), *v. t.* [< *for*-[1] + *bathe*.] To bathe abundantly.

And Priam eke with iron murdred thus,
And Troye town consumed all with flame,
Whose shores hath ben so oft *forbathed* in blood.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

forbear[1] (fôr-bār′), *v.*; pret. *forbore*, pp. *forborne*, ppr. *forbearing*. [< ME. *forberen*, tr. refrain from, intr. (by omission of refl.) refrain, abstain, tr. spare, excuse, < AS. *forberan* (pret. *forbær* (whence the obs. E. pret. *forbare*), pp. *forboren*), tr. restrain, abstain from, bear with, suffer, endure (= OHG. **farberan, ferberen*, MHG. *verbern* = Goth. *frabairan*, endure), < *for-*

+ *beran*, bear: see *for-*[1] and *bear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To refrain from; abstain from; omit; avoid the doing or use of.

Mourning lasteth a Moone, after which they make drinkings: but many after this will *forbeare* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

I had much ade
To *forbear* laughing. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

Then, but *forbear* your food a little while.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

To hear meekly, sir, and to laugh moderately; or to *forbear* both. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

2. To spare; excuse; treat indulgently. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whi beet thou him & *forbare* me?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Forebearing one another in love. Eph. iv. 2.

Agrippa desires you to *forbear* him till the next week; his mules are not yet come up. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

I pray tell my brother that his tenant Gage desires him to *forbear* him £10 till Whitsuntide.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 426.

II. *intrans.* 1. To refrain; abstain; decline; stop; cease; hold off or back.

Seven days I mot *forbere*,
That I ne gyf no answere.
Seven Sages, l. 370.

Shall I go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Ki. xxii. 6.

Forbear!
Who's he that is so rude? what's he that dares
To interrupt our counsels?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. To be patient; endure; restrain one's self from action or from violence.

To *forbears* in anger is the peynt of a friendly leeche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded. Prov. xxv. 15.

The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear*.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

=**Syn.** 1. To abstain, give over, desist, stay, leave off.

forbear[2], *n.* See *forebear*.

forbearance (fôr-bãr'ans), *n.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ance*.] 1. The act or state of forbearing; the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a refraining from beginning an act.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South*, Sermons.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence toward an offender or injurer; lenity.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and *forbearance* and longsuffering? Rom. ii. 4.

3. In *law*, an abstaining from the enforcement of a right; specifically, a creditor's giving of indulgence after the day originally fixed for payment: as, the loan or *forbearance* of money. —4†. A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

At my entreaty forbear his presence, till some little time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. . . . I pray you have a continent *forbearance* till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

I shall crave your *forbearance* a little: may be I will call upon you anon. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. Abstinence, refraining.—2. Patience, indulgence, mildness.

forbearant (fôr-bãr'ant), *a.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ant*[1].] Forbearing. [Rare.]

Whosoever had preferred sincerity, earnestness, depth of practical rather than theoretic insight, . . . must have come over to Louden, and with *forbearant* submissiveness listened to our Johnson. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 237.

forbearantly (fôr-bãr'ant-li), *adv.* Forbearingly. [Rare.]

forbearer (fôr-bãr'èr), *n.* One who forbears.

The West, as a father, all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing.
Tusser, Properties of the Winds.

forbearing (fôr-bãr'ing), *p. a.* Characterized by patience and indulgence; long-suffering: as, a *forbearing* temper.

forbearingly (fôr-bãr'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

forbeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbeten*; < *for-*[1] + *beat*[1], *v.*] To beat; beat in pieces or to death.

Blyndid were hise faire yzen,
And al his fleisch bloodi *for-bete*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And Lucifer bynde,
And *forbete* and adown brynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 35.

forbede†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbid*.

forberet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbear*[1].

forbid (fôr-bid'), *v.*; pret. *forbade*, pp. *forbidden*, *forbid*, ppr. *forbidding*. [< ME. *forbeden*, *forbeoden* (pret. *forbad*, *forbade*, *forbed*, *forbead*, pl. *forbode*, pp. *forboden*, *forbedun*; rarely with weak pret. *forbedde*, pp. *forbeded*), < AS. *forbeódan* (pret. *forbeád*, pl. *forbudon*, pp. *forboden*) (= OFries. *forbiada* = D. *verbieden* = MLG. *verbeden*, LG. *verbeen*, *verbeien* = OHG. *farbiotan*, MHG. G. *verbieten* = Icel. *fyrirbjóðha* = Dan. *forbyde* = Sw. *förbjuda*), forbid, prohibit, < *for-* + *beódan*, command, bid: see *for-*[1] and *bid* (2).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bid or command, as to a thing, that it shall not be done; prohibit by command, or as with authority; issue an order against, as the doing of or being something; interdict: often with a person as indirect object and an act or thing as direct object: as, to *forbid* the banns (that is, the proclamation of the banns); I *forbid* you my house (that is, to enter my house).

I expressly am *forbid* to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God *forbid* it should be necessary to be a scholar, or a critic, in order to be a Christian.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

2. To prohibit the use or action of; put under ban; restrain within limits.

Thei seye that wee synne dedly in etynge of Bestes that weren *forboden* in the Old Testement, and of the elde Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

The Firmament shall retrograde his course . . .
Yer I presume with fingers ends to touch
(Much less with lips) the Fruit *forbod* so much.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Too much of water hast thou, poor Ophelia,
And therefore I *forbid* my tears.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Sleep shall neither night ner day
Hang upon his pent-house lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3. To prohibit in effect; stand in the way of; prevent: as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden*.

Fear *forbade* her tongue to move.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 63.

Any real political union between the United States of America and the kingdom of Great Britain is a thing which geographical conditions *forbid*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 57.

4†. To defy; challenge. *Davies*.

To them whom the mist of envy hath so blinded that they can see no good at all done but by themselves, I *forbid* them, the best of them, to show me in Rheims or in Rome, or any popish city Christian, such a show as we have seen here these last two days.
Bp. Andrews, Sermens, V. 36.

To forbid the banns. See *banns*. =**Syn.** 1. *Forbid*, *Prohibit*, *Interdict*. *Forbid* is the common word; *prohibit* is formal, legal, and generally more emphatic; *interdict* is legal, and especially ecclesiastical: as, to *forbid* the use of a private way; to *prohibit* the importation of opium; to *interdict* intercourse.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or *forbid*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 495.

Thomas Jefferson first summoned congress to *prohibit* slavery in all the territory of the United States.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 116.

Alone I pass'd through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton*, P. L., v. 52.

II. *intrans.* To utter a prohibition.

Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold
Longer thy offer'd good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 62.

God forbid. See *God*.

forbiddance (fôr-bid'ans), *n.* [< *forbid* + *-ance*.] The act of forbidding, or the state of being forbidden; prohibition; a command or edict against a thing. [Rare.]

The *forbiddance* of Gilds in the Frankish Empire could also be justified from religious motives, in consequence of the gluttony and pagan customs always associated with them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. lxxix.

Other and yet grander mountain ramparts thrust their great *forbiddance* on the reaching vision.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

forbidden (fôr-bid'n), *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted.

The fruit
Of that *forbidden* tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

To joys *forbidden* man aspires,
Consumes his soul with vain desires.
Cowper, Pineapple and Bee.

Forbidden degrees, in *law*. See *degree*.—**Forbidden fruit.** (*a*) The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, of which Adam and Eve partook, according to the account in Gen. iii. (*b*) A large variety of the common orange. (*c*) Figuratively, unlawful pleasure of any kind; specifically, illicit love.

forbiddenly (fôr-bid'n-li), *adv.* In a forbidden or unlawful manner.

He thinks that you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

forbiddennesst (fôr-bid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being forbidden or prohibited.

These suggested such strange and hideous thoughts, and such distracting doubts of some of the fundamentals of Christianity, that though his looks did little betray his thoughts, nothing but *forbiddenness* of self dispatch hindered his acting it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 23.

forbidder (fôr-bid'èr), *n.* One who or that which forbids.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *Forbidder*, safe with all his spies
About him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 815.

forbidding (fôr-bid'ing), *p. a.* Repelling approach; repellent; repulsive; raising aversion or dislike; disagreeable: as, a *forbidding* aspect; *forbidding* weather; *forbidding* manners.

There was something, I fear, *forbidding* in my look.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 7.

Not all his large estate in Derbyshire could . . . save him from having a most *forbidding*, disagreeable countenance. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 7.

=**Syn.** Unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, odious, abhorrent, repellent.

forbiddingly (fôr-bid'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repellently.

forbiddingness (fôr-bid'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being forbidding; repulsiveness. *Richardson*.

forbid-tree†, *n.* [ME. **forboden tre*, forbidden tree, i. e., one forbidden to be cut down.] See the etymology and the extract.

Concerning the Forest of Deane, and the timber there, . . . with the age of many trees there left, at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of *forbid-trees*, which at this day are called *verbid trees*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 311.

forbischt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *furbish*.

forbiset, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forbisen*, *v.*] Same as *forbisen*, 2.

It nedeth me noght the longe to *forbise*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1390.

forbisent, *n.* [ME., also *forbison*, *forbysen*, *forbysne*, etc., < AS. *forebysen*, an example, < *fore*, fore, + *bysen*, an example, pattern, parable, command, = OS. (in comp.) *am-busan* = Goth. *ana-busns*, a command.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern.

Holy cherche is heneured heyzliche thoruz his deynge,
He is a *forbysene* to alle bishepes and a brizt myroure.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 555.

2. A parable; a fable.

"By a *forbisene*," quod the frere, "I shal the faire shewe."
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 29.

3. A proverb. *Ayenbite of Inwit*.

forbisent, *v. t.* [ME. *forbisenen*, *forbisne* (also abbr. *forbise*); from the noun.] 1. To give as an example.

Fele men haneu the tokning of this *forbisnede* thing.
Bestiary, l. 588.

2. To furnish with examples.

forbitet, *v. t.* [ME. *forbiten* (= D. *verbijten* = LG. *verbîten* = G. *verbeissen*); < *for-*[1] + *bite*, *v.*] To bite to pieces.

It norissheth nice sigtes and some tyme wordes,
And wikked werkes ther-of wormes of synne,
And *forbiteth* the blesmes rizt to the bare lenes.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 35.

forblackt, *a.* [ME., < *for-*[1] + *black*.] Exceedingly black.

As eny ravenes fether it schon *forblak*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1286.

forbodt, **forbodet**, *n.* [ME. *forbod*, *forbode*, < AS. *forbod* (= D. *verbod* = MHG. G. *verbot* = Sw. *förbud* = Dan. *forbud*, a forbidding, prohibition), < *forbeódan* (pp. *forboden*), forbid: see *forbid*.] A forbidding; a command forbidding a thing; a prohibition.—**God's forbode, Lord's forbode,** used elliptically as an exclamation, like the verb use *God forbid*.

"*Godys forbode*," quath [his] fellawe, "but ho forth passe
Wil ho is in purpose with vs to departen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 415.

Secondly he is beyond all reason or, *God's forbod*, distractedly enamourd of his own beautie.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden, sig. L.

forbodet, forbodent. Obsolete forms of *forbidden*, past participle of *forbid*.

forbore (fôr-bôr'). Preterit of *forbear*[1].

forborne (fôr-bôrn'). Past participle of *forbear*[1].

forboughtt. Past participle of *forbuy*.

forbreak† (fôr-brāk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forbrcken*, < AS. *forbrecan* (pret. *forbræc*, pp. *forbrocen*), break, break down, violate (= D. *verbreken* = OHG. *farbrechan*, MHG. G. *verbrechen*), < *for-* + *brecan*, break: see *for-*[1] and *break*.] 1. To break in pieces; destroy.

Vndiscrete trauellynge turnes the braynes in his heuede, and *forbrekes* the myghtes and the wittes of the saule and of the body. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

2. To break through; interrupt.

I than . . . *forbrak* the entencioun of hir that entendede yit to seyn other thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

forbruise†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbrusen, forbrosen, forbrisen;* < *for-*[1] + *bruise, v.*] To bruise badly or exceedingly.

In a chayer men aboute him bare
Al *forbrused*, bothe bak and syde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 624.

forbuy†, *v. t.* [ME. **forbyen, forbiggen, forbuggen;* < *for-*[1] + *buy, v.*] To buy off; ransom; redeem.

But he, whiche hyndreth every kinde,
And for no golde mail be *forbought*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

forby, foreby (fôr-bī′, fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* [The form *foreby*, which is less common, shows more clearly the origin of the first element; < ME. *forby, forbi, forbe*, adv. and prep., by, past, near (of LG. or Scand. origin: D. *voorbij* = MLG. *vorbi*, LG. *vorbi, vörbi* = G. *vorbei* = Dan. *forbi* = Sw. *förbi*, past, by, over, at an end); < *for* (equiv. to *fore*[1]), before, + *by*[1].] **I.** *adv.* 1†. By; past; near.

The child gan *forby* for to pace.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 117.

When he cam to his lady's bour door
He stude a little *forbye*.
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 61).

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Scotch.]

Lang mayst thou teach . . .
What pleugh fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And mony a thousand useful things *forby*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 393.

II. *prep.* 1†. By; past; near; hard by.

Alle that gane *forbi* the wai. Ps. lxxix. 30 (ME. version).

A little beyond . . . the river waxeth sweet, and runneth *fore by* the city fresh and pleasant.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

As when a Faulcon hath, with nimble flight,
Flowne at a flush of Ducks *foreby* the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Now only Scotch.]

I helded mi hert to do, *forbi* al thinge, thi rightwisenesses. Ps. cxviii. 112 (ME. version).

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

forcarve†, *v. t.* [ME. *forkerven* (pret. *forkarf, forcarf*, pp. *forcorven*), < AS. *forceorfan* (pret. *forcearf*, pl. *forcurfon*, pp. *forcorfen*), cut through, cut off or away, cut down, < *for-* + *ceorfan*, cut, carve: see *for-*[1] and *carve*[1].] To cut through; cut completely; cut off.

Seven chains with his swerde
Our king *forcarf* amidward.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1825.

forçat (for-sä′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *forsat* (= Sp. *forzado* = Pg. *forçado* = It. *forzato*), prop. pp. (= F. *forcé*) of *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare* = F. *forcer*, E. *force:* see *force*[1], *v.*] In France, a convict condemned to forced labor in a prison or in a penal colony: a substitute for the older term *galérien* (galley-slave), under changed conditions.

forcat†, *n.* [< It. *forcata*, fork, crotch (cf. *forcato*, forked), < *forca*, a fork: see *fork*.] A rest for a musket.

forcause†, *conj.* [Adv. phr. *for cause* run together as one word, as *by cause*, now *because*.] Because; for the reason that.

And *forcause* it is so necessary for hime, I do not onclie cause him to rede it over, but also to practise the preceptes of the same. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), xxii.

force[1] (fōrs), *n.* [< ME. *force, fors*, < OF. *force*, F. *force* = Pr. *forsa, forza* = OSp. *forza*, Sp. *fuerza* = Pg. *força* = It. *forza*, < ML. *fortia*, strength, force, < L. *fortis*, OL. *foretis*, strong: see *fort*.] 1. In general, strength, physical or mental, material or spiritual; active power; vigor; might.

O myhty lord, of power myhtiest,
Withoute whom al *force* is febilnesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 247.

Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural *force* abated.
Deut. xxxiv. 7.

Beauty loses its *force*, if not accompanied with modesty.
Steele, Tatler, No. 34.

It is as if only from the *force* of habit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

What he [Dryden] valued above all things was *Force*, though in his haste he is willing to make a shift with its counterfeit, Effect.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 74.

2. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion; violence; especially, violence to person or property. In law it implies either the exertion of physical power upon persons or things, or the exercise of constraint of the will by display of physical menace. Words do not constitute force in this sense, but gestures may. Force is implied in every case of trespass, disseizin, or rescue.

To synge also, bi *force* he was constreyned.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

Who overcomes
By *force*, hath overcome but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 649.

Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead:
'Tis *force*, when done, must justify the deed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 521.

It seems I broke a close with *force* and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Moral power to convince the mind; power to act as a motive or a reason; convincing power: as, the *force* of an argument.

The examples of others calamity and misfortunes, though ever so manifest and apparent, have yet but little *force* to deter the corrupt nature of man from pleasures.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

4. Power to bind or hold, as of a law, agreement, or contract.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the *force* of a law, whether they approve or dislike it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. Heb. ix. 17.

The high duties which came into *force* had the effect of diminishing the supply of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 55.

This act had been in *force* a quarter of a century.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Value; significance; meaning; import: as, I do not see the *force* of your remark.

Several who make use of that word [proportion] do not always seem to understand very clearly the *force* of the term. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. § 2.

6†. Weight; matter; importance; consequence. Compare *no force*, below.

What *fors* were it though al the toun bihelde?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 378.

And those occasions, uncle, were of *force*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

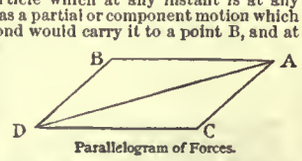
7. A union of individuals and means for a common purpose; a body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind; especially, a military organization; an army or navy, or any distinct military aggregation: as, a *force* of workmen; a police *force;* the military and naval *forces* of a country; the party rallied its *forces* for the election.

He placed *forces* in all the fenced cities of Judah.
2 Chron. xvii. 2.

Macb. What soldiers? . . .
Serv. The English *force*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

His Body was not only rescued, but his *Forces* had the better of the Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

8. In *physics:* (*a*) Strictly, the immediate cause of a change in the velocity or direction of motion of a body; a component acceleration, due to a special cause, paired with the mass of the moving body; a directed or vector quantity of the dimensions of a mass multiplied by an acceleration or rate of change of a velocity, this quantity representing the instantaneous effect of any definite cause affecting the motion of a body. The distinct mechanical apprehension of force is modern. Archimedes discovered the elements of the theory of the pressures upon bodies at rest, but it was not until the seventeenth century that, by the labors of mathematicians from Galileo to Newton, the general mode in which bodies move became sufficiently understood to give a perfectly definite meaning to the word, and indeed the development of the idea has not yet ceased. A particle infinitely remote from others, so that no special influences would work upon it, would retain a velocity constant in amount and direction. The effect of any cause is to produce an alteration of velocity; and when this happens the cause is said to exert *force* upon the particle. The explanation of what is meant by a *force* is dependent upon the mechanical notion of the composition of motions, according to which, for example, if a man walks on the deck of a ship, his motion relatively to the sea is said to be compounded of his motion relatively to the ship and of the motion of the ship relatively to the sea. In general terms, if a particle which at any instant is at any point of space, A, has a partial or component motion which at the end of a second would carry it to a point B, and at the same time has another component motion which would carry it in the same time to a point C, the result of the two motions will be that it is carried to a point D, such that ABCD is a parallelogram, as in the figure. It necessarily follows that accelerations of velocity are compounded in a similar manner: namely, if a particle is at any instant under such circumstances that according to a law of nature its velocity undergoes the acceleration represented by the line AB, while at the same time, owing to other circumstances, it undergoes another alteration represented by the line AC, these two alterations are compounded by the same principle; and if the point D completes the parallelogram ABCD, the alteration represented by the diagonal AD is the result of compounding the two other alterations. This is called the principle of the *parallelogram of forces*. The *polygon of forces* is merely a complicated application of the same principle, according to which, if the velocity of a particle experiences several simultaneous alterations, represented by all the successive sides but one of a polygon taken in one continuous order, the result is an alteration represented by the last side in the direction of the last point from the first. The operation of thus compounding several simultaneous changes of velocity is termed the *composition of forces*, the partial changes are termed *components*, and the result of the operation the *resultant*. When a body is under the influence of a *force*, it has what is called a tendency to motion, which consists in its actually receiving, under all circumstances, in each unit of time, so long as the force acts, a motion in a definite direction and of fixed amount, which motion is compounded with the motion already impressed upon the body, together with the effects of other *forces* to which it may be simultaneously subject. Thus, every body at the surface of the earth, in consequence of the *force* of gravity, actually receives an increase of downward velocity at the rate of 32 feet per second; and if it does not fall on the whole, it is because it is at the same time, in consequence of the elastic compression of the support upon which it rests, projected upward with the same increase of velocity per second. The component forces when due to definite causes are also called *impressed forces;* the resultant of all of them is called the *effective force*. By the same principle, any alteration of velocity may be separated into several, and this is called the *resolution of forces*, although no one of the components may represent the total effect of any definite cause. When a velocity or alteration of velocity is thus resolved into three components at right angles to one another, each is termed the *resultant resolved* in that direction. By the law of action and reaction, whenever a body has its velocity altered owing to any cause, some other body has its velocity altered in precisely the opposite direction. The alterations are not of equal magnitude, but when each is multiplied by a quantity which is constant for each portion of matter undergoing an alteration of velocity—this constant being termed the *mass* or *amount of matter*—the two products are equal. All alterations of velocity take place gradually and continuously. The rate of change of velocity, together with its direction, coupled with or multiplied by the mass of the body undergoing the change of motion, is a *force*, properly so called, or *accelerating force*. According to this, the accepted view of the matter, *force* is nothing occult, but is simply the product of a mass by a component acceleration due to a definite position relatively to another body or to some other circumstance. Nevertheless, many writers regard *force* as an occult something which causes or explains the alterations of the velocities of bodies; and no writers who employ the word at all altogether avoid the use of phrases which seem to bear such a meaning. An *impulsive force* is the amount of a sudden finite change of motion multiplied by the mass of the moving body; it is not supposed there really are any such forces, but it is occasionally convenient to regard forces as impulsive. A *force* is defined by its intensity or amount, its direction, its point of application, and the time at which it exists. The *point of application of a force* is the particle which is immediately and directly affected by it.



Parallelogram of Forces.

Force, then, is of two kinds, the stress of a strained adjoining body, and the attraction or repulsion of a distant body. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 26.

Loosely—(*b*) Any mechanical cause or element. This use of the word, which dates from before the development of clear conceptions of dynamics, is now obsolete with physicists except in special connections. Older writers speak of momentum and even of inertia as a *force*. Such expressions, and even the reference to pressures as *forces* (except in the phrase *centrifugal force*), are now obsolete. On the other hand, accelerations are still frequently called *forces*. Energy is now rarely termed *force*, except in the phrase *living force* (vis viva): thus, in technical language, it is no longer correct to speak of the *force* of the waves or of a cannon-ball, but of their *power* or *energy*. Special affections of matter giving rise to *force*, such as elasticity and electrification, are frequently called *forces*, although they are properly powers. Other phenomena, such as electricity, light, etc., are still loosely called *forces* by some technical writers.

If we accept *force* as the dynamic aspect of existence, the correlate of matter, we have a firm, speculative foundation for the first law of motion, which expresses in an intelligible formula both the constancy of existence and the varieties of its distribution.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 13.

9. Some influence or agency conceived of as analogous to physical forces: as, vital *forces;* social *forces;* economic *forces;* developmental *forces*.

The belief that the living hand is a natural collector and conveyor of *force* has been current in all ages and is by no means extinct. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 53.

We witness with our own eyes the action of those *forces* which govern the great migration of the peoples now historical in Europe. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 16.

10. In *billiards*, a stroke on the cue-ball somewhat below the center, causing it to recoil after striking the object-ball.—11. The upper die in a stamping-press. *E. H. Knight.*

The upper die was the cameo, technically the male-die, punch, or *force* [in stamping sheet-metal].
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 327.

Ablatitious force. See *ablatitious.*—**Active force.** See *vis viva.*—**Animal force,** that force which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals.—**Arm of a force.** See *moment of a force*, under *moment.*—**Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian.*—**Catalytic force.** See *catalytic.*—**Center of force.** See *center*[1].—**Central force.** See *central.*—**Centrifugal force.** [NL. *vis centrifuga:* a term introduced by Huygens in 1673. The principle had been vaguely employed by the ancient astronomer Aristarchus to explain why the moon does not fall to the earth.] (*a*) Properly, a quantity of the dimensions of a force, the product of the mass of a particle

moving along a curved path into a component accelerative elongation of the radius of curvature of the path ($md^2\rho/dt^2$), due to the inertia of the particle; inertia considered as the cause of such acceleration. If, while a wheel is revolving uniformly, a particle is suddenly released from its periphery, this particle will (in the absence of forces) fly off on a tangent without change of velocity. The path of the particle, considered as relative to the revolving wheel, is an involute of the circle. Hence, at the instant of release the direction of the relative motion of the particle is radial to the wheel, and it can be shown that, while the velocity of this motion would be null at that instant, its accceleration would be equal to the square of the velocity of the particle divided by the radius of the wheel. It is simplest to say that this accelerstive elongation of the radius vector always takes place, and that if, notwithstanding, the particle does not leave the wheel, it is because the centrifugal accelerstion due to inertia is precisely balanced by a centripetal acceleration due to the forces which hold the particle in place. But the centrifugal force does not at all depend upon the principle of action and reaction. If a particle moves upon any curved path whatever, any infinitesimal part of this path is osculated by a circle, and inertia will produce the same accelerative elongation of the radius vector from the center of this circle as before; and this radius vector is the radius of curvature of the path. As thus defined, the centrifugal force is not a true force, since it results from the resolution of the motion into a radial and a circular part, while the principle of the parallelogram of forces (see def. 8 (*a*)) forbids such a resolution of forces proper. Thus, if a particle moves in a circular orbit about an attracting center, since the radius of curvature is constant, the centrifugal force must be balanced by a precisely equal and opposite attracting force. But a body which was really subjected to two equal and opposite forces would move as if subjected to none — that is, not in a circle, but in a straight line. The fact is that the only influences to which the body is subjected are I, its inertia, and A, the attraction — that is, I + A. The centrifugal force is equal to —A, and balances the attraction, but it is a part of the inertia, the remainder of which is I + A. (*b*) In an erroneous use, a repulsive force causing a revolving body to fly away from the center of revolution. Writers on attractions sometimes so use the word. (*c*) A fictitious force repelling every particle of the earth from the axis by an amount equal to the centrifugal force in sense (*a*). With this hypothesis, and supposing the earth not to rotate, the statical effects are the same as in the actual case; but the dynamical effects are different. (*d*) As used by many high authorities, the reaction of a moving body against the force which makes it move in a curved path. In this sense it is a real force. It does not, however, act upon the moving body, but upon the deflecting body; and, far from giving the former a tendency to fly away from the center, it is but an aspect of that stress which holds it to the curved trajectory. The centrifugal force in sense (*a*) may be regarded as that in sense (*d*) transferred from the deflecting to the deflected bodies. [These differences of meaning explain the apparently conflicting views of writers.]

When I was about nine years old I was taken to hear a course of lectures, given by an itinerant lecturer in a country town, to get as much as I could of the second half of a good, sound, philosophical omniscience. . . . "You have heard what I have said of the wonderful centripētal force, by which Divine Wisdom has retained the planets in their orbits round the Sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, it must be clear to you that if there were no other force in action, this centripētal force would draw our earth and the other planets into the Sun, and universal ruin would ensue. To prevent such a catastrophe, the same wisdom has implanted a *centrifugal force* of the same amount, and directly opposite," &c. I had never heard of Alfonso X. of Castile, but I ventured to think that if Divine Wisdom had just let the planets alone it would come to the same thing, with equal and opposite troubles saved. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 431.

Deviating force and *centrifugal force* are but two different names for the same force, applied to it according as its action on the revolving body or on the guiding body is under consideration. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, § 538.

The student cannot be too early warned of the dangerous error into which so many have fallen, who have supposed that a mass has a tendency to fly outwards from a centre about which it is revolving, and therefore exerts a *centrifugal force* which requires to be balanced by a centripetal force. *Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 682.

Although the earth is really revolving about its axis, so that all problems relating to the relative equilibrium of the earth itself and the bodies on its surface are really dynamical problems, we know that they may be treated atatically by introducing, in addition to the attraction, that fictitious force which we call the *centrifugal force*. *Stokes*, On Attractions, § 1.

Centripetal force, a force which draws a body toward a center. — **Chemical force.** See *chemical*. — **Coercive** or **coercitive force.** See *coercive*. — **Complex of forces, component of a force, congruency of forces,** etc. See *complex*, *component*, etc. — **Composition of forces.** See *composition*, and def. 8 (*a*), above. — **Compound force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by another crime: distinguished from *simple force*. — **Conservation of force.** See *the law of the conservation of energy* or *of force*, under *energy*. — **Conservative force,** an attraction or repulsion depending upon the relative position of the pair of bodies concerned. All fundamental forces are believed to be conservative or fixed. Whatever motion takes place under the influence of conservative forces alone might take place under the same forces in precisely the reverse order, the velocities being the same, but opposite in direction. A determinate order among phenomena is therefore never due to the action of forces, but is a result of probabilities. — **Corpuscular force,** a force which, like cohesion and adhesion, acts between the molecules of a body or of different bodies; molecular force. — **Correlation of energies** or **of forces.** See *energy*. — **Decomposition of forces.** Same as *resolution of forces*. — **Deflective force.** See *deflective*. — **Deviating force** or **tangential force,** a force acting in a direction at right angles to that of the motion of the body, and producing a curvature of its path. — **Diffusion of force.** See *diffusion*. — **Distributed force,** in *mech.*, a force which is not applied at a point, but is spread over a surface or disseminated through a solid. All real forces are distributed. — **Electromotive force.** See *electromotive*. — **Equilibrium of forces.** See *equilibrium*, 1. — **Equivalence of force.** See *equivalence*. — **External forces,** those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation. — **Fine force**†. See *fine*², 16. — **Fixed force.** See *fixed*. — **Force Bill,** in *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A bill to enforce the tariff, introduced into Congress at the time of the nullification excitement in 1833. It became a law March 2d, 1833. (*b*) A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South. It became a law May 31st, 1870. (*c*) A bill similar to (*b*), but of still more stringent character, enacted April 20th, 1871. — **Force of detrusion.** See *detrusion*. — **Force of inertia.** See *momentum*. — **In great force,** exceedingly vivacious or energetic; in effective condition: generally applied to powers of conversation or oratory: as, he was *in great force* at the dinner or the meeting last night. [Colloq.] — **Internal forces,** forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion. — **Line of force.** See *equipotential surface*, under *equipotential*. — **Living force.** See *vis viva*. — **Magne-crystallic force.** See *magne-crystallic*. — **Molar force,** a force producing motions in large masses of matter. — **Molecular force,** a force acting between molecules, but insensible at sensible distances. — **Moment of a force.** See *moment*. — **Moral force,** the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. — **Motive power** or **force.** See *motive*, *a.* — **Moving force.** See *momentum*. — **No force**†, no matter; no consequence. See def. 6, above, and *to make no force*, below.

> *No fors*, quod he, tellith me al youre greef.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 489.

> "*No force*," quod Merlin, "he shall do right wele; but take a spere, and folowe after, ye and youre brother and Vlfin." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Non-conservative forces, forces which depend upon the velocities of the bodies between which they act. Such forces are alone capable of setting up rotations. Friction and viscosity are examples of such forces, and these are explained by physicists as the result of chance encounters, etc., among almost innumerable molecules. Other effects of this sort are the conduction of heat, the dissipation of energy, the development of living forms, etc. — **Odic force, odylic force.** See *od*. — **Of force**†, of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably; perforce.

> Good reasons must, *of force*, give place to better.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

> This prince, *of force*, must be belov'd of Heaven,
> Whom Heaven hath thus preserv'd.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Parallelogram of forces. See def. 8 (*a*). — **Physical-force men.** See *Chartist*. — **Reciprocating force,** a force which acts alternately with and against the motion of the body, as gravity does upon an oscillating pendulum. — **Resolution of forces.** See def. 8 (*a*). — **Simple force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by no other crime: distinguished from *compound force*. — **Tangential force.** See *deviating force*. — **Thermo-electric** or **thermo-electromotive force.** See *thermo-electric*. — **To be in force** (*milit.*), to be prepared for action with a large or full force.

> The enemy *was in force* at Corinth, the junction of the two most important railroads in the Mississippi valley.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 330.

To hunt at force†. See *hunt*. — **To make, do,** or **give no force**†, to care not; consider of no importance. See *no force*, above.

> When thei here speke of the grete light and blisse of heven, thei *make no force*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 14.

> To my bettre did no reverence,
> Of my sovereyns *gaf no fors* at al.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xliii.

Triangle of forces. See *triangle*. — **Tube of force.** See *tube*. — **Unit of force.** See *unit*. = **Syn.** *Strength*, etc. (see *power*); efficacy, efficiency, potency, cogency, virtue; *Force, Compulsion, Coercion, Constraint, Restraint*. Among these *force* is the most general. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are generally more active, pushing one onward; *constraint* and *restraint* less active, the last being simply a holding back. The first three could be applied to a person's treatment of himself only by a lively figure; *constraint* and *restraint* express equally self-control and control of others. *Constraint* upon one's self is much harder than *restraint*.

> By *force* they could not introduce these gods;
> For ten to one in former days was odds.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 122.

> Give you a reason on *compulsion!* If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> Congress had neglected to provide measures and means for *coercion* [in dealing with the seceding States]. The conservative sentiment of the country protested loudly against everything but concession.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 614.

> Bitter *constraint*, and sad occasion dear,
> Compels me to disturb your season due.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 6.

Certain complex *restraints* on excesses of altruism exist, which, in another way, force back the individual upon a normal egoism. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

force[1] (fōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen, forsen* (= D. *forceren* = G. *forciren* = Dan. *forcere* = Sw. *forcera*), < OF. *forcer, forcier*, F. *forcer* = Pr. *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare*, < ML. *fortiare*, force, fortify, < *fortia*, force, strength, etc.: see *force*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To act effectively upon by force, physical, mental, or moral, in any manner; impel by force; compel; constrain.

> A smalle sparke kyndles a great fyre if it be *forste* to burne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

> I'll undertake to land them on our coast,
> And *force* the tyrant from his seat by war.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

> I have been told that one hundred and sixty minnows have been found in a Trout's belly; either the Trout had devoured so many, or the miller that gave it a friend of mine had *forced* them down his throat after he had taken him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 95.

> Like a bow long *forc'd* into a curve,
> The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,
> Flew to its first position with a spring.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 622.

2. To overcome or overthrow by force; accomplish one's purpose upon or in regard to by force or compulsion; compel to succumb, give way, or yield.

> Will he *force* the queen also before me in the house?
> Esther vii. 8.

> Then they flatter'd him and made him do ill things; now they would *force* him against his Conscience.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

> I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1096.

> When wine has given indecent language birth,
> And *forced* the floodgates of licentious mirth.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 264.

> Some *forced* the breach, others scaled the ramparts.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

3. To effect by effort or a special or unusual application of force; bring about or promote by some artificial means: as, to *force* the passage of a river against an enemy; to *force* a jest.

> If you bow low, may be he'll touch the bonnet,
> Or fling a *forc'd* smile at you for a favour.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

> Some twenty times a day, nay, not so little,
> Do I *force* errands, frame ways and excuses,
> To come into her sight.
> *Middleton*, Changeling, ii. 1.

> A successful speculator or a "merchant prince" may *force* his way into good society in England; he may be presented at court, and flourish at court-balls.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 152.

4. To cause to grow, develop, or mature under unnaturally stimulating or favorable conditions. Specifically — (*a*) To hasten or enlarge the growth of, as flowers, fruits, etc., by means of artificial heat and shelter, as in hothouses or hotbeds. (*b*) To fine, as wine, by a short process or in a short time. (*c*) In general, to subject to unnatural stimulation or pressure, in order to accomplish a desired result before the usual or natural time, as in training the young.

5. To impose or impress by force; compel the acceptance or endurance of: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *force* one's company or views *on* another; to *force* conviction *on* the mind. — **6**†. To furnish with a force; man; garrison.

> Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
> We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
> And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

7†. To put in force; make binding; enforce. — **8.** In *card-playing*: (*a*) In *whist*, to compel (a player) to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none, which trick otherwise would be taken by an opponent: as, to *force* one's partner. (*b*) To compel (a person) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand. — **9**†. To attach force or importance to; have regard to; care for.

> I *force* not Philautus his fury, so I may haue Euphues his friendship. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 81.

> For me, I *force* not argument a straw,
> Since that my case is past the help of law.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1021.

Forced heir, in *law*: (*a*) An heir in whose favor the law provides that a part at least of the inheritance shall not be devised away from him. (*b*) In *Rom. law*, one obliged to accept a succession, however involved the estate might be. — **Forced march, sale,** etc. See the nouns. — **To force one's hand.** (*a*) In *card-playing*, same as 8 (*b*). Hence — (*b*) To compel one to disclose his intentions, plans, or resources.

> The potato famine in Ireland precipitated a crisis, *forced* Peel's *hand*, and compelled him to open the ports, which, once open, could not, it was clear, again be closed.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 13.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** To oblige, necessitate, coerce.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To use force or violence; make violent effort; strive; endeavor.

> *Forcing* with gyfts to winne his wanton heart.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

> Howbeit, in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 327.

2. To be of force or importance; be of significance or consequence.

> It little *forceth* how long a man liue, but how wel and vertuously. *J. Udall*, On Mark v.

3. To care; hesitate; scruple.

> Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

I *force* not of such fooleries [omens], but if I have any skill in South-saying (as in sooth I have none), it doth prognosticate that I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. *Camden*, Remains, Wise Speeches.

force[2] (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen, forsen;* a corruption of *farce*[1], *v. t.*, by confusion with *force*[1], *v. t.*] To stuff; farce.

Fors hit with powder of canel or good gynger.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 31.

To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit, turn him?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

force[3] (fōrs), *n.* [E. dial., also written *forse, fors, foss;* < Icel. *fors*, mod. *foss*, a waterfall, also a brook, stream, = Sw. *fors*, a torrent, = Dan. *fos*, a waterfall; hence Icel. *forsa*, stream in torrents, = Sw. *forsa*, gush, rush, = Dan. *fosse*, stream in torrents, foam, boil.] A waterfall. [North. Eng.]

After dinner I went aleng the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 9, 1769.

force[4] (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. **forcen, foorcyn*, < AF. *forcer*, clip, shear, < OF. *forces*, F. *forces*, shears, = Pr. *force, forsa* = It. *force, forbicia, forbice, forbici*, < L. *forpices*, pl. of *forpex*, tongs, a confused form, mixing *forfex*, scissors, and *forceps*, tongs: see *forceps* and *forfex*.] 1. To clip or shear, as the beard or wool. In particular—2. To clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool), for export: a practice forbidden by stat. 8 Henry VI., c. 20.

forceable (fōr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-able*. Cf. *forcible*.] That may be forced; amenable to force.

Since in humane lawes there be more things arbitrable than *forceable*, he [Trajan] should advise his Judges to approach more unto reason than opinion.
Letters of Sir Antonie of Guerrara (trans. 1577), p. 20.

forced (fōrst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *force*[1], *v.*] 1. Effected by an unusual application of force or effort.

He travelled by *forced* journeys, frequently changing his jaded horses. *Irving*, Granada, p. 50.

If there were no other phenomena of will than those of *forced* attention, it would be necessary to admit the probability that all the mental activities are purely mechanical and absolutely dependent upon the action of the nervous system under the exciting influences of stimuli.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 539.

2. Overstrained; unnatural; affected; artificial.

Whether or no the city of Clazomene might extend across any part of the high ground, so as that an island or two in that bay might be said to lie opposite to it, is very uncertain, and rather too *forced* an interpretation of Strabo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

The joy assumed, while sorrow dimm'd the eyes,
The *forced* sad smiles that follow'd sudden sighs.
Crabbe, Works, I. 49.

force-diagram (fōrs'dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

forcedly (fōr'sed-li), *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. *T. Burnet.* [Rare.]

forcedness (fōr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being forced. *Worthington.*

forceful (fōrs'fûl), *a.* [< *force* + *-ful*.] 1. Possessing force; forcible; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Ruysdael's in the Louvre, which, though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least *forceful*, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, II. v. § 21.

The mere *forceful* the current, the more sharp the ripple from any alien substance interposed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 193.

2. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 65.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

forcefully (fōrs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a forceful or violent manner; violently; impetuously.

Not so *forcefully* as half a generation ago, perhaps, but still *forcefully*. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 467.

forcefulness (fōrs'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being forceful.

Its *forcefulness* and wildness stand in antithesis to the spirit of great beauty and culture.
The Academy, May 3, 1888, p. 155.

force-function (fōrs'fungk″shon), *n.* In *math.*, a function expressing work in terms of position. It is commonly written $\Sigma f(Xdx + Ydy + Zdz)$, where X, Y, and Z are the rectangular components of the impressed force, and x, y, and z those of the position, and where the sign of summation refers to the different particles. Gravitation and all the primordial forces of nature have force-functions, but viscosity and other forces which are merely phenomena derived from the action of chance upon innumerable molecules have none.

forceless (fōrs'les), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-less*.] Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

The tiranous bishops are ejected, their courts dissolved, their cannons *forceless*, their servise casheired, their ceremonies uselesse and despised.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 7.

forcelet† (fōrs'let), *n.* [< ME. *forcelette*, < ML. *forcellctum, forcilctum*, accom. dim. forms, after OF., of ML. *fortis*, OF. *force*, a stronghold, a fort, fortification, a particular use of ML. *fortia*, force, strength: see *force*[1], and cf. the equiv. *fort, fortress, fortalice*, etc.] A small fort; a blockhouse.

In Egypt there ben but fewe *Forcelettes* or Castelles, be cause that the Centree is so atrong of him self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

forcely† (fōrs'li), *a.* [ME. *forscly;* < *force*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Strong; powerful.

The fifte was a faire mane thane tele of thies other,
A *forsely* mane and a ferse with femand lippis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

forcemeat (fōrs'mēt), *n.* [For *farce meat* or *farced meat:* see *force*[2] for *farce*[1], and *meat*.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing; farced meat.

forcement† (fōrs'ment), *n.* [< *force*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of forcing; violence.

We sought no kingdom, we desir'd no crown:
It was imposed upon us by constraint,
Like golden fruit hung on a barren tree;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery?
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

forcené (for-se-nā′), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse. Also *frighted*.

force-piece (fōrs'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* [< L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps, appar. lit. something by which to grasp hot things, < *for-* (?) in *formus*, warm, *fornax*, a furnace, etc., + *capere*, take: see *captive*, etc.] 1. An instrument, such as pincers or tongs, used for seizing, holding, or moving objects which it would be impracticable to manipulate with the fingers. Such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewelers in delicate manipulations; by dentists for the forcible extraction of teeth; by accoucheurs for grasping and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or for extracting the fetus; by surgeons for grasping and holding parts in dissection, for taking up an artery, etc.; and in blowpipe analysis (and then platinum-pointed) to hold the fragment of the mineral whose fusibility, etc., is being tested.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or process of the body like a forceps; any forcipate organ. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the fibers passing backward on each side from the splenium of the corpus callosum to the posterior and upper part of the occipital lobes. (*b*) In *entom.*, a pair of movable horny appendages, curved or bent inward like forceps, found on the extremity of the abdomen of many insects. In the earwigs they are often very long, and are used in tucking the delicate folding wings under the short tegmina, and also as weapons of defense. (See cut under *earwig*.) In most other groups they are found only in the males, and serve for seizing and retaining the females.—**Alveolar, anal, bicuspid, bulldog**, etc., **forceps**. See the qualifying words.—**Cataract forceps**, an instrument resembling the dissecting forceps, but much finer, used in operating for cataract.—**Dilating forceps**, a surgical forceps used to dilate a passage or meatus.—**Dissecting** or **ligature forceps**, a forceps used in dissecting, to lay hold of delicate parts.—**Fulcrum forceps**, an instrument used by dentists, consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.—**Polypus forceps**. See *polypus*.

forceps-candlestick (fôr'seps-kan″dl-stik), *n.* Same as *clip-candlestick*.

forceps-tail (fôr'seps-tāl), *n.* A book-name of an earwig; any insect of the family *Forficulidæ:* so called from the anal forceps.

force-pump (fōrs'pump), *n.* A pump, of widely varying types, which delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly: distinguished from a *lift-pump*, in which the liquid is simply lifted and runs out of the spout. Also called *forcing-pump*. See *pump*[1].

forcer[1] (fōr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which forces, drives, compels, or constrains.

How much bloodshed have the *forcers* of conscience to answer for! *Milton*, Civil Power.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, a solid piston applied to a pump for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See *pump*[1]. (*b*) In *Cornish mining*, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small simples or pits.

forcer[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also corruptly *foser, fosar;* < ME. *forcer, forser, forcier,* < OF. *forcier, forchier, forgier, forjier, fourgier* = It. *forziero, forziere* (ML. reflex *forsarius*), a chest, casket; perhaps lit. 'a strong box,' ult. < L. *fortis*, strong (see *force*[1], *n.*); or otherwise ult. (like *forge*[1]) < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, *fabricari*, frame, build, make: see *forge*[1]. Cf. *forcet*.] A chest; a coffer.

And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,
That aame God that Judas solde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

I have a girdil in my *forcere*.
MS. Douce 175, p. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

forcet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forset, forsettc;* var. (with dim. *-et*) of *forcer*[2], q. v.] Same as *forcer*[2]. *Florio.*

forchet, *n.* [ME.: see *fourch*.] Same as *fourch*.

And after the ragge-boon kytteth euyn alse,
The *forchis* and the sydes euyn bytwene,
And leke that your knyues ay whettyd bene;
Thenne turne vp the *forchis*, and frote theym wyth bleed,
For to saue grece; so doo men of good.
Boke of St. Albans, 1496.

forcible (fōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-ible*. Cf. *forceable*.] 1. Characterized by the exertion or use of force; energetic; vigorous; violent: as, a *forcible* current; *forcible* means or measures.

Common *forcible* ways make not an end of evil, but leave hatred and malice behind them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

2. Done or effected by force; procured or brought about by the use of force: as, a *forcible* abduction.

The abdication of king James the advocates on that side took upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

3. Having force or cogency; strong; potent; efficacious: as, a *forcible* argument.

How *forcible* are right words! Job vi. 25.

But I have reasons strong and *forcible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All the most weighty arguments and most *forcible* perswasions are to such [hardened sinners] but like showers falling upon a Rock. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Forcible detainer, in *law*, a violent withholding from a person of lands or goods belonging to him.—**Forcible entry**, in *law*, an actual entry, by means of violence or menaces, into houses or lands without authority of law. It implies intent to take possession, as distinguished from a mere trespass.=**Syn. 1** and **3**. Potent, weighty, impressive, cogent, energetic, vigorous.

forcible-feeble (fōr'si-bl-fē″bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *forcible* + *feeble:* in allusion to one of Shakspere's characters, named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as "valiant as a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse, . . . most *forcible Feeble*," 2 Hen. IV., iii. 12.] **I.** *a.* Striving to be or appear strong or vigorous while being in reality feeble: as, a *forcible-feeble* style.

Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school. *North British Rev.*

II. *n.* A feeble person striving to appear strong or vigorous: usually said of a writer.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles*. *Disraeli.*

forcibleness (fōr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

forcibly (fōr'si-bli), *adv.* In a forcible manner; by force; strongly; energetically; impressively.

The proud control of fierce and bloody war,
To enforce these rights so *forcibly* withheld.
Shak. K. John, i. 1.

But, of the objects which I have endeavoured to describe, none arrested my attention so *forcibly* as two others.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 196.

No man can express his convictions more *forcibly* than by acting upon them in a great and solemn matter of national importance. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 232.

forcing (fōr'sing), *n.* [< ME. *forsynge*, verbal n. of *force*[1], *v.*] 1. In *hort.*, the art or practice of raising plants by artificial heat, at a season earlier than the natural one.

Portuguese gardeners are about the very worst and most ignorant in the civilized world, . . . knowing almost nothing of potting, and soils, and cuttings, and grafts, and *forcing*, and the management of glass.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 811.

2. In *gun.*, the act of making a bullet take the grooves of a rifle.

forcing-house (fōr'sing-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a hothouse for forcing plants.

forcing-pit (fōr'sing-pit), *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.

forcing-pump (fōr'sing-pump), *n.* Same as *force-pump*.

forcipal† (fôr'si-pal), *a.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, + *-al*.] Of the nature of forceps.

Mechanicks made use hereof in *forcipal* organs, and instruments of incision. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

forcipate, forcipated (fôr'si-pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *forcipatus*, < L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps: see *forceps*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, forceps-like; formed like a forceps; forficate; furcate; deeply forked: applied to various parts or organs of animals, as the anal styles of insects, the chelate limbs of crustaceans, the scissor-like tails of birds, etc.—2. In *bot.*, having bowed tips which approach each other like those of a forceps. The tips of branches of the alga *Ceramium* are forcipate.—**Forcipate labrum**, a labrum much elongated, and terminated with two movable hooks which act as jaws in seizing prey: a structure found only in larval dragon-flies. Also called *mask*.

forcipation (fôr-si-pā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, pincers, + *-ation*.] 1. Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers.

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

2. In *zoöl.*, the state of being forcipated; forfication; bifurcation.

forcite (fôr'sīt), *n.* A disruptive compound containing nitroglycerin and other explosive substances. *Eissler.*

forclose† (fôr-klōz'), *v. t.* The more correct form, etymologically, of *foreclose* (which see).

forcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forcutten, forkutten;* < *for-* + *eut*.] To cut through or completely.

Right as a swerd *forcutteth* and forkerveth
An arm atwo, my dere sone, right so
A tonge cutteth frendshipe al atwo.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 237.

ford (fôrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foord;* < ME. *ford* (also frequently *forth, furth*, prob. by confusion with *firth*[2], q. v.), < AS. *ford* = OS. **ford* (in the compound local name *Heriford*) = OFries. *forda* = OD. *vord*, D. *voort* (in compound local names) = OHG. *furt*, MHG. *vort*, G. *furt*, a ford (much used in Teut. local names, as in E. *Hartford, Hertford, Oxford*, etc., G. *Frankfurt, Erfurt*, etc.); akin to L. *portus*, a harbor, port, Gr. πόρος, a passage, ford (Βόσπορος, Bosporus, lit. 'Oxford'), Zend *peretu*, a bridge, etc., and prob. to Icel. *fjördhr*, Sw. *fjärd*, Norw. Dan. *fjord*, whence E. *firth*[2], *fiord*, q. v.; all ult. from the root of AS. *faran*, E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1].] 1. A place in a river or other body of water where it may be passed or crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

This flood-less *Foord* the Faithfull Legions pass,
And all the way their shoo scarce moisted was.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2. A stream to be crossed.

This deep *Ford* of Affection and Gratitude to you I intend to cut out hereafter into small Currents.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 19.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*

ford (fôrd), *v. t.* [< *ford*, *n.*] To pass or cross, as a river or other body of water, by walking on the bottom; pass through by wading.

Stalking through the deep,
He *fords* the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

In *fording* streams, it is well, if the water be deep and swift, to carry heavy stones in the hands, in order to resist being borne away by the current.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 191.

fordable (fôr'da-bl), *a.* [< *ford* + *-able*.] That may be waded or passed through on foot, as a body of water.

The water being deep, and not *fordable*, he sav'd himself by the help of a willow. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Towards night he came cautiously forth, and finding the Chickahominy *fordable* within a hundred yards, he succeeded in wading across. *The Century*, XXXV. 787.

fordableness (fôr'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being fordable.

fordede†, *n.* [ME., < *for-*, for, + *dede*, deed.] A deed done for another; a benefit.

All myghtfull lorde, grete is thi grace,
I thanke the of thi grete *fordede*. *York Plays*, p. 175.

fordele†, *n.* See *foredeal.*

fordo (fôr-dō'), *v. t.*; pret. *fordid*, pp. *fordone*, ppr. *fordoing*. [Also improp. *foredo;* < ME. *fordon*, < AS. *fordōn*, destroy, ruin, kill (= OS. *fardōn* = D. *verdoen*, kill, waste, = OHG. *fartuon*, MHG. *vertuon*, G. *vertun*, consume, spend, waste), < *for-* priv., away, + *dōn*, put, do: see *for-*[1] and *do*[1], *v.* The word has nothing to do with the slang phrase *do for*, which is sometimes used in explaining it.] 1. To do away; undo; destroy; ruin.

Deth seith he wol *for-do* and a-doun brynge
Al that lyueth other loketh a londe and a watere.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 28.

That synne will *fordoo* all my beaute.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 101).

This is the night
That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite.
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

2. To exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by fatigue.

Give leave to rest me being half *fordonne*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxx.

The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

The soldier on the war-field spread,
When all *foredone* with toils and wounds,
Death-like he dozes among heaps of dead.
Coleridge, Ode on the Departing Year, vi.

[Obsolete or poetical.]

fordread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordreden*, < AS. *fordrǣdan*, terrify, < *for-* + *drǣdan*, fear, dread: see *for-*[1] and *dread*, *v.*] To terrify greatly. *Chaucer.*

The hethyn men were so *for-dredd*,
To Cleremount with the mayde they fledd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 89. (*Halliwell.*)

fordrive†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordriven*, < AS. *fordrīfan* (= OS. *fordrībhan* = OFries. *fordrīva* = D. *verdrijven* = LG. *verdriben* = OHG. *fartrīban*, MHG. *vertriben*, G. *vertreiben* = Sw. *fördrifva* = Dan. *fordrive*), drive away, < *for-*, away, + *drīfan*, drive: see *for-*[1] and *drive*, *v.*] 1. To drive away; drive about; drive here and there.

We beoth see-weri men mid wedere al *fordreven*.
Layamon, I. 265 (later text).

Whenne they in ese wene beste to lyve,
They ben with tempest alle *fordryve*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

fordrunken†, *a.* [ME. *fordrunken, fordronken*, < AS. *fordruncen* (= Icel. *fordrukkinn* = Sw. *fördrukken* = Dan. *fordrukken*), drunken, very drunken, < *for-* intensive + *druncen*, drunken: see *for-*[1] and *drunken*.] Very drunk.

The miller that *fordronken* was al pale,
So that unnethe upon his hors he sat,
He nolde avalen neither hood ne hat.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 12.

fordry†, *a.* [ME. *fordruye*, < *for-* intensive + *druye, drye*, dry: see *for-*[1] and *dry*, *a.*] Very dry; withered.

Amydde a tree *fordrye*, as whyt as chalk, . . .
There sat a faucon. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

fordull†, *v. t.* [Also improp. *foredull;* < *for-*[1] + *dull*[1], *v.*] To make dull; stupefy. *Nash.*

What well of tears may serve
To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eys?
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 170.

fordwine†, *v. i.* [ME. *fordwinen*, < AS. *fordwīnan*, dwindle away, vanish (= D. *verdwijnen*), < *for-*, away, + *dwīnan*, dwine: see *for-*[1] and *dwine*.] To waste away; dwindle.

So long he laie in prisoun, in hunger and in pyne,
That his lymes clonge awei, his bodie gan al *fordwine*.
Pilate (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 214.

fore[1] (fōr), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *fore*, before, in front of, for, on account of, < AS. *fore*, before (in place, L. *coram*, or in time, L. *ante*), for, on account of, cf. *foran*, prep., before (in time), = OS. *fora* = OFries. *fore* = D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore, vor*, G. *vor* = Icel. *fyrir* = Sw. *för* = Dan. *for* = Goth. *faura*, before, for; the longer and more orig. form of *for*, q. v. II. *adv.* < ME. *fore*, before (in time), < AS. *fore*, before (in time), aforetime (= D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vor, vore*, G. *vor* = Dan. *for*, before (in place), *för*, before (in time), = Sw. *för, förr*); cf. *foran*, before (in place) (= D. *vooraan* = OHG. *forna*, MHG. *vorne, vorn, vornen, vornān*, G. *vorn*, before), = Dan. *foran:* see I. Cf. *fore*[1], *a.* III. *conj.* < *fore, adv.*: see I. and II. *Fore* (prep., adv., conj.), as an orig. simple form, has merged with *fore*, an abbr., by apheresis, of *afore* or *before*, and is now commonly regarded as such abbr., and hence often printed *'fore*. Both *fore* and *afore* are now only dial. or colloq., *before* having pushed them out of literary use. See *afore, before.*] **I.** *prep.* Before (in place); in presence of. [Obsolete except as an accepted abbreviation of *before.*]

The justise tolde the kinge *fore*,
That such a man he seg [saw].
St. Christopher, l. 133.

What would you *'fore* our tent? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

II. *adv.* 1. Before (in place); in the part that precedes or goes first; specifically, *naut.*, toward or in the parts of a ship that lie near the bows; forward: opposed to *aft*.—2†. Before (in time); previously.

Sende wittili to thi wif, and warne hire *fore*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4142.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].

III.† *conj.* Before.

Not a month
'*Fore* your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

fore[1] (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< *fore-*[1], prefix; being the prefix (to nouns) written separately, as in *fore part*. Strictly, as the regular accent in such compounds shows, *fore*, however written, is still, as always in ME. and AS., a prefix or component element, and not an independent adj.; but the accent varies, and as to the manner of writing, whether as a prefix, with or without a hyphen, or as a separate word, usage wavers: *forepart, fore-part*, and *fore part*, for example, being used indifferently.] **I.** *a.*; superl. *foremost* (fōr'mōst). Situated at the fore or front; front; forward; anterior; prior; former; being, coming, or going before or in front in place, or earlier in time: as, the *fore* legs of a horse; the *fore* wheels of a wagon; the *fore* part of the day.

Neither were those things laid on his back which he after suffered, to make satisfaction for his *fore* sins.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 112.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the *fore* lines from the first local impression. *Bacon.*

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them.
Cheyne.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].—**Fore course.** See *course*[1], 18.

II. *n.* 1. The front: in the phrases *at* and *to the fore* (see below).—2. *Naut.*, the foremast.—**At the fore.** (*a*) *Naut.*, set or shown on the foremast: said of a flag or signal.

Medina Sidonia hoisted the royal standard *at the fore*.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 475.

(*b*) At or in the front.

Madison stood *at the fore* [in 1809].
Congregationalist, June 3, 1886.

To the fore, to or at the front; ahead; at hand; forthcoming; also (Scotch), in being; alive.

If Christ had not been *to the fore*, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul. *Rutherford*, Letters, i. 193.

How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore?* *Thackeray.*

Mr. Ruskin comes *to the fore* with some characteristic remarks on the education of children.
New York Tribune, April 2, 1886.

fore[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

fore[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *for*, < AS. *fōr*, journey, < *faran* (pret. *fōr*), go: see *fare*[1], *v.* Cf. *fare*[1], *n.*] Way; course; manner of proceeding.

Who folwith Cristes gospel and his *fore*,
But we that humble ben and chast and pore?
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 227.

fore-[1]. [< ME. *fore-*, often *for-*, < AS. *fore-*, often *for-* (with equiv. *foran-*), fore-, before, being the adv. and prep. *fore* used as prefix; so in other languages: see *fore*[1], *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.*, and *for, for-*[1].] A prefix, equivalent to *before* (in place or time): before nouns often written separately and regarded as an adjective (see *fore*[1], *a.*). *Fore* (*fore*[1], adverb or adjective) is much used in the formation of compounds, most of them modern and of obvious origin. Such modern compounds are, in this dictionary, usually left without etymological note. In nautical usage *fore*[1] as a prefix notes relation to the foremast, as distinguished from the mainmast and mizzenmast: as, *foresail; foretop.*

fore-[2]. [See *for-*[1].] An erroneous form of *for-*[1] in some words, as in *forego*[2], *forespend, forespeak*, etc., for *forgo*[1], *forspend, forspeak*, etc., being obsolete in all but *forego*[2].

fore-[3]. [See *for-*[3].] An erroneous form of *for-*[3], as in *foreclose.*

fore-admonish† (fōr-ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

Foreadmonishing him of dangers future and invisible.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 12.

fore-advise† (fōr-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action; pre-admonish.

Thus to have said,
As you were *fore-advis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

fore-allege† (fōr-a-lej'), *v. t.* To allege or cite before.

Good authors make it justly questionable whether these *forealleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

fore-and-aft (fōr'and-åft'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* See the following nautical phrase.—**Fore-and-aft sails**, sails extending from the center line to the lee side of a ship or boat, and generally set on stays or gaffs. Besides the jibs, staysails, trysails, and gaff-topsails of seagoing vessels, they include the lug-sails, lateen-sails, spritsails, and shoulder-of-mutton sails used in boats. As they may be trimmed more nearly in a line with the keel than square sails, they enable a vessel to sail closer to the wind.

II. *n.* 1. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel.—2. A small cap with vizors before and behind. Also called *steamer-cap*.

On the platform were crowds of men in conventional tweed knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets, and women in jockey caps and *fore-and-afts*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.

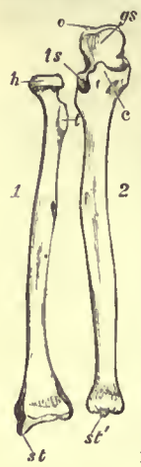
foreanent† (fōr-a-nent'), *prep.* [Also **forenent, fornent* (and with addition *forenenst*, etc.: see *forenenst*); < *fore*[1] + *anent*, q. v.] Over against; opposite to.

Utheris inhabiting the bordouris *fore-anent* England.
Acts James VI., c. 227 (1594).

fore-appoint† (fōr-a-point'), *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand. *Bailey*, 1727.

fore-appointment† (fōr-a-point'ment), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

forearm[1] (fōr'ärm), *n.* [= D. *voorarm* (cf. G. *vorderarm*) = Dan. *forarm* = Sw. *förarm*; as *fore-*[1] + *arm*[1], *n.*] In *anat.*, that part of the arm which is between the elbow-joint and the wrist; the antebrachium, represented by the length of the radius and ulna, or the radius alone.



Front View of Bones of Right Human Forearm.
1. Radius: *h*, head or capitellum of radius; *t*, tubercle of radius; *st*, styloid process. 2. Ulna: *c*, coronoid process; *gs*, greater sigmoid cavity; *ts*, lesser do.; *o*, olecranon; *st'*, styloid process.

forearm[2] (fōr-ärm'), *v. t.* [< *fore-*[1] + *arm*[2], *v.*] To arm or prepare beforehand for attack or resistance.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion: that during his passion whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.
South, Sermons.

fore-backwardly†, *adv.* In an inverted order; preposterously.

Exercise indeed we do, but that very *fore-backwardly*; for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as having known. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

forebay (fōr'bā), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *bay*[3].] That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

forebeak† (fōr'bēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the beak; the head of a vessel; the prow.

The fight continued very hot betweene them for a good space: in the end the Swan . . . had her *forebeake* strooken off. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

forebeam (fōr'bēm), *n.* The breast-beam of a loom. *E. H. Knight.*

forebear (fōr-bēr'), *n.* [Sc., also *forbear*, prop. **forebeer*, < *fore*[1] + *beer*[2], < *be*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who has existed before another; an ancestor; a forefather. [Scotch.]

I and my *forbears* here did haunt
Three hundred years and more.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

My name is Graeme, so please you — Roland Graeme, whose *forbears* were designated of Heathergill, in the Debateable Land. *Scott*, Abbot, xviii.

We pick up the round-bowed spectacles of our *forebears* and see things as they saw them.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

forebelief (fōr'bē-lēf), *n.* Previous belief.

forebemoaned† (fōr-bē-mōnd'), *a.* Bemoaned in former times.

Heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of *fore-bemoaned* moan.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

forebode (fōr-bōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreboded*, ppr. *foreboding*. [< ME. **foreboden*, < AS. *forebodian* (= Icel. *fyrirbodha*), announce, declare, < *fore*, before, + *bodian*, announce, bode: see *fore-*[1] and *bode*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bode or announce beforehand; prognosticate; presage, especially something unfortunate or undesirable: as, the public temper *forebodes* war; the clouds *forebode* rain.

What shall we *forebode* of so many modern poems, full of splendid passages, beginning everywhere and leading nowhere? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 179.

2. To foresee; be prescient of; feel a secret premonition of, especially of something evil.

We all but apprehend, we dimly *forebode* the truth.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

Yet my heart *forebodes*
Danger or death awaits thee on this field.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

=**Syn.** 1. *Predict, Presage*, etc. (see *foretell*); to augur, portend, betoken, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. *intrans.* To prophesy; presage.

A North Wind never comes without . . . a *foreboding* Cloud. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 61.

I came because your horse would come;
And, if I well *forebode*,
My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

As when, beneath the street's familiar jar,
An earthquake's alien omen rumbles far,
Men listen and *forebode*; I hung my head,
And strove the present to recall.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 2.

forebode† (fōr-bōd'), *n.* [< *forebode, v.*] Presage; prognostication.

There is upon many *fore-bodes*, and seeming more than probabilities, out of the Revelation, one great fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 72.

forebodement† (fōr-bōd'ment), *n.* [< *forebode* + *-ment*.] The act of foreboding.

foreboder (fōr-bō'dėr), *n.* One who forebodes or presages.

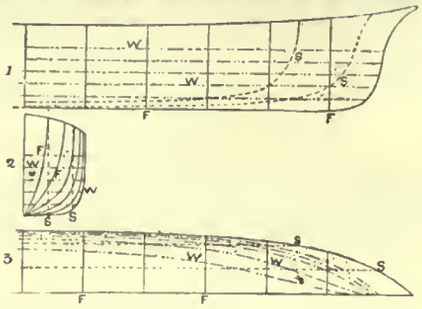
foreboding (fōr-bō'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forebode, v.*] Presage; foreshadowing; ominous suggestion.

For the Atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *fore-bodings* of conscience. *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

=**Syn.** *Portent, Prognostic*, etc. See *omen*.

forebodingly (fōr-bō'ding-li), *adv.* In a foreboding or threatening manner.

forebody (fōr'bod'i), *n.*; pl. *forebodies* (-iz). [< *fore-*[1] + *body*; cf. AS. *foran-bodig*, the chest, thorax.] That part of a ship which lies forward of the midship section. See also cut under *body-plan*.



Forebody.
1. Profile, or sheer plan. 2. Body-plan. 3. Half-breadth plan. *FF*, frames or transverse sections; *SS*, section-lines or vertical sections; *WW*, water-lines or horizontal sections.

fore-boom (fōr'bōm), *n.* See *boom*[2].

forebrace (fōr'brās), *n.* *Naut.*, a brace attached to a foreyard. See *brace*[1], 9.

fore-brain (fōr'brān), *n.* The foremost cerebral segment; the prosencephalon; hence, loosely, some anterior division of the brain. See cut under *encephalon*.

These primitive cerebral vesicles give rise to new segments, so that we can soon distinguish five. The first is known as the *Fore-brain* or Prosencephalon.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

I knew an officer of the regular army whose eye was shot out and *fore-brain* injured during the late war.
Alien. and Neurol., IX. 466.

fore-brunt† (fōr'brunt), *n.* The foremost stress or strain.

Blessed be God in the rest — Hooper, Saunders and Taylor, whom it hath pleased the Lord likewise to set in the *fore-brunt* now of battle against his adversaries.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 192.

foreby (fōr-bī'), *adv.* and *prep.* See *forby*.

fore-carriage (fōr'kar'āj), *n.* The front part of the running-gear of a four-wheeled carriage, including the fore axle and wheels.

When the boat is in her place on the trail, the carriage is so nearly balanced that it is easily lifted to replace the *fore-carriage*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8775.

forecast (fōr-kast'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forecast*, ppr. *forecasting*. **I.** *trans.* 1. To cast or contrive beforehand; plan before execution.

A rapid Torrent,
Bounding from Rock to Rock with roaring Current,
Deaffens the Shepheards: so that it should seem
Nature *fore-cast* it for som Stratagem.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Man is an intelligent Creature, and apt to *forecast* and contrive things for his future advantage.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

2. To consider or calculate beforehand; discern beforehand.

In *forecasting* the result of a motion in the House of Commons much depends on the person who brings it forward. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxvii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a plan or scheme in advance; contrive something beforehand.

For of sotyltee and of Malice and of *fercastynge*, thei passen alle men undre Hevene.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

2. To foresee; surmise.

If it happen as I did *forecast*. *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 13.

forecast (fōr'kast), *n.* [< *forecast, v.*] 1. Previous contrivance or provision; predetermination.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

The busy days of Spring drew near,
That call'd for all the *forecast* of the year.
Crabbe, Works, I. 103.

2. Foresight; prescience; prevision.

The heart's *forecast* and prophecy
Took form and life before my eye.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

The ultimate prosperity of the just, asserted and foretold by prophets and poets, is but a *forecast* of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 237.

=**Syn.** 2. *Prudence, Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*); forethought, anticipation.

forecaster (fōr-kâs'tėr), *n.* One who forecasts.

forecasting (fōr-kâs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forecast, v.*] The act of one who forecasts, or provides for consequences; premeditation.

forecasting (fōr-kâs'ting), *a.* Having forethought; characterized by premeditation.

They who wish fortune to be lasting
Must be both prudent and *forecasting*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

forecastle (fōr'kâs-l; in sailors' pron., fōk'sl), *n.* [In accordance with sailors' pron. often written *fo'c'sle* or *fokesel*; < ME. *forecastel, forcastel*; < *fore-*[1] + *castle*.] *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of the spar-deck which lies forward of the fore rigging.

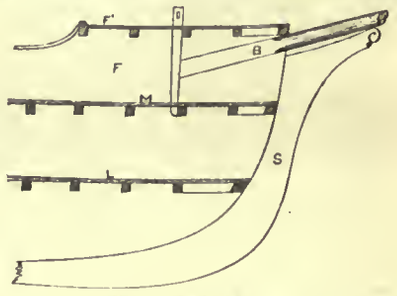


Diagram of Ship's Bow.
B, bowsprit; *F*, forecastle; *F'*, forecastle-deck; *L*, lower deck; *M*, main deck or spar-deck; *S*, stem.

The *forcastels* full of fuerse men of armya,
With shot & with shildis shalkes to noy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5657.

(*b*) A section of a merchant vessel where the seamen live, either a house on deck or a place below the spar-deck in the eyes of the ship.

I felt a seaman's curiosity to have a good look at a ship of which there were a thousand stories afloat in every *forecastle* throughout the world.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xviii.

Break of the forecastle. See *break*.—**Captains of the forecastle.** See *captain*.—**Topgallant-forecastle**, a short deck above the spar-deck, extending aft from the stem nearly to the foremast.

forecastleman (fōr'kâs-l-man or fōk'sl-man), *n.*; pl. *forecastlemen* (-men). One of a number of the crew who are stationed on the forecastle of a man-of-war.

forechase†, *n.* 1. The front of the hunt.—2. The first assault.

But when th' Ajaces turn'd on them, and made their stand, their hearts
Drunk from their faces all their bloods, and not a man sustain'd
The *forechace* nor the after-fight.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 637.

fore-choir (fōr'kwīr), *n.* Same as *antechoir*.

forechoose† (fōr-chōz'), *v. t.* [ME. *foreheosen*; < *fore-*[1] + *choose*.] To make choice of beforehand.

The lady Philoclea, . . . whose tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' behests, without framing out of her own will the *forechoosing* of anything.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

fore-cited (fōr'sī'ted), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

foreclose (fōr-klōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreclosed*, ppr. *foreclosing*. [More correctly *forelose*, which, however, is scarcely used; < OF. *forelos*, pp. of *forelorre, forsclore*, exclude, shut out, < *for-, fors-* (< L. *foris*, outside), + *clorre, clore*, pp. *clos*, < L. *claudere*, close, shut: see *for-*[3] and *close*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shut out; exclude; prevent.

The ways whereby temporal men provide for themselves and their families are *fore-closed* unto us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Nor hope discovery to *foreclose*,
By giving me to feed the crows.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 16.

Southey had afflicted Shelley by *foreclosing* discussion with the words, "When you are as old as I am you will think with me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 260.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To shut out by a judicial decree from further opportunity to assert a right or claim: said of the process by which all persons previously having right to redeem property from a forfeiture for non-payment of a debt are finally cut off from that right: as, to *foreclose* a mortgager of his equity of redemption. Hence —(*b*) To enforce, as a mortgage, by shutting out in due process of law a mortgager and those claiming under him from the right to redeem the property mortgaged.

II. *intrans.* To enforce a mortgage.

foreclosure (fōr-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *foreclose* + *-ure.*] The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming his mortgaged estate. *Foreclosure*, as commonly used in the United States, or, more fully, *foreclosure and sale*, is effected by causing a public sale of the mortgaged property, after notice to all parties (either (*a*) by *action of foreclosure*, or (*b*), under the power in the mortgage, in a manner usually regulated by statute, called *foreclosure by advertisement* or *statutory foreclosure*), and applying the proceeds to the payment of the mortgage and other liens, returning the surplus, if any, to the mortgager.

The property was finally sold under *foreclosure* on the 12th of July, 1793. *The Century*, XXXV. 746.

Strict foreclosure, foreclosure by obtaining a judgment or decree which gives the mortgager a short time to redeem, and, in default thereof, declares the property to belong absolutely to the mortgagee.—**To open a foreclosure.** See *open.*

foreconceive (fōr-kon-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreconceived*, ppr. *foreconceiving.* To conceive beforehand; preconceive.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prolepsia, a certain preventive, or *foreconceived* information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

foreconclude† (fōr-kon-klōd′), *v. t.* To arrange or settle beforehand.

They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 12.

forecondemn† (fōr-kon-dem′), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

What can equally savour of injustice and plaine arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemne* his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

forecourt (fōr′kōrt), *n.* The front or first court in a series of courts or courtyards; the court or inclosed space in front of a building.

His Maty was pleas'd to grant me a lease of a slip of ground out of Brick Close, to enlarge my *fore-court.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 14, 1668.

There is first the ethnic *forecourt*, then the purgatorial middle-space, and at last the holiest of holies dedicated to the eternal presence of the mediatorial God. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

fore-covert† (fōr′kuv″ėrt), *n.* Same as *forefence.*

And verily of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert* and defence Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

foredate (fōr-dāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foredated*, ppr. *foredating.* To date before the true time; antedate.

foreday (fōr′dā), *n.* That part of a day which comes between breakfast-time and noon; forenoon. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *foreday.* *Hogg*, Brownie, i. 13.

foredays (fōr′dāz), *adv.* 1. Toward noon.—2. Toward evening. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

foredealt, *n.* [Early mod. E. *foredele*; < ME. *foredel*, *fordele* (= D. *voordeel* = LG. *vortel* = G. *vortheil* = Sw. *fördel* = Dan. *fordel*), advantage, benefit; < *fore-*[1] + *deal*[1].] Advantage; benefit.

To one demaunding what awantage he had by his philosophie, "Though nothing els," saied he, "yet at leastwise this *foredele* I haue, that I am readie prepared to al maner fortune, good or badde." *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 157.

fore-deck (fōr′dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward part of the spar-deck.

foredeclare† (fōr-dē-klār′), *v. t.* To declare beforehand.

That which, if all the gods had *fore-declared*,
Would not have been believed.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

foredeem† (fōr-dēm′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To judge or declare beforehand; foretell.

Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Testament.*

II. *trans.* To deem; consider; take for granted; expect.

Of a frende it was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeme* the worste. *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 320.

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you
An idle meteor. *Webster.*

foredesign (fōr-dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *v. t.* To design or plan beforehand; forecast. *Johnson.*

foredetermine† (fōr-dē-tėr′min), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; predetermine. *Bp. Hopkins.*

foredispose† (fōr-dis-pōz′), *v. t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand; predispose.

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller.*

foredo[1] (fōr-dö′), *v. t.*; pret. *foredid*, pp. *foredone*, ppr. *foredoing.* [< *fore-*[1] + *do*[1].] To do beforehand; perform or perpetrate previously.

And then behoveth us to take upon us sharp penance, continuing therein, for to obtain of the Lord forgiveness of our *foredone* sins, and grace to abstain us hereafter from sin. *Bp. Bale*, Exam. of W. Thorpe.

foredo[2], *v. t.* An incorrect form of *fordo.*

fore-documentary (fōr″dok-ū-men′ta-ri), *a.* Preceding all written descriptions or accounts. [Rare.]

In the nature of things we cannot know anything of the prehistoric, or rather *fore-documentary* condition of what appears in history as Israel. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 485.

foredoom (fōr-dōm′), *v. t.* To doom beforehand; predestinate. [Rare.]

The clerk, *foredoom'd* his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, i. 17.

Faintly flickering suns
Foredoomed like him to waste away.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

foredoom† (fōr′döm), *n.* [< *foredoom*, *v.*] Previous doom or sentence.

fore-door (fōr′dōr), *n.* The front door. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I set him to wear the *fore-door* wi' the speir, while I kept the back-door wi' the lance. *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

The tiger-hearted man . . . by force carried me through a long entry to the *fore-door.* *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 248.

fore-elder (fōr′el″dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, parents; as *fore-*[1] + *elder*[1], *n.*] An ancestor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Beanlands, Irthington, now in his sixty-ninth year, . . . whose *fore-elders*, alternating all the way down as Thomas and David, have owned Beanlands since 1603. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 184.

When we read in history of a brave deed done by an Englishman seven centuries since or more, we may say with confidence it was done by one of our *fore-elders.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 378.

fore-end (fōr′end), *n.* The early or fore part of anything. [Properly written as two words.]

This rock and these demeanes have been my world;
Where I have liv'd at honest freedom, paid
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end* o' har'st, and I trust to find ye baith haill and fere. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii.

forefaint†, *a.* See *forfaint.*

forefairn (fōr-fārn′), *p. a.* See *forfairn.*

forefather (fōr′fä″ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefader*, *forfader* (= D. *voorvader* = G. *vorvater* = Icel. *forfadhir* = Dan. *forfædre* = Sw. *förfäder*, only in pl., ancestors); < *fore-*[1] + *father.* Cf. AS. *forth-fæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father.] An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree.

Ryght vnder the morteya of the crosse was founde ye hede of our *forefather* Adam. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

No, if I digg'd up thy *forefathers'* graves, . . .
It could not slake mine ire. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

Forefathers' day, the anniversary of the day (December 21st, 1620) on which the Pilgrims or first settlers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, annually celebrated in New England, and by New Englanders elsewhere. Owing to an error in changing the date from the old style to the new, the anniversary was formerly celebrated on December 22d.

forefeel (fōr-fēl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forefelt*, ppr. *forefeeling.* To feel beforehand; feel as if by presentiment.

Full loth was Erona to let us depart from her—as it were, *fore-feeling* the harms which after fell to her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The keenest pleasure is where, against the surviving pain of want, the satisfaction is felt or *forefelt* as actual. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 260, note.

fore-fence† (fōr′fens), *n.* Defense in front. Also called *fore-covert.*

Whiles part of the souldiers maketh the *fore-fences* abroad in the fields. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

forefend (fōr-fend′), *v. t.* See *forfend.*

forefinger (fōr′fing″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefynger*; < *fore-*[1] + *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index or second digit of the hand (counting the thumb as first). See *finger.*

Jewels five-words-long,
That on the stretch'd *forefinger* of all Time
Sparkle forever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

fore-flank (fōr′flangk), *n.* A projection of fat upon the ribs of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

foreflow (fōr-flō′), *v. t.* To flow before.

forefoot (fōr′fůt), *n.*; pl. *forefeet* (-fēt). [< ME. *forefot*; < *fore-*[1] + *foot.*] 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or other animal having more than two feet. [Properly written as two words.]

Give me thy fist; thy *fore-foot* to me give. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

As the dog
With inward yelp and restless *forefoot* plies
His function of the woodland. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. In *Mollusca*, the anterior division of the foot or podium; the propodium.—3. The forward end of the keel of a vessel.—**Athwart the forefoot.** See *athwart.*

forefront (fōr′frunt), *n.* 1. The foremost part or place: as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

And made the vij Psalmys for the seyng of Vrye, whom he put in the *forh frontt* of the batell porposly to have hym slayne. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

I haue not bene vnmindefull . . . to place in the *forefront* of this booke those forren conqueats, exploits, and trancs of our English nation which haue bene atchieued of old. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

2†. The forehead.

forefront (fōr-frunt′), *v. t.* [< *forefront*, *n.*] To build or add a forefront to. [Rare.]

He would new *fore-front* his house, and add a new wing to make it even. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

forefront† (fōr′frunt), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in the forefront.*] In front.

To the entry *forefront* of this a court, at the other back front a plot walled in. *Evelyn*, To Hon. Robert Boyle.

fore-gaff (fōr′gaf), *n.* *Naut.*, the gaff of the fore-trysail, or of the foresail in a schooner.

foregame† (fōr′gām), *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

foreganger (fōr′gang″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forganger*, a foregoer, forerunner (= D. *voorganger* = G. *vorgänger* = Dan. *forgjænger* = Sw. *föregångare*, predecessor), < *forganzen*, < AS. *foregangan*, equiv. to *forgān*, *foregān*, forego: see *forego*[1] and *gang.*] 1†. One who goes before; a forerunner.

Wharfore I hald theese grete mysdoers,
Als antecryste lymmes and hys *foregangers.*
Hampole.

2. In *whaling*, a piece of rope, of the same kind as the tow-line, made fast to the shank of a toggle-iron or harpoon, with an eye-splice in one end: so called by English and Scotch whalemen, more frequently by Americans the *strap* or *iron-strap.* The process of adjusting this rope to the iron is known to the latter as *strapping*, to the former as *spanning.*

foregate†, *n.* An entrance gate.

The nether towne . . . fenced with a wall, with a castle also thereto, and a *foregate* at the entrance into it. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 81.

foregather (fōr-gaᵺ′ėr), *v. i.* See *forgather.*

fore-gift (fōr′gift), *n.* In *law*, a payment in advance; specifically, a premium paid by a lessee on taking his lease, in distinction from the *rent.*

foregirth (fōr′gėrth), *n.* A girth or strap for the fore part, as of a horse; a martingale.

foregleam (fōr′glēm), *n.* A gleam or glimpse of the future.

So many thrilling *foregleams* of his fulness. *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, 4th ser., p. 89.

An indication that the moral is in the mind and purpose of God, even so far back as in the brute world—a *foregleam* of the approaching issue. *The Century*, XXXII. 112.

foreglimpse (fōr′glimps), *n.* A glimpse or revelation of the future.

Had I had a *foreglimpse* of what was to be. *Christian Union*, April 7, 1887.

forego[1] (fōr-gō′), *v.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing.* [< ME. *forgan* (rare), go before, < AS. *forgān*, more commonly *foregān* (= D. *voorgaan* = G. *vorgehen* = Dan. *foregaa* = Sw. *föregå*), with equiv. *forgangan*, *foregangan*, go before, precede, < *fore*, before, + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *fore*[1] and *go*, and *gang.*] I. *trans.* To go before; precede.

Milthe [mercy] and sothnes sal *forgan* thi face. Ps. lxxxviii. 15 (ME. version) (lxxxix. 14).

Morning shadows huger than the shapes
That cast them, not those gloomier which *forego*
The darkness of that battle in the West,
Where all of high and holy dies away.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

II.† *intrans.* To go forward; go on.

Her selfe, well as I might, I reskewd tho,
But could not stay, so fast she did *foregoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 6.

forego[2] (fôr-gō′), *v. t.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing*. See *forgo*[1].

foregoer[1] (fôr-gō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgoere*, < *forgan*, forego, go before: see *forego*[1].] 1. One who goes before another; hence, a predecessor; an ancestor; a progenitor.

Thou shuldiat understonde that thou maist not entre in hooly scriptures withoute a *forgoere* and shewynge the weie therof. *Wyclif*, Pref. to Epistles vi. 66.

Yesterday was but as to-day, and to-morrow will tread the same footsteps of his *foregoers*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

We have no right to condemn our *foregoers*.
J. Morley, On Compromise, p. 79.

2†. A harbinger; a forerunner.

Bote Gyle was *for-goere* and gyede hem alle.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 162.

foregoer[2] (fôr-gō′ėr), *n.* See *forgoer*.

foregoing (fôr-gō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forego*[1], *v.*] The act of preceding, going before, or leading the way.

After whom, encouraged and delighted with theyr excellent *fore-going*, others haue followed, to beautifie oure mother tongue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

foregoing (fôr-gō′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forego*[1], *v.*] Preceding; going before, in time or place or in a series; antecedent: as, a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

He casts his eye over the *foregoing* list.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 75.

=**Syn.** See *previous*.

foregone (fôr-gôn′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *forego*[1], *v.*] 1. That has gone before; previous; past; former.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past, . . .
Then can I grieve at grievances *foregone*.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

To keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin *foregone*.
Mrs. Browning.

2. Predetermined; made up or settled beforehand.

But this denoted a *foregone* conclusion;
'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

I plunge into *foregone* visions and conclusions.
Lamb, Elia, p. 33.

foreground (fôr′ground), *n.* [= D. *voorgrond* = G. *vorgrund* = Dan. *forgrund* = Sw. *förgrund;* as *fore-*[1] + *ground*.] That part of a landscape or other scene, as actually perceived or as represented in a picture, which is nearest the eye of the observer: opposed to *background* or *distance*.

On all the *foreground* lies the river, broad as a bay.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

foregrown†, *a.* See *forgrown*.

foreguess (fôr-ges′), *v. t.* To guess beforehand; conjecture.

fore-gut (fôr′gut), *n.* See *gut*.

forehammer (fôr′ham″ėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *foirhammer* (= OD. *veurhamer*, D. *voorhamer* = Dan. *forhammer*, a sledge-hammer); < *fore-*[1] + *hammer*.] A sledge or sledge-hammer; the large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller one.

Wi' coulters, and wi' *forehammers*,
We garr'd the bars bang merrilie.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong *forehammer*,
Till block an' studdie ring an' reel
Wi' dinsome clamour. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

forehand (fôr′hand), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *hand*.] 1. The part of a horse which is in front of the rider.—**2†.** The chief part; main dependence.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

3†. Advantage; the better.

Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,
Hath the *fore-hand* and vantage of a king.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

forehand (fôr′hand), *a.* **1†.** Done beforehand; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

If I have known her,
You'll say, she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. Being ahead or in advance; front. [Scotch.]

I'm as honest as our auld *forehand* ox, puir fallow.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

forehanded (fôr′han″ded), *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable: as, *forehanded* provision.

If, by thus doing, you have not secured your time by an early and *fore-handed* care, yet be sure by a timely diligence to redeem the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

2. Formed in the forehand or fore parts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*.
Dryden.

3. Well circumstanced as regards property and financial condition generally: as, a *forehanded* farmer. [U. S.]

Mr. Palmer was in popular phrase a *forehanded* man; his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated thrift. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 9.

The Rambos were *forehanded*, and probably as well satisfied as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be.
B. Taylor.

forehard (fôr′härd), *n.* In *rope-making*, the proper twist of the separate strands of which a rope is made up.

The *forehard*, or proper twist in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is at once attained. *Ure*, Dict., III. 718.

forehead (for′ed or fôr′hed), *n.* [< ME. *forhed*, *forheed*, *forehed*, *forehede*, earlier *foreheved*, *forheaved*, < AS. *forheafod*, also *foranheafod* (**foreheafod* not found), forehead (= D. *voorhoofd* = G. *vorhaupt* = Dan. *forhoved*, the front part of the head), < *for*, *foran*, before, fore-, + *heafod*, head: see *fore-*[1] and *head*.] 1. The fore or front upper part of the head; the part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

With the *forhed* plain gain hym went, & smote
Enmyddes of the brest.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4216.

And I put a jewel on thy *forehead*, and ear-rings in thine ears. Ezek. xvi. 12.

2. Confidence; assurance; audacity; front: same as *face*[1], 5.

It is certain, nor can it with any *forehead* be opposed, that the too much licence of poetasters in this time hath much deformed their mistress. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

With what *forehead*
Do you speak this to me, who (as I know 't)
Must and will say 'tis false?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

Not any College of Mountebanks but would think scorn to discover in themselves with such a brazen *forehead* the outrageous desire of filthy lucre.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part of an insect's epicranium, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

forehead-cloth (for′ed-klôth), *n.* A band surrounding the forehead, worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either alone or in combination with a cap or the like: said to have been used to prevent wrinkles.

E'en like the *forehead-cloth* that in the night,
Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi.

forehear† (fôr-hēr′), *v. t.* To hear or be informed of before.

forehearth (fôr′härth), *n.* In *metal.*, the front part of the hearth of a blast-furnace, or that part which is directly under the tymp-arch.

forehent†, *v. t.* See *forhent*.

forehew (fôr-hū′), *v. t.* To hew or cut in front.

forehold (fôr′hōld), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *hold*[2].] The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

foreholding† (fôr-hol′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of **forehold* (not used), predict, < *fore-*[1] + *hold*[1].] Prediction; ominous foreboding; superstitious prognostication.

How are superstitious men nagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales!
Sir R. L'Estrange.

forehood (fôr′hůd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

forehook (fôr′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breast-hook. See cut under *stem*.

forehorse†, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock [that is, walking before a woman as usher or squire].
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

It is not your Poet Garish and your *forehorse* of the parish that shall redeeme you from her fingers.
Nash, Strange News (1592), sig. F.

foreign (for′ān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreign* (as in *sovereign*, the *g* is a mod. insertion, prob. due to a confused association with *reign;* the reg. mod. form would be **forain* or **foren*); < ME. *foren*, *forene*, *forein*, *foreyn*, *forayn*, < OF. *forain*, *forein*, F. *forain* = Pr. *foraneo* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, foreign, strange, alien, < ML. *foraneus*, outside, exterior (as a noun, applied to a canon not in residence, a peddler, etc.), < L. *foras*, out of doors, < *foris*, commonly in pl. *fores*, a door, gate, = E. *door*, q. v.; connected with *forum*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not native; alien; belonging to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; exotic; not indigenous: as, *foreign* animals or plants; the large *foreign* population in the United States; *foreign* manner.

His often concurrence with ancient and *foreign* authors.
Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1878, p. 468.

A wide commerce . . . imported enough *foreign* refinement to humanize, not enough *foreign* luxury to corrupt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 95.

2. Having an alien situation or relation; external to or away from one's native country: as, a *foreign* country or jurisdiction; to enter a *foreign* army or school.

When men gon bezonde the iourneyes, toward Ynde and to the *foreyn* Yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnesse of the Erthe and of the See, undre oure Contrees on this half. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

There is no *foreign* land; it is the traveller only that is *foreign*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 114.

[In law, for certain purposes, chiefly in the determination of private rights in a case of conflict of laws, the legislation and the judicial decisions of any one of the United States are commonly spoken of as *foreign* with respect to the other States, especially as regards matters not within the jurisdiction of the national government. Thus, in each State corporations formed under the law of any other State are termed *foreign corporations*. On the other hand, as commerce is subject to regulation by Congress, the term *foreign port*, when used in reference to such commerce, implies a port outside of the United States; when used, however, in reference to a State law giving a lien upon shipping, it may also mean a port of any other State.]

3. Relating to or connected with another country or other countries; pertaining to external relations or jurisdiction: as, *foreign* diplomacy; a *foreign* minister; the department of *foreign* affairs in a government.—**4.** Being in a place other than its own; not naturally connected with its surroundings: specifically said of an object, as a bullet or any material, present in a part of the body or in any other situation which is normally free from such intrusion. Thus, sand in the eye, or a splinter or dead bone in the flesh, is *foreign* matter or a *foreign* body.

When a bullet, or other *foreign* substance, is lodged in the flesh, the vital powers go to work and build up a little wall around it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.

5. Not belonging (to); not connected (with); extraneous; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to*, or sometimes *from*: as, the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart; this design is *foreign from* my thoughts.

He never quits his Simile till it rises to some very great Idea, which is often *foreign* to the Occasion which gave Birth to it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

This innovation by means of the Episode . . . was *foreign to* the intention of the Chorus.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

6. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. [Rare.]

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

Foreign administration, in *law*. See *administration*, 9.—**Foreign attachment**, in *law*. See *attachment*, 1.—**Foreign bill of exchange**. See *bill of exchange*, under *bill*[3].—**Foreign canon**. See *canon*[2].—**Foreign Office**, the department of state through which the sovereign or sovereign power communicates with foreign powers: called in the United States the *Department of State*.

In nearly every *Foreign Office* in the world a thorough knowledge of French is required of every clerk as a preliminary to his appointment.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 15.

Foreign Process Acts, English statutes of 1832, 1834, and 1852, providing for the service of process of certain courts in places beyond their territorial jurisdiction.=**Syn. 5.** Unconnected (with), disconnected (with), uncongenial (to), adventitious.

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner; specifically, one who is not a citizen of the place referred to: opposed to *freeman*.

The touns, the countes, the *foreyns* alle aboute
To the kyng fell on knees, his powere tham loute,
Unto his pes them gald, feaute did him suere.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. [(ed. Hearne), p. 322.

Also, that *forens* as wel as other may make attournays in huntingis as wel as the playntif as the defendaunt as it is done in other court.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 20.

foreigner (for′ān-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreigner;* < ME. *foreyner;* < *foreign* + *-er*[1]. The earlier noun was *foreign*.] 1. A person born or domiciled in a foreign country, or outside of the country or jurisdiction referred to; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift*.

2†. One who does not belong to a certain class, association, society, etc.; an outsider.

That no *Forreigners*—that is to say, such an one as has not served seven years to the art of Printing, under a lawful Master Printer, as an Apprentice—may be entertained and employed by any Master Printer for the time to come.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

In 1660, the headmaster [of Harrow], taking advantage of a concession in Lyon's statutes, began to receive *foreigners*, i. e., boys from other parishes, who were to pay for their education. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 495.

foreignism (for'ān-izm), *n.* [< *foreign* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being foreign.—2. A foreign idiom or custom.

That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few *foreignisms* and some inverted English is not surprising, when we find that the dozen corps of revisers since have not seen fit, or been able, to exclude them.
Congregationalist, Aug. 15, 1877.

foreignize (for'ān-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreignized*, ppr. *foreignizing.* [< *foreign* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render foreign; adapt to foreign ideas.

One of the questions that come vividly into the foreground to-day is that of Americanizing the foreigner, so that he cannot *foreignize* our institutions.
Congregationalist, Aug. 12, 1886.

II. *intrans.* To become foreign.

Our country-man, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 417.

foreignness (for'ān-nes), *n.* The condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of natural connection with the surroundings.

Simple *foreignness* may itself make the picturesque.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 83.

foreint†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *foreign.*

foreint†, *n.* [ME., a particular use of *forein*, outside: see *foreign.*] A jakes; a cesspool. *Chaucer.*

forejudge[1] (fōr-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forejudged*, ppr. *forejudging.* [< *fore-*[1] + *judge*, *v.*] To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; prejudge.

We commonly *fore-judge* them ere we understand them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 56.

forejudge[2], *v.* See *forjudge.*

forejudgment (fōr'juj'ment), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *judgment.*] 1. Judgment rendered in advance; prejudgment.

That all the Gods which saw his wondrous might
Did surely deeme the victorie his due:
But seldome seene *forejudgment* proveth true.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 320.

2. A judgment previously rendered; a judicial precedent.

What call you *fore-judgements* or ruled cases? They be judgements or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby judges take example to give like judgement in like cases.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 3.

foreking (fōr'king), *n.* A preceding king; a predecessor on the throne. [Rare.]

Why didst thou let so many Norsemen hence?
Thy fierce *forekings* had clench'd their pirate hides
To the bleak church doors, like kites upon a barn.
Tennyson, Harold, iv. 3.

foreknow (fōr-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreknew*, pp. *foreknown*, ppr. *foreknowing.* [< *fore-*[1] + *know*[1].] To have previous knowledge of; know beforehand; think of or contemplate beforehand.

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

And by their nature and aspect, things to come may be *foreknowne.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow?* *Dryden.*

foreknowable (fōr-nō'a-bl), *a.* [< *foreknow* + *-able.*] That may be foreknown.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

foreknower (fōr-nō'èr), *n.* One who foreknows.

God the *foreknower* of al thinges before the world was made. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxv.

foreknowingly (fōr-nō'ing-li), *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.

He does very imprudently serve his ends who seeingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life in the prosecution of them.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiii. 9.

foreknowledge (fōr-nol'ej), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *knowledge.*] Knowledge that precedes the existence of the thing or the happening of the event known; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 117.

Since therefore neither the *foreknowledge* of God nor the liberty of man can without a plain contradiction be denied, it follows unavoidably that the *foreknowledge* of God must be of such a nature as is not inconsistent with the liberty of man. *Clarke*, Sermons, I. xivii.

forel (for'el), *n.* [Also written *forrel*, *forril*; < ME. *forel*, a case or cover (for a book), < OF. *forel*, later *fourrel*, F. *fourreau*, a case, sheath (ML. reflex *forellus*, *forulus*), dim. of OF. *forre*, *foure*, *fuere*, *fuerre* = It. *fodero*, < ML. *fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case (cf. equiv. D. *foedraal* = G. *futteral* = Dan. *futteral*, *foderal* = Sw. *foderal*, *fodral*, an accom. of ML. *fotrale*, < OHG. *fōtar*, *fuotar*, aforesaid), = Icel. *fōdhr* = Dan. *foer* = Sw. *foder*, lining. From the same source comes *fur*[1], q. v.] 1†. A case of leather or similar material in which manuscripts were formerly preserved.

Take witnesse of the trinite and take his felawe to wittnesse,
What he fond in a *forel* of a freres lyuynge;
And bote the ferste leef be lesynge, leyf [believe] me neuere after! *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 103.

Forelle, to kepe yn a boke [to keep a book in], forulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 171.

2. A kind of parchment for the covers of books. [Eng.]—3. The border of a handkerchief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forel (for'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreled*, *forelled*, ppr. *foreling*, *forelling.* [< *forel*, *n.*] To cover or bind with forel; hence, to adorn. *Fuller.*

foreland (fōr'land), *n.* [< ME. *forlond* (= D. *voorland*); < *fore-*[1] + *land.*] 1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the water some distance from the line of the shore; a headland: as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, England.

Their whole fleete lay within the very mouth of the Thames, all from ye North *foreland*, Margate, even to ye buoy of the Nore. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1667.

The seaboard went in a rugged line east and west by the compass, sometimes coming very low down, sometimes soaring into great *forelands*, plentifully covered with wild growths. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xlv.

2. In *fort.*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

forelay[1]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* [< *fore-*[1] + *lay*[1].] To contrive in advance. *Mede.*

forelay[2]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* See *forlay.*

forelend† (fōr-lend'), *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser.*

foreliet, *v. t.* To lie before.

A golden bauldricke which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy brest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 29.

forelift† (fōr-lift'), *v. t.* To lift up in front.

So dreadfully he towardes him did pas,
Forelifting vp a-loft his speckled brest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 15.

forlighten†, *v. t.* See *forlighten.*

forelitter†, *v. i.* To litter or bring forth prematurely. *Davies.*

As *forelittring* bitches whelp blynd puppies, so I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede.
Stanihurst, Virgil, Ded.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *lock*[1].] 1. A round or flat wedge of iron passed through a hole in the inner end of a bolt to prevent its withdrawal when a strain is placed on it.—2. In *medieval armor*, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breastplate in front.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *v. t.* [< *forelock*[1], *n.*] *Naut.*, to secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by *forelocked* bolts, so that the rail may be readily removed when necessary. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 231.

forelock[2] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *lock*[2].] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head; a prominent or somewhat detached lock above the forehead, especially of a horse.

Neither age nor force
Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. . . .
Loose fly his *forelock* and his ample mane.
Cowper, Charity, l. 176.

To take time or (rarely) **occasion by the forelock**, to be prompt in action; let no opportunity escape; anticipate an emergency or opportunity by making suitable preparation: a proverbial expression.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease,
The great *occasion's forelock seize.*
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

forelock-bolt (fōr'lok-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having in one end a slot into which a key or cotter may be inserted to prevent it from being withdrawn.

forelock-hook (fōr'lok-hůk), *n.* In *rope-making*, a winch or whirl which works through holes in the tackle-block to twist a bunch of three yarns into a strand.

forelook† (fōr-lůk'), *v.* [< ME. *vorloken*, *forluken*, tr., foresee; < *fore-*[1] + *look.*] **I.** *trans.* To foresee.

Swa certayne es here na man,
That can the tyme of the dede *forluke.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1945.

II. *intrans.* To look ahead or forward.

Then did I *forelook*,
And saw this day marked white in Clotho's book.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

forelook† (fōr'lůk), *n.* [ME. *forloke*, *forlok*, *forluke*; from the verb: see *forelook*, *v.*] Foresight; providence.

I hade thre hundrythe powunde of rente,
I spendut two in that entente,
Of suche *forloke* was I.
Sir Amadace, Three Early Eng. Rom. (ed. Robson), st. 34.

fore-looper (fōr'lō″pėr), *n.* A boy who goes in front of a span of bullocks, guiding them by means of a thong fastened to the horns of the foremost pair. Also called *leader*, *leader-boy.* [South Africa.]

foreman (fōr'man), *n.*; pl. *foremen* (-men). [= D. *voorman* = G. *vormann* = Dan. *formand* = Sw. *förman*; as *fore-*[1] + *man.*] 1. The first or chief man, or leader; one who is appointed to preside over a number of others. [Rare or local in this general sense.]

The *Foreman* of the commons [of Huntingdon] is appointed by a committee of burgesses, which is itself appointed by the common council. The common council has a veto on his appointment and he is removable by the committee. *Municipal Corporation Reports*, 1835, p. 2287.

Specifically—(*a*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as the spokesman. (*b*) The chief or superintendent of a set of operatives or work-people employed in a shop or on work of any kind; an overseer of work: as, the *foreman* of a composing-room in a printing-office.

2†. An ancestor. *Rob. of Brunne.* (*Halliwell.*)

foreman (fōr'man), *v. t.* [< *foreman*, *n.*] To direct or oversee as a foreman. [Rare.]

The all-round workman requires as a rule very little *foremaning*, and this enhances his value to employers.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 534.

foremanship (fōr'man-ship), *n.* [< *foreman* + *-ship*; cf. Dan. *formandskab* = Sw. *förmanskap.*] The office, position, or functions of a foreman.

Sixty-three candidates for nine *foremanships* were examined by the board. *Philadelphia Times*, April 22, 1886.

foremast (fōr'mȧst or -mast), *n.* [= G. *vormast* = Dan. *formast* = Sw. *förmast*; as *fore-*[1] + *mast*[1].] The forward mast of a ship or other vessel.

foremastman (fōr'mȧst-man or -mast-man), *n.*; pl. *foremastmen* (-men). 1. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

The Adventure galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremast-men* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. *Macaulay.*

2. On a man-of-war, a man stationed at the foremast to keep the ropes, etc., in order.

foremean (fōr-mēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foremeant*, pp. *foremeaning.* To mean or intend beforehand. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The place, by destiny *fore-meant.*
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Without *foremeaning* it, he [Goethe] had impersonated in Mephistopheles the genius of his century.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

fore-mentioned (fōr'men″shond), *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse or writing.

foremest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost.*

foremind†, *v. t.* To intend. *Davies.*

Nesuer I *foremynded* (let not mee falsly be threpped)
For toe slip in secret by flight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 354.

foremost (fōr'mōst), *a.* and *adv. superl.* [An accom. form, as if *fore-*[1] + *most*, of earlier *formost*, < ME. *formest*, *formast*, *firmest*, *furmest*, < AS. *formest*, usually with umlaut *fyrmest*, foremost, first, with superl. *-st*, < *forma*, ME. *forme*, first itself a superl., < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-ma*, parallel to AS. *fyrst*, ME. *fyrst*, E. *first*, from the same *for*, *fore*, + superl. *-st.* Thus *foremost*, prop. *formost*, and *first* are superl. forms of *for*, *formost* having an additional superl. element. The ME. *forme*, first, has taken an additional compar. suffix, and appears as E. *former*[1], q. v. See *-most.*] First in place, time, quality, station, honor, or dignity.

Paradys terrestre, where that Adam oure *foremest* Fader, and Eve weren putt. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

Where there is due order of discipline and good rule, there the better shall goe *formost* and the woorse shall followe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

That struck the *foremost* man of all this world.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

His [Warren Hastings's] first design was on Benares, a city which in wealth, population, dignity, and sanctity was among the *foremost* in Asia. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Head foremost. See *head*.—**To put one's best foot foremost.** See *foot*.

foremostly† (fōr'mōst-li), *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most *foremostly*,
He wrung his hands and tore his hair,
And cryed out most piteously.
Jephthah Judge of Israel (Percy's Reliques, p. 115).

foremother (fōr'mu*ᵺ*'ėr), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

It was the modesty and humility of some of your *foremothers* not to seat themselves in the church before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating. *Prideaux.*

foren[1]†. Preterit plural and past participle of *fare*[1].

foren[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *foreign*.

forename (fōr'nām), *n.* [= D. *voornaam* = G. *vorname* = Dan. *fornavn* = Sw. *förnamn;* as *fore-*[1] + *name*. Cf. *prenomen*.] A name that precedes the family name or surname; a prenomen.

His sonne, carrying the same *fore-name*, not degenerating from his father, lived in high honour.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 320.

forenamed (fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named or nominated before; mentionod before in the same writing or discourse.

forenenst (fōr-nenst'), *prep.* [Also written *fornenst*, formerly *fornens*, *fornentis*, etc., the same with orig. adv. gen. suffix *-es*, *-is*, *-st*, etc., as **forenent*, < *foreanent:* see *foreanent*.] Over against; opposite to. [Scotch and Eng. dial.]

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held,
From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ix. 4.

fore-ness†, *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *ness*.] A headland.

With us in our language, *For-nesse* and Forcland is all one with the Latine Promontorium anterius (that is, a Fore-promontory).
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 754.

forenight (fōr'nīt), *n.* The early part of the night, from dark until bedtime; evening. [Scotch.]

Much rustic merriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang *fore-nights* o' winter.
Dumfries Courier, Sept., 1823.

forenoon (fōr'nöu'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The period of daylight before noon; the day from sunrise to noon; the morning; in a restricted sense, the latter part of the morning, especially that part of it which is ordinarily employed in transacting business.

And spent that *fore noone* there in prayers and deuocion, and retourned to the Hospytall to our dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

II. *a.* (fōr'nön). Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with that part of the day before noon: as, a *forenoon* visit.

Then out and spak the *forenoon* bride,—
"My lord, your love it changeth soon."
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 9).

How lovely robed in *forenoon* light and shade,
Each ministering to each, didst thou appear,
Savona, Queen of territory fair!
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

forenotice (fōr'nō-tis), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

forensal (fǫ-ren'sal), *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensic (fǫ-ren'sik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *forensis*, of or belonging to the market-place or forum, public, < *forum*, the market-place, forum: see *forum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to courts of law or to public discussion and debate; pertaining to or used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to argument: as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in *forensic* war
To flourish and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 664.

His eloquence had not the character and fashion of *forensic* efforts. *Sumner*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

2. Adapted or fitted for legal argumentation: as, his mind was *forensic* rather than judicial.—**Forensic day**, in some colleges, a day on which public debates between students selected for the exercise are held.—**Forensic medicine**, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice; medical jurisprudence; medicolegal science.

II. *n.* In certain colleges, as Harvard, a written argument; also, in others, a spoken argument.

For every unexcused omission of a *forensic*, or of reading a *forensic*, a deduction shall be made of the highest number of marks to which that exercise is entitled.
Laws of Harvard University, 1848.

forensical (fǫ-ren'si-kal), *a.* [< *forensic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensive†, *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-ive*.] Forensic.

One thing remains that is purely of episcopal discharge, which I will salute and go by, before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 97.

foreordain (fōr-ǫr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; preordain; predestinate; predetermine.

Christ, . . . who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you. 1 Pet. i. 19, 20.

=**Syn.** See *predestinate*.

foreorder (fōr-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* To order or ordain beforehand; foreordain.

That unspeakable Providence therefore *foreordered* two ends to be pursued by man: to wit, beatitude in this life . . . and the beatitude of life eternal.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 87.

foreordinate (fōr-ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreordinated*, ppr. *foreordinating*. [< *fore-*[1] + *ordinate*, *v. t.*] To foreordain. [Rare.]

foreordination (fōr-ôr-di-nā'shǫn), *n.* [< *foreordinate*.] Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart (fōr'pärt), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *part*. Cf. *foreparty*.] The fore, front, or forward part. [More properly written as two words.]

Two other rings of gold thou shalt make, and shalt put them on the two sides of the ephod underneath, toward the *forepart* thereof. Ex. xxviii. 27.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the *forepart* stuck fast, and remained unmoveable. Acts xxvii. 41.

The house . . . endued with a new fashion *forepart*.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

forepart-iron (fōr'pärt-ī"ėrn), *n.* A rubber or burnisher for finishing the edges of soles of boots and shoes.

foreparty†, *n.* [ME.; < *fore-*[1] + *party*, part: see *part*.] The fore part.

Foreparty of the hede, sinciput.
Old Eng. Vocab. (ed. Wright, Wülcker), I. 183.

fore-passage (fōr'pas"āj), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A passage leading to the forepeak. (*b*) A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine.

forepast† (fōr-pást'), *a.* [Also written *forepassed;* < *fore-*[1] + *past*, *passed*, pp. of *pass*.] Past or having existed before a certain time; former: as, *forepast* sins.

He did greatly repent him of his *forepassed* folly.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time.

We must trust God, who can and will provide as wise and righteous judgment for his people in time to come, as in the present or *forepassed* times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 68.

forepayment (fōr'pā"mėnt), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella. *Southey.*

forepeak (fōr'pēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the extreme forward part of the forehold, in the angle formed by the bow.

Many plans for stopping the leak [in the Polaris] were tried without success; Chester and the carpenter went down into the *forepeak*, and worked in vain at it several hours. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. in Polaris (1876), p. 419.

fore-piece (fōr'pēs), *n.* The flap or dress-guard at the front of a side-saddle.

foreplan (fōr-plan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreplanned*, ppr. *foreplanning*. To devise beforehand.

She had learnt very little more than what had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxviii.

fore-plane (fōr'plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane intermediate in length and use between the jack-plane and the smoothing-plane. See *plane*.
E. H. Knight.

fore-plate (fōr'plāt), *n.* In puddling iron, a shelf or rest in front of the roughing-rolls for receiving the bloom as it comes from the squeezer or hammer. See *puddle* and *shingle*.

forepoint (fōr-point'), *v. t.* and *i.* To point forward (to); foreshadow.

This (as *forepointing* to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 10.

Heaven's great hand, that on record
Fore-points the equal union of all hearts,
Long since decreed what this day hath been perfected.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

forepossessed† (fōr-pǫ-zest'), *a.* **1.** Formerly held in possession.—**2.** Preoccupied; prepossessed; preëngaged.

The testimony, either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

forepost (fōr'pōst), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.

I had been reconnoitring about the Plevna *forepost* line, trying to form some beforehand estimate for the chances for that renewed assault which was expected to be made before the end of the month.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

fore-predicament† (fōr'prē-dik"a-mėnt), *n.* Same as *antepredicament*.

Fore-predicaments be certayne definitions, divisions, and rules, taught by Aristotle before the predicaments, for the better understanding of the same.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), f. 7.

foreprize† (fōr-prīz'), *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. [Rare.]

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform as that which no man may attempt.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

forequote†, *v. t.* To quote previously or beforehand.

As puhlik and autentik Rowles *fore-quoting*
Confusedly th' Euents most worthy noting
In His deer Church (His Darling and Delight).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

foreran. Preterit of *forerun*.

forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* *Naut.*, to glide ahead, especially when going in stays; gain ground in tacking: used with *on:* as, we *forereached on* her.

II. *trans.* *Naut.*, to gain upon; sail beyond; overhaul and pass.

foreread† (fōr-rēd'), *v. t.* **1.** To betoken beforehand.—**2.** To predestine.

Had fate *fore-read* me in a crowd to die,
To be made adder-deaf with pippin-cry.
Fitz-Geoffrey.

fore-rent (fōr'rent), *n.* In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See *back-rent*.

fore-resemble† (fōr-rę-zem'bl), *v. t.* To prefigure.

He stiffly argues that Christ, being as well King as Priest, was as well *fore-resembled* by the Kings then as by the high Priest. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *a.* [< *fore*[1], *adv.*, + *right*, *a.* Cf. *forthright*.] **1.** Straightforward; favorable; fair, as a wind.

Thou shalt repair all;
For to thy fleet I'll give a *fore-right* wind
To pass the Persian Gulf.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Their sails spread forth, and with a *fore-right* gale
Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 8.

2. Straightforward; abrupt; blunt; bold. *South.*

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *adv.* [< *fore-*[1] + *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; right on; onward.

Walk on in the middle way, *fore-right*, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Can you go back? is there a safety left yet,
But *fore-right?* is not ruin round about you?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *right*, *n.*] In *early feudal law*, the preference (of an elder son or brother) in inheritance; the right of primogeniture.

The introduction of Tanistry, the date of which is not known, like the *foreright* of the eldest son under feudal law, seems to have led, at least in appearance, to the same fiction as in feudal law, that all lands were holden either mediately or immediately of the king.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxv.

fore-room (fōr'röm), *n.* A front room in a house, used for the reception of visitors; a parlor. [Provincial.]

Into this hall opened the parlor, or, as it was usually called, the *fore-room*—a severe and awful chamber, dedicated principally to funerals and calls from "the pastor."
The Desmond Hundred, i.

forerun (fōr-run'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreran*, pp. *forerun*, ppr. *forerunning*. [< *fore-*[1] + *run*.] **1.** To run before; have the start of.

Forerun thy peers, thy time, and let
Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set
In midst of knowledge dream'd not yet.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To come before; precede as an earnest of something to follow; announce or betoken in advance; usher in.

If I should write to you of all things which promiscuously *forerune* our ruine, I should over charge my weake head.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 73.

A quickening hope, a freshening glee,
Foreran the expected Power.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

forerunner (fōr-run′ėr), *n.* [< *forerun* + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. AS. *forerynel, forrynel,* < *fore, for,* fore, + *rynel,* a runner.] **1.** One who or that which forerunns; an annunciator; a harbinger: as, John the Baptist was the *forerunner* of Christ.

Within the veil; whither the *forerunner* is for us entered, even Jesus. Heb. vi. 19, 20.

The *forerunner* of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

No one can take a glimpse of any of her [Dalmatia's] cities without the desire that the glimpse may be only the *forerunner* of more perfect knowledge.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 199.

2†. An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur, that great *fore-runner* of thy blood.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. A prognostic; a premonitory token; a sign foreshowing something to follow: as, popular tumults are the *forerunners* of revolution.

Being grown rich with Trade, they fell to all manner of looseness and debauchery: the usual concomitant of Wealth, and as commonly the *forerunner* of Ruin.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 161.

4. *Naut.,* a piece of bunting or other material inserted in a log-line to mark the point at which the glass must be turned.

foresaid (fōr′sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *foresaide, forsaide, forseyde;* < *fore*[-1] + *said,* pp. of *say.* Cf. *aforesaid, beforesaid.*] Spoken or mentioned before; aforesaid.

That Watre, thei seyn, is of here Teres: for so moche Watre thei wepten that made the *forseyde* Lake.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.

Ther schal no man be chosen into noone of these *forsayde* officers vn-to the tyme he be clene onte of the dette of the *forsayde* gylde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

The lady Ermengare,
Daughter to Charles the *foresaid* duke of Loraine.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

foresail (fōr′sāl or fôr′sl), *n.* [= G. *vorsegel* = Dan. *forseil* = Sw. *försegel;* as *fore*[-1] + *sail.*] *Naut.,* in a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the foreyard; in a schooner, the fore-and-aft sail set on the foremast; in a sloop or cutter, the sail set on the forestay.

foresay (fōr-sā′), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *foresaid,* ppr. *foresaying.* [< ME. **foreseyen* (not found, except as in pp. *foresaid,* q. v.), < AS. *foresecgan* (= D. *voorzeggen* = ODan. *foresige* = Sw. *försäga*), say before, foretell, < *fore,* before, + *secgan,* say: see *fore*[-1] and *say*[1].] To decree; ordain.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

forescript† (fōr′skript), *n.* A prescription.

It is a miserable life, to live after the physician's *forescript.* Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 822.

foresee (fōr-sē′), *v.;* pret. *foresaw,* pp. *foreseen,* ppr. *foreseeing.* [< ME. *forsen, foreseon,* < AS. *forseón* (pret. *foreseáh,* pp. *foresewen*) (= D. *voorzien* = G. *vorsehen* = ODan. *forse, forese* = Sw. *förese*), foresee, provide, < *fore,* before, + *seón,* see: see *fore*[-1] and *see*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To see beforehand; discern before it exists or happens; have prescience of; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee;*
The next could of thinges present best advize;
The third things past could keep in memoree.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 49.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil, and hideth himself.
Prov. xxii. 3.

The doom *foreseen* upon me fell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 332.

Foreseen that†, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most anre to every complexion, *foreseen that* it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

II. *intrans.* To exercise foresight.

foreseeing (fōr-sē′ing), *p. a.* Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresight; prescient.

foreseeingly (fōr-sē′ing-li), *adv.* With foresight; with forethought.

Whether you have one, or ten, or twenty processes to go through—you must go straight through them, knowingly and *foreseeingly,* all the way.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 143.

foreseer (fōr-sē′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foresear;* < *foresee* + *-er*[1].] One who foresees or foreknows.

I must nedes in hart thinke and with mouth confesse and saie, that you be a aure frend, and trustye consailour, a vigilent *foresear.* *Hall,* Rich. III., an. 2.

Among the Romans a Poet was called Vates, which is as much as a Diuiner, *Fore-seer,* or Prophet.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

foresend† (fōr-send′), *v. t.* To send beforehand.

Claudius . . . *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula, a great warrior, proprætor into Britaine.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

foresentence† (fōr′sen″tens), *n.* Sentence or condemnation in advance.

When wine had wrought, this good old man awook,
Agniz'd his crime, ashamed, wonder-strook
At strength of wine, and toucht with true repentance,
With Prophet mouth 'gan thus his Sons *fore-sentence.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

foreshadow (fōr-shad′ō), *v. t.* To shadow, indicate, or typify beforehand.

Our huge federal union was long ago *foreshadowed* in the little leagues of Greek cities and Swiss cantons.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

foreshadow (fōr′shad-ō), *n.* An antetype; an indication or prefiguration of something to come.

The humble birth of Jesus was an introduction to the hardships and sufferings of his career. His manger was the *foreshadow* of his cross. *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 22.

It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

foreshadower (fōr-shad′ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which foreshadows: as, "the *foreshadowers* of evil," *Chambers's Journal.*

foreshadowing (fōr-shad′ō-ing), *n.* A typifying; representation by image.

Only *foreshadowing* of outward things,
Great, and yet not the greatest, dream-lore brings.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 252.

foreshaft (fōr′shaft), *n.* A piece of hard wood, bone, ivory, or the like, at the front end of an arrow, to give weight and to serve for the attachment of the head. *Amer. Nat.,* July, 1886, p. 674.

foreshame†, *v.* A less correct form of *forshame.*

foreshape (fōr-shāp′), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *foreshaped,* ppr. *foreshaping.* [< *fore*[-1] + *shape.*] To shape or mold beforehand; prepare in advance.

But let it be propounded on his part,
Or by the seculars before the Synod,
And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men
That by the acclaim of most, if not of all,
It shall be hailed acceptable.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

fore-sheet (fōr′shēt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.,* the rope or tackle which keeps the clue of the foresail in place when the sail is set, or which keeps in place the after end of the jib-boom.—**2.** *pl.* The space in a boat forward of the foremost thwart.

foreshew (fōr-shō′), *v. t.;* pret. *foreshewed,* pp. *foreshewn,* sometimes *forshewed,* ppr. *foreshewing.* See *foreshow.*

foreshewer (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* See *foreshower.*

foreship (fōr′ship), *n.* [< ME. *foreschyp,* < AS. *forscip* (= D. *voorschip* = G. *vorschiff* = Dan. *forskib* = Sw. *förskepp*), < *for, fore,* before, + *scip,* ship: see *fore*[-1] and *ship.*] The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Their *for-ships* ai to landward then to turne, and inward bend
He bids his mates, and to the deepe flond glad he doth descend. *Phaer,* Æneid, vii.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the *foreship.* Acts xxvii. 30.

foreshore (fōr′shōr), *n.* The sloping part of a shore, uncovered at low tide; the beach; strand; an advanced or projecting line of shore.

There is a widely-spread popular notion that the public have the right of going not merely along the *foreshore,* but along the edge of the cliff, where by reason of the steepness of the coast there is no *foreshore.*
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 13.

Castle Baynard, . . . which was probably built . . . on open ground which may have been only recently won from the *foreshore* of the river.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 436.

foreshorten (fōr-shôr′tn), *v. t.* In *persp.,* to represent (a figure) in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object, though only a part of this length is actually shown, as when the object is viewed in an oblique direction; represent (any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree) as pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or as in a plane more or less nearly parallel to the spectator's line of sight. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture, and in consequence appears of a just length. Often used figuratively.

As 'tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting to *fore-shorten* any part
Than draw it out, so 'tis in books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief.
S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Foreshortened as events are when we look back on them across so many ages, . . . a whole century seems like a mere wild chaos. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 8.

Displayed foreshortened, in *her.* See *displayed.*

foreshortening (fōr-shôrt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foreshorten, v.*] In *persp.,* the representation of figures pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or away from a plane perpendicular to the spectator's line of sight, but shown in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of their just length.

They adopted his forced attitudes and violent *foreshortenings* without a touch of his joyous grace.
The Portfolio, March, 1888, p. 63.

The shadows were a company in themselves; the extent of the room exaggerated them to a gigantic size, and from the low position of the candle the light struck upwards and produced deformed *foreshortenings.*
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

foreshot (fōr′shot), *n.* The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

foreshow (fōr-shō′), *v. t.;* pret. *foreshowed,* pp. *foreshown,* sometimes *foreshowed,* ppr. *foreshowing.* [Also written *foreshew;* < *fore*[-1] + *show.* Cf. AS. *foreseeáwian,* foresee, provide, = G. *vorschauen,* look forward or forth.] To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; foretoken.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed?*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His house of life being Libra; which *foreshewed*
He should be a merchant, and should trade with balance.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

foreshow† (fōr′shō), *n.* [< *foreshow, v.*] A sign given beforehand; a foretoken.

foreshower (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* One who foreshows or predicts. Also spelled *foreshewer.*

Now is Daniel called to be the *fore-shewer* of the iugement [of God], neither saluting the king nor praysyng his gifts. *Joye,* Expos. of Daniel, v.

foreshown. Past participle of *foreshow.*

foreside (fōr′sīd), *n.* [= D. *voorzijde* = G. *vorseite* = Dan. *forside;* as *fore*[-1] + *side*[1].] **1.** The front side.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *fore-side* of their forgerie.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 39.

2. Same as *foreshore.* [New Eng.]

foresight (fōr′sīt), *n.* [< ME. *forsyghte, forsyzt* (not in AS.; = OHG. *foresiht,* MHG. G. *vorsicht*); < *fore*[-1] + *sight.* In defs. 3, 4, a modern compound of the same elements.] **1.** The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.

Some clerks maintain that Heaven at first foreaces,
And in the virtue of *foresight* decrees.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 510.

Dogs and foxes exhibit a well-marked anticipation of future events, in hiding food to be eaten hereafter. But it is first in the human race that such *foresight* becomes highly conspicuous; and the difference between civilized and savage men in this respect is probably even more marked than the difference between savage men and the higher allied mammals. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., II. 92.

2. Provident care; prudence in guarding against evil; precaution.

Nor aw'd by *Foresight,* nor mis-led by Chance,
Imperious Death directs his Ebon Lance.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

In anticipation of the heavy equatorial rains, . . . we had had the awnings put up: a fortunate piece of *foresight,* for before midnight the rain came down in torrents.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iii.

3. In *surv.,* a forward sight or reading of a leveling-staff; any bearing taken by a compass forward.—**4.** The sight on the muzzle of a gun.

=Syn. Prevision, forecast, precaution.

foresighted (fōr′sī-ted), *a.* Foreseeing; prescient; provident. [Rare.]

foresightful (fōr′sīt-fûl), *a.* [< *foresight* + *-ful.*] Prescient; provident; foreseeing. [Rare.]

Death gave him not such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

foresign† (fōr′sīn), *n.* An omen; divination. *Florio.*

foresignify (fōr-sig′ni-fī), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *foresignified,* ppr. *foresignifying.* To signify beforehand; foretoken; typify; foreshow.

Why do these [psalms] so much offend and displease their taste? . . . being prophetical discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the other psalms did but *foresignify.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

Dreams . . . have no certainty, because they have no natural causality nor proportion to those effects which many times they are said to *foresignify.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 662.

foresite (fō-rā′zīt), *n.* [After G. R. *Foresi* of Porto Ferrajo in Elba.] A zeolitic mineral

occurring with the tourmalin of the island of Elba. It resembles stilbite, and may perhaps be identical with it.

foresketch (fōr'skech), *n.* In *art*, a first or tentative sketch; a study.

foresketchy (fōr'skech-i), *a.* [< *foresketch* + *-y*[1].] Having the quality or appearance of a foresketch. *W. W. Story.*

foreskin (fōr'skin), *n.* The hood or fold of skin which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

foreslack†, *v. t.* See *forslack*.

foresleeve (fōr'slēv), *n.* [< ME. *foresleve, forsleve;* < *forc*-[1] + *sleeve*.] **1.** The part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

> In kirtel and kourteby and a knyf bi his syde,
> Of a freres frokke were the *forsleues*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 80.

2†. A sleeve or part of a sleeve of a different material or color from the body of the garment. In the reign of Henry VII. and later the foresleeves were separate and ornamental articles of dress, and were put on or thrown off at pleasure.

> A doublet of yellow satin, and the *foresleeves* of it of cloth of gold. Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 372.

> A pair of silken *foresleeves* to a sattin breastplate is garment good enough. *Machin*, Dumb Knight (1608).

foreslow†, *v.* See *forslow*.

foresnaffle†, *v. t.* To restrain or prohibit.

> Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
> Not toe yoke in wedlock? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 17.

forespeak[1] (fōr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forespoke* (obs. *forespake*), pp. *forespoken*, ppr. *forespeaking*. [< *fore*-[1] + *speak*. In earlier use in the pp. *forespoken*, q. v.] **1.** To foresay; foretell or predict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespake* but came to pass.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. To engage beforehand; buy a thing before it is in the market; bespeak: as, that calf is *forespoken*. [Scotch.]

forespeak[2]†, *v. t.* See *forspeak*.

forespeaker† (fōr-spē'kėr), *n.* An introducer; one who or that which bespeaks entertainment for another.

> Wee must get him . . . gloues, scarfes, and fannes to bee sent for presents, which might be as it were *forespeakers* for his entertainment.
> *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 10.

forespeaking† (fōr-spē'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forespeak, v.*] A foretelling; a predictiou; also, a preface.

> And yet wer there some in that assembly of people which did conlecte (because of the *forespeaking* of death) yt he had spoken of the tormente of the crosse.
> *J. Udall*, On John xii.

forespeech† (fōr'spēch), *n.* [< ME. *forespeche*, < AS. *forespēc, foresprāc*, a preface, < *fore*, fore, + *sprāc*, speech: see *fore*-[1] and *speech*.] A preface.

forespeed (fōr-spēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forespeed, forespeeded*, ppr. *forespeeding*. [< *forc*-[1] + *speed*.] To outrun; outspeed. [Rare.]

> Eager at the sound, Columba
> In the way *foresped* the rest. *Prof. Blackie.*

forespend†, *v. t.* See *forspend*.

forespoken† (fōr-spō'kn), *p. a.* [< ME. **forespoken*, < AS. *forespecen, forsprecen, forsprecen*, foresaid, < *fore*, *for*, before, + *sprecen*, pp. of *sprecan*, speak. Cf. *forespeak*[1].] Foretold; predicted.

forespurrer (fōr-spėr'ėr), *n.* One who spurs or rides before.

> A day in April never came so sweet,
> To show how costly summer was at hand,
> As this *fore-spurrer* comes before his lord.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9.

forest (for'est), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *forrest;* < ME. *forest*, < OF. *forest*, F. *forêt* = Pr. *forest, foresta* = Sp. Pg. *floresta* (simulating Sp. Pg. *flor*, flower) = It. *foresta* = MHG. *vorest, forest, foreist* (and prob. OHG. *forst*, MHG. *forst*, G. *forst* = Dan. *forst-* (in comp.), although some German writers patriotically attempt to connect this form with OHG. *foraha, forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = E. *fir*), < ML. *foresta, forasta*, f., *forestum, forastum*, n., *forestis* and *forestus*, m., a forest, prop. a forest or space of ground over which the rights of the chase were reserved; sometimes distinguished as an open wood, as opposed to *parcus*, an inclosed wood, a park (cf. *frith*[1] in both senses). ML. *foresta* also means a private fish-pond or fishing-place; in both senses it appears to involve the notion of interdiction (as regards cultivation or common use); cf. ML. *forestare*, proscribe, put under ban, lit. put outside or apart; ML. LL. *forasticus*, out of doors, public, ML. *foresterius*, strange, foreign, outside; all < L. *foris, foras*, outside, out of doors: see *foreign*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tract of land covered with trees; a wood, usually one of considerable extent; a tract of woodland with or without inclosed intervals of open and uncultivated ground.

> Ettricke *Foreste* is a feir *foreste*,
> In it grows manie a semelie trie.
> *Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 22).

> This is the *forest* primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks . . .
> Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Prol.

2. In Great Britain, a designation still retained for some large tracts of land or districts formerly but not now covered with trees or constituting royal forests (see below), especially such as have some of the distinctive characteristics or uses of wild or broken woodland, as the Forest of Dean in England or some of the deer-forests of Scotland.

> We have many *forests* in England without a stick of timber upon them. *Wedgwood*, Dict. Eng. Etymology.

3. In *Eng. law*, and formerly also in *Scots law*, a territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of chase and warren to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign, and set apart for his recreation, or granted by him to others, under special laws, and having officers specially appointed to look after it; a hunting-preserve maintained at public expense for royal or aristocratic use: specifically called a *royal forest*. Such forests were once very numerous, and often of great extent; but most of them have been disafforested, and those still kept up are now chiefly used as public pleasure-grounds.

> *Forests* are waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of chase or venery; which are under the king's protection, for the sake of his recreation and delight. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

> It may happen that the wastes of two or more manors adjoin, and sometimes the common, or moor, or whatever it may be called, is a *royal forest*—that is, a hunting preserve created since the Conquest. The presence of trees, I need hardly say, is not required to make a *forest* in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

Charter of the Forest. See *charter*.—**Drift of the forest.** See *drift*.—**Forest-bed group**, in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the so-called *crag* (which see). It is but a few feet in thickness, but is exposed for many miles along the coast of Norfolk. It contains a great variety of organic remains, among which are cones of trees, leaves of various plants, land-shells, and bones of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.—**Ordinance of the forest.** See *ordinance*.—**Pure forest**, a forest consisting wholly of one kind of trees: in contradistinction to a *mixed forest*, in which the trees are of several kinds.—**Right of forest**, the right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and warren, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.—**Submarine forest**, a geological phrase applied to beds of impure peat, consisting of roots, stems, and branches of trees, etc., occupying the sites on which they grew, but which by change of level are now submerged by the sea. Such submarine forests do not contain any trees that are not found growing at the present time. They belong to the recent or Quaternary period, and occur above the boulder-clay. They have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife in Scotland.=**Syn.** *Forest, Wood, Woods, Woodland, Grove, Chase, Park.* Of some of these words the earlier and the later uses differ very much. *Forest* implies a large body of trees growing naturally, or the tract considered as covered with trees. It formerly always implied the presence of animals of the chase. *Wood* or *woods* is like *forest*, except in being smaller. *Woodland* differs from *woods* in emphasizing the land or tract upon which the trees stand. A *grove* is a cluster of trees not sufficiently extensive to be called a *wood*. A *chase* is, in strictness, open *woods* of indefinite extent, especially set apart for hunting; but the word survives as applied to places from which the animals have disappeared. A *park* is primarily an inclosure of considerable size; the word is now often applied to a piece of land set apart for public recreation and more or less elaborately adapted by art to that end, as Regent's *Park* in London and Central *Park* in New York.

> He [William the Conqueror] ordered whole villages and towns to be swept away to make *forests* for the deer. Not satisfied with sixty-eight royal *forests*, he laid waste an immense district to form another in Hampshire, called the New *Forest*. *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., viii.

> Like the leaves of the *forest*, when summer is green,
> That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen.
> *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

> A terrace walk, and half a rood
> Of land, set out to plant a *wood*.
> *Swift*, tr. of Horace's Satires, vi.

> There is a pleasure in the pathless *woods*.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

> Over the *woodlands* brown and bare, . . .
> Silent, and soft, and slow
> Descends the snow. *Longfellow*, Snowflakes.

> A cops in which the Wood-nymphs shrove;
> (No *wood*) it rather seems a *grove*.
> *Shak.*, Cephalus and Procris (Poems, ed. 1640).

> Then crost the common into Darnley *chase*
> To show Sir Arthur's deer. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

> You have fed upon my seignories,
> Dispark'd my *parks*, and fell'd my forest *woods*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to forests; sylvan: as, *forest* law.

> It will be found that all *forest* and game laws were introduced into Europe at the same time and by the same policy as gave birth to the feodal system.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxvii.

Forest court, devil, oak, etc. See the nouns.—**Forest law**, the old English system of law (now obsolete in its most characteristic features) under which royal forests were preserved and extended.

> In the new forests were exercised the most horrid tyrannies and oppressions under colour of *forest law*.
> *Blackstone.*

> It was with the utmost reluctance that the clergy admitted the decision of the legate Hugo Pierleoni, that the king might arrest and punish clerical offenders against the *forest law*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Forest liberties, a phrase sometimes used to designate grants by the crown to subjects, conferring a right to the enjoyment of privileges in a royal forest or to afforest waste lands; also the privilege so granted.

forest (for'est), *v. t.* [= ML. *forestare*, convert into a forest; from the noun. Cf. *afforest, disforest*.] To cover with trees or wood; afforest.

> The Appalachian ranges . . . originally were densely *forested* from extreme north-east to extreme south-west.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 807.

fore-staff (fōr'stâf), *n.* Same as *cross-staff*, 1.

forestage (for'es-tāj), *n.* [< *forest* + *-age*.] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (*b*) An old service paid by foresters to the king.

forestal (for'es-tal), *a.* [Cf. ML. **forestalis*, in neut. *forestale*, forest right; as *forest* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to or derived from forests: as, *forestal* rights.

> What remains of the hereditary land and *forestal* revenue of the crown is now intrusted to certain officers called commissioners of woods, forests, and land revennes.
> *Chambers*, Cyc. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 589.

forestall[1] (fōr-stâl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forstallen*, forestall, < *for*-, fore-, + *stall*, a fixed place, a stall (in the market).] **1.** To buy up, as merchandise, before it has reached the market or before market-hours, and hence by taking advantage of others in any way, with the intention of selling again at an unduly increased price.

> That they *forstalle* no fyssh by the wey, ner none other vittelle comynge to the market of the cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 396.

> Suffer not these rich men to buy up all, to ingross, and *forestall*, and with their monopoly to keep the market alone as please them. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2. In *law*, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; intercept on the road.

> An ugly serpent, which *forestall'd* their way.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xv. 47.

3†. To diminish; deprive by something preceding.

> This Counsel of the Lord Howard his Father followed; and King James, perceiving what their Meaning was, thought it stood not with his Honour to be *fore-stalled* out of his own Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.

> May
> This night *forestall* him of the coming day.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take or bring forth in advance of something or somebody else; hinder by preoccupation or prevention; anticipate; prevent or counteract beforehand.

> The reason that the Latin Tongue found not such Entertainment in the Oriental Parts was that the Greek had *fore-stalled* her. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

> Whenever governments have undertaken to educate, it has been with the view of *forestalling* that spontaneous education which threatened their own supremacy.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.

> To some extent they [certain histories] are attempts to *forestall* the opinion of posterity.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 59.

> In the eastern part of the north aisle, the imagination of Jonathan or Pantaleon has *forestalled* somewhat of the Dantesque conception of the Inferno.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

To forestall the market, to take an undue advantage in trade, to the injury of a free market, by buying up the whole stock or a controlling share of some kind of merchandise, with the intention of selling it again for more than the just price; or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods to that market, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there.

> O, sir, have I *forstalled* your honest *market?*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

=**Syn.** To monopolize, engross, preoccupy.

forestall[2]†, *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *stall*, a place.] A footboard.

> A fellow stood . . . vpon the *forestall* of the carte driuing forth the oxen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

fore-stall (fōr′stâl), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *stall*[2].] The lookout man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote-robbery is to be committed. See *garrote*, *v.* [Great Britain.]

forestaller (fōr-stâ′lėr), *n.* One who forestalls; one who purchases merchandise before it comes to market in order to raise the price.

We ought rather to call him the *forestaller*, . . . like as he that standes in the market way, and takes all vp before it come to the market in grosse and sells it by retaile.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

The before-named Statute of Bakers, &c. (51 Hen. III.) gives a good specimen of the mode of dealing with a *forestaller*, who is pointed out in indignant words to be "an open oppressor of poor people and of all the commonalty, and an enemy of the whole shire and country."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 368.

Three hundred years ago, these speculators would have been sent to prison as *forestallers* of the market.
The American, VI. 164.

forestalling (fōr-stâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forestall*[1], *v.*] The act of engrossing the possession or control of goods for sale; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or provisions coming in the way to market, or before market-hours, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions to that market, or persuading them to enhance the price there: it was formerly a punishable offense.

fore-starling (fōr′stär″ling), *n.* An ice-breaker placed before the starling of a bridge. *E. H. Knight.*

forestay (fōr′stā), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *stay*[1].] *Naut.*, a strong rope (now generally of wire, and double) extending forward from the head of the foremast to the knight-heads to support the mast.

forestaynet, *n.* [ME., also *forestanyg*, appar. corrupt forms for **forestemn*, Sc. *forestam*, i. e., *fore-stem*.] The forward part of a ship.

ffrekes one the *forestayne*, fakene theire coblez [cables].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

forest-bug (for′est-bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*; a wood-bug.

forest-court (for′est-kōrt), *n.* See *forest court*, under *court*.

forester (for′es-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forrester*; < ME. *forester*, *forster*, *foster*, < OF. *forestier* = Pr. *forestier* = Sp. *florestero* = OHG. *forestāri*, *fōrstāri*, MHG. *vorstære*, G. *förster*, < ML. *forestarius*, a forester, < *foresta*, a forest: see *forest*. Hence the proper names *Forester*, *Forrester*, *Forster*, *Foster*.] 1. An officer appointed to watch or keep a forest; one who has the charge of a forest; also, one whose occupation is the management of the timber on an estate or in a forest belonging to a government.

Ne that baillif, ne *forester*, ne soffrede hom nower come,
To sowe, ne to other thing, that hor bestes nere inome.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 499.

Before him came a *forester* of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with notice of a hart
Taller than all his fellows, milky-white,
First seen that day. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.

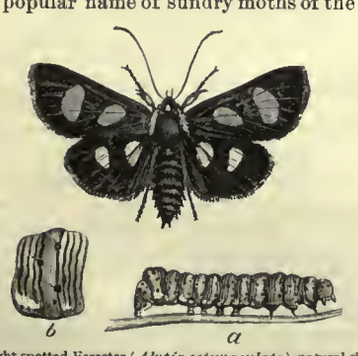
Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. *Evelyn.*

Without discipline, the fav'rite child,
Like a neglected *forester*, runs wild.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 362.

3. A forest-tree. [Rare.]

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*

4. The giant kangaroo, *Macropus major*. *Mrs. E. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 172.—5. The popular name of sundry moths of the family *Zygænidæ*. The eight-spotted forester, *Alypia octomaculata*, is a pretty black species with large yellow spots, the larva of which is one of the blue caterpillars of the grape-vine, being of a pale-bluish color with light-orange bands across the middle of each joint. There are two annual generations, and the larva transforms to pupa in a slight cocoon on or just beneath the surface of the ground.



Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, side view of one joint, enlarged.

forest-fly (for′est-flī), *n.* A popular name in England for various blood-sucking flies of the genus *Hippobosca*, origiually *H. equina*; a hippoboscid. They are found in woodlands, and are very troublesome to horses and other animals, lighting about the eyes and mouth, or creeping under the tail, and piercing the skin with their sharp beaks.

forest-folk (for′est-fōk), *n.* Dwellers in the forest: with reference to men, or sometimes to beasts and birds, or to imagined creatures of the woods, such as elves, gnomes, satyrs, dryads, etc.

There are in the woods occasional moanings, premonitions of change, which are inaudible to the dull ears of men, but which, I have no doubt, the *forest-folk* hear and understand. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, iv.

forestick (fōr′stik), *n.* The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty *forestick* laid apart.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

You want first a large backlog, which does not rest on the andirons. . . . Then you want a *forestick* on the andirons, and on these build a fire of lighter stuff.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

forestine (for′es-tin), *a.* [< *forest* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or living or growing in the woods: as, *forestine* fruit-eaters.

In the tropics, where *forestine* animals are most developed, the nuts often reach a very high stage of evolution. The cocoanut is a familiar example.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 438.

It is a woodland plant, native to your forests, and far more *forestine* in aspect and habit than our English vine.
G. Allen, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 198.

forestless (for′est-les), *a.* [< *forest* + *-less*.] Without forest.

Should speak of our land as a *forestless* area of grass.
The American, IX. 183.

forest-lizard (for′est-liz″ärd), *n.* A fossil saurian, *Hylæosaurus oweni*, discovered in 1832 by Mantell in the forest of Tilgate, England, whence the name. It was about 25 feet long.

forest-marble (for′est-mär″bl), *n.* In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite group, lying between the cornbrash and the Great or Bath Oölite. This formation is extraordinarily variable, both in lithological character and in thickness. It has been used to some extent, after polishing, for ornamental purposes. It was named by W. Smith from the Forest of Wychwood in Oxfordshire.

forestone (fōr′stōn), *n.* A piece of cast-iron which lies across the hearth with its ends resting between the keystones, and which can be moved toward the front or back of the hearth as required. It is a part of the small rectangular furnace called the "ore-hearth," used in the smelting of lead, and chiefly in Scotland and the north of England.

forest-ox (for′est-oks), *n.* A book-name of the small wild ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*, translating the native name, *sapi-outan*.

forest-peat (for′est-pēt), *n.* Wood-peat.

forestral (for′es-tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *forestal*.

Most of the New England States are now engaged in the serious investigation of their *forestral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 691.

forestry (for′es-tri), *n.* [< *forest* + *-ry*, after ML. *foresteria*, *forestaria*, forestage.] 1. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.—2. Forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.

forest-steading (for′est-sted″ing), *n.* A farmhouse and offices in a royal forest.

The "*forest-steading* of Galashiels" is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century.
Encyc. Brit., X. 18.

forest-tree (for′est-trē), *n.* A tree of the forest; specifically, any tree not a cultivated fruit-tree.

foresty†, *a.* [< *forest* + *-y*[1].] Wooded; covered with forest. [Rare.]

For then their sylvan kind most highly honour'd were,
When the whole country's face was *foresty*, and we
Liv'd loosely in the wealds, which now thus peopled be.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 47.

foresummer (fōr′sum″ėr), *n.* Early summer.

The terrible winter and *foresummer* of 1854–55.
The American, XIV. 234.

foreswat†, *p. a.* See *forswat*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

foret (fō-rā′), *n.* [F., a drill, borer, gimlet, < *forer*, drill, bore, < L. *forare* = E. *bore*[1].] In *gun-making*, a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

fore-tackle† (fōr′tak″l), *n.* Same as *pendant-tackle*.

foretaken† (fōr-tā′kn), *a.* Received or adopted beforehand.

I am to require . . . that you will lay your hearts void of *foretaken* opinions. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

foretaste (fōr-tāst′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretasted*, ppr. *foretasting*. 1. To taste before possession; have previous experience of; enjoy by anticipation.—2. To taste before another. [Rare.]

Foretasted fruit,
Profaned first by the serpent.
Milton, P. L., ix. 929.

foretaste (fōr′tāst), *n.* [< *foretaste*, *v.*] A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.

It [holy music] is the sweetest companion and improvement of it here upon earth, and the very earnest and *foretaste* of heaven. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

Scenes of accomplish'd bliss! which who can see,
Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
His soul refresh'd with *foretaste* of the joy?
Cowper, Task, vi. 762.

Foretaste of the coming days of mirth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

foretaster (fōr-tās′tėr), *n.* One who tastes beforehand or before another; one who enjoys something by anticipation.

foreteach (fōr-tēch′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretaught*, ppr. *foreteaching*. To teach or instruct beforehand.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred things, and holy heastes *foretaught*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 18.

foreteam†, (fōr′tēm), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *team*, appar. here repr. L. *temo*, beam, pole, tongue (of a vehicle).] The front shaft or pole of a wheeled vehicle.

Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 352.

foretell (fōr-tel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foretold*, ppr. *foretelling*. I. *trans.* To tell beforehand, or in advance of the event; predict; prophesy.

Cato of Utica . . . discovered afar off, and long *foretold*, the approaching ruin of his country.
Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*. *Pope.*

Many men that stumble at the threahold
Are well *foretold* that danger lurks within.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

=**Syn.** To vaticinate; *Foretell*, *Prophesy*, *Predict*, *Presage*, *Forebode*, *Prognosticate*, may represent the act of a person correctly or incorrectly asserting what will happen. *Foretell* is the general word for telling beforehand, and generally correctly. *Prophesy* and *predict* are often used lightly for *foretell*, but in strictness they are more forcible words, *prophesy*, through its use in the Scripture, often implying supernatural help, and *predict* precision of calculation or knowledge. *Presage* implies superior wisdom or perception; to *forebode* is to anticipate or prophesy evil, especially indefinite evil. To *prognosticate* is to foretell by studying signs or symptoms: as, to *prognosticate* bad weather or the course of a disease. See *omen*.

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

For, by the warning of the Holy Ghost,
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

A cunning mathematician, penetrating the cubic weight of stars, *predicts* the planet which eyes had never seen.
Emerson, Courage.

Dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Presaging. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

Oh ye fountains, meadows, hills, and groves,
Forebode not any severing of our loves!
Wordsworth, Immortality, xi.

Of thee this I *prognosticate*,
Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel . . . have likewise *foretold* of these days. Acts iii. 24.

foreteller (fōr-tel′ėr), *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies.

A minstrel of the natural year,
Foreteller of the vernal ides,
Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

forethink[1] (fōr-thingk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forethought*, ppr. *forethinking*. [< ME. *forthynken*; < *fore-*[1] + *think*.] I. *intrans.* To think or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To think, consider, contrive, or contemplate beforehand. [Rare.]

Ere thou go, with thyselfe *forthynke*
That thou take with thee pen, paper, and ynke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Now the need inflames me,
When I *forethink* the hard conditions
Our states must undergo, except in time
We do redeem ourselves to liberty.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

The motion, lady,
To me, I can assure you, is not sudden,
But welcom'd and *forethought*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

forethink[2]†, *v.* See *forthink*.

forethought (fōr'thôt), *n.* [< ME. *forethouht, forthoght;* < *fore-*[1] + *thought*.] 1. A thinking beforehand; previous consideration; premeditation.

This materis more gitt will I mende, so for to fulfill my *for-thoght*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advise. *Blackstone*, Com.

His good was mainly an intent,
His evil not of *forethought* done.
Whittier, My Namesake.

2. Provident care; prudence.

The native race would still have had to learn from the colonists industry and *forethought*, the arts of life, and the language of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 2. Foresight, precaution, forecast.

forethoughtful (fōr'thôt-fûl), *a.* [< *forethought, n.*, + *-ful*.] Having forethought. [Rare.]

foretime (fōr'tīm), *n.* A time previous to the present, or to a time alluded to or implied.

His people, to whom all foreign matters in *foretime* were odious, began to wish in their beloved prince experience by travel. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The outward, visible Athens seemed unchanged. There she sat, as in the *foretime*, on her citadel rock.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 180.

foretoken (fōr'tō-kn), *n.* [< ME. *foretoken, fortoken, fortaken,* < AS. *foretācen, fortācen,* < *fore, for*, before, + *tācen*, a sign, token: see *fore-*[1] and *token, n.*] A prognostic; a premonitory sign.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune.
Sir P. Sidney.

foretoken (fōr-tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. **foretoknen* (not found), < AS. *foretācnian*, foreshow, < *foretācen*, a foretoken: see *foretoken, n.*] To betoken beforehand; prognosticate; foreshadow.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood.
Daniel.

The boat is said to turn, sometimes, when there is no wind to move it, and, according to the position which it takes, to *foretoken* various events, good and evil.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 226.

foretokening (fōr-tōk'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foretoken, v.*] Indication in advance.

The dictatour himself, for his part, hath given a good *foretokening* and presage of a consult commoner, in electing his generall of horsemen from out of the commons.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 245.

fore-tooth (fōr'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the fore part of the mouth; any tooth socketed in the premaxillary bone; an incisor. [Properly written as two words.]

foretop (fōr'top), *n.* [< ME. *foretop, fortop*, foretop (def. 1); < *fore-*[1] + *top*.] 1†. The forehead.

His fax [hair] and his *foretoppe* was filterede togeders.
Morte Arthure, l. 64. (*Halliwell.*)

Blessynge of hym that aperyde in the busshe come upon the heed of Joseph, and upon the *fortop* of Nazarey.
Wyclif, Deut. xxxiii. 16 (Oxf.).

2. A lock of hair, either natural or in a wig, long enough to lie on the forehead, but sometimes erect or brushed up, worn by both ladies and gentlemen at various periods until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The word is still applied in Suffolk, England, to an erect tuft of hair.

Her Majesty in the same habit, her *fore-top* long and turned aside very strangely. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant, or *foretop*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

I have been often put out of countenance by the shortness of my face, and was formerly at great pains in concealing it by wearing a periwig with a high *fore-top*, and letting my beard grow. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3. *Naut.*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

foretopman (fōr'top-man), *n.*; pl. *foretopmen* (-men). In a man-of-war, one of a number of men stationed for duty in the foretop.

foretopmast (fōr'top-mast or -mast), *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, above the foretop.

The ship was under royals and *foretopmast* stunsail.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

forever (fȯr-ev'ėr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *ever, adv.*] A common mode of writing *for ever* (which see, under *ever*).

The horologe of Eternity
Sayeth this incessantly,—
"*Forever*—never!
Never—*forever!*"
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

forevermore (fȯr-ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *evermore, adv.*] For ever hereafter.

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold, I am alive *for evermore*, Amen. Rev. i. 18.

forevouch (fōr-vouch'), *v. t.* To vouch, avow, or declare beforehand.

Sure, her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it, or your *fore-vouch'd* affection
Fall into taint. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

forewall†, *n.* [ME. *forewal, forwal,* < AS. *foreweall,* < *fore-*, fore-, + *weall*, wall.] An outer wall. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxvi. 1 (Purv.).

foreward[1]† (fōr'wärd), *a.* A rare and obsolete (but more original) form of *forward*[1].

foreward[1]† (fōr'wärd), *n.* [< ME. *foreward, forward;* < *foreward*[1], *a.*] The van; the front; the advance.

After the *forewarde* com the cariage and the prayes that was grete, and hem condited Adax with x[m] men, and after in the rerewarde com Orienx. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

My *foreward* shall be drawn out all in length,
Consisting equally of horse and foot.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

foreward[2]†, *n.* See *forward*[2].

forewarn (fōr-wârn'), *v. t.* To warn, admonish, or advise beforehand; give previous notice to.

Young Chorœbus . . .
[Had] lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 464.

This day I *forewarn* thee of death and disgrace.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 154.

forewarning (fōr-wâr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forewarn, v.*] A premonition.

Sometimes God orders things so as a sin is made a great sin by such *forewarnings;* so he contrived circumstances in Judas his sinning. *Goodwin*, Works, III. 523.

forewaste†, *v. t.* See *forwaste*.

foreway (fōr'wā), *n.* A highroad. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

forewearyt, *v. t.* See *forweary*.

foreweep† (fōr-wēp'), *v. t.* To weep before; usher in with weeping. *Davies*.

The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn.
Churchill, The Duellist, l. 155.

foreweigh (fōr-wā'), *v. t.* To estimate in advance; count the cost of beforehand.

Where each indulgence was *foreweighed* with care,
And the grand maxims were to save and spare.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 98.

foreweting†, *n.* Same as *forewitting*.

forewind (fōr'wind), *n.* 1. A wind that blows a vessel forward on her course; a fair wind.

Give us your *fore-winds* fairly, fill our wings,
And steer us right. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, Prol.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 25.

2. The leader of a gang of reapers. [Prov. Eng.]

fore-wing (fōr'wing), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the anterior wings of an insect: often used for the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, the hemielytra of *Hemiptera*, and even for the elytra of *Coleoptera*, all of these being modified anterior wings. [Properly written as two words.]

forewish (fōr-wish'), *v. t.* To wish beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

forewit, *v. t.* [ME. *forwiten* (pret. *forwot, forwoot*), < AS. *forewitan* (pret. *forewāt*), foreknow, < *fore*, before, + *witan*, know, wit: see *fore-*[1] and *wit, v.*] To foreknow.

Though God *forwot* it, er that it was wrought.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 426.

forewit† (fōr'wit), *n.* [< ME. *forwit;* < *fore-*[1] + *wit*, knowledge. Cf. *forewit, v.*] 1. Timely knowledge; precaution; foresight.

Seynt Gregorie was a gode pope, and hadde a gode *forwit*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 166.

After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy *fore-wit* guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

2. [< *fore-*[1] + *wit*, a clever man.] One who puts himself forward as a leader in matters of taste or criticism.

Nor that the *fore-wits*, that would draw the rest,
Unto their liking, always like the best.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

forewiteret, *n.* One who foreknows. *Chaucer.*

forewitting†, *n.* [ME. *foreweting,* < AS. *forewitung*, foreknowledge, verbal n. of *forewitan*, forewit: see *forewit, v.*] The act of foreknowing; foreknowledge. *Chaucer.*

forewoman (fōr'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *forewomen* (-wim'en). The head woman in a workshop or of a department in a shop, etc. Compare *foreman*.

foreword (fōr'wėrd), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *word*, after G. *vorwort* (= D. *voorwoord* = Dan. *forord* = Sw. *förord*), preface, < *vor*, = E. *fore*[1], + *wort* = E. *word*.] A preface or introduction to a literary work: a word seldom used.

foreworld (fōr'wėrld), *n.* [= G. *vorwelt* = Dan. *forverden* = Sw. *fornverld;* as *fore-*[1] + *world*.] A previous world or state of the world; specifically, the world before the flood. [Poetical.]

It were as wise to bring from Ararat
The *fore-world's* wood to build the magic pile.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

foreyard[1] (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *yard*[1].] *Naut.*, the lower yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

foreyard[2]† (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *forgerd;* < *fore-*[1] + *yard*[2].] The yard or court in front of a house; a front yard.

Caste thou out the *forgerd* [porche, Oxf.] that is without the temple. *Wyclif*, Apoc. xi. 2 (Purv.).

forfaint†, *a.* [Improp. *forefaint;* < *for-*[1] + *faint*.] Very faint; languishing; pitiful.

And with that word of sorrow, all *forefaint*
She looked up.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 15.

forfairn (fȯr-fārn'), *p. a.* [Sc., also *forefairn* (< ME. *forfaren*); pp. of *forfare*, q. v.] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a Brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

forfang[1]†, **forfeng**†, *n.* [AS. *forfang*, also *forfeng* and *forefong, forefeng*, a seizing, particularly in a legal sense, as in def. (cf. MLG. *vorvank* = ODan. *forfang* = Sw. *förfång*, damage, detriment), < *forfōn* (pret. *forfēng*, pp. *forfangen, forfongen*), seize, take (= OS. *farfāhan* (pret. *farfēng*, pp. *farfangan*) = MLG. *vorvāhen* = OHG. *firfāhan*, MHG. *vervāhen*, G. *verfangen*, refl., be caught, = ODan. *forfange, forfaa*, injure, dupe), < *for-* + *fōn*, seize, take, fang: see *for-*[1] and *fang, v.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law:* (*a*) The seizure and rescue of stolen or lost property, particularly cattle, from the thief or from persons having illegal possession. (*b*) The reward fixed for such seizure or rescue.

forfang[2]†, *n.* [The sense defined rests on an entry in Spelman; Fleta has *forfang* in sense of 'forestalling'; but the word does not occur in the AS. laws in this sense, which appears to be due to a misunderstanding of *forfang*[1], taken, as it is in a Latin version of the AS. laws, in the sense 'præventio vel anticipatio,' a taking before, < AS. *forefōn* (pret. *forefēng*, pp. *forefangen*), anticipate, < *fore*, before, + *fōn*, take.] In *old Eng. law*, the taking of provisions from any person in fairs or markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign. [A doubtful sense: see etymology.]

forfaret, *v.* [ME. *forfaren,* < AS. *forfaran*, pass away, perish, tr. destroy (= G. *verfahren* = ODan. *forfare*, perish), < *for-*, away, + *faran*, go, fare: see *for-*[1] and *fare*[1]. Cf. *forfairn.*] I. *intrans.* To go to ruin; be destroyed; perish.

Whanne they seen pore folk *forfare*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5779.

II. *trans.* To destroy; ruin.

Non synful manne he wille *forfare*.
Paraphrase of the Seven Penit. Psalms (ed. Black), p. 3.

Thre enmys in thys worlde ther are,
That coueytez alle men to *for-fare*—
The deuel, the flesshe, the worlde also,
That wyrkyn mankynde ful mykyl wo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

forfault†, *v. t.* [Also *forfalt;* < *for-*[1] + *fault;* appar. suggested by *forfeit*. Cf. *default.*] To subject to forfeiture; attaint; forfeit.

If you be not traitour to the King,
Forfaulted sall thou nevir be.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 36).

forfaulture†, *n.* [Also *forfalture;* < *forfault* + *-ure*. Cf. *forfeiture*.] Forfeiture; attainder.

In the same Parliament Sir William Creichton was also forfalted for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture* was concluded, etc. *Holinshed*, Chron.

forfeit (fȯr'fit), *v.* [The *i* has been inserted in imitation of the F. *-fait*, as in *counterfeit* (ME. rarely *-feit*), *surfeit* (ME. rarely *-fait*); reg. **forfet*, < ME. *forfeten*, trespass, transgress, tr. lose the right to by some transgression, etc., < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, < ML. *forisfaecre*, transgress, tr. forfeit, < L. *foris*, out of

doors, beyond, + *facere*, do: see *for-*[3] and *fact*. Cf. *forfeit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lose the legal or moral right to by one's own act or omission to act, usually by a breach of conditions or by a wrong act, offense, fault, crime, or neglect; become by one's own act liable to be deprived of.

How darest thou so often *forfeit* thy life?
Thou knowest it is in my power to take it.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

I would not lose her good-will, nor *forfeit* the reputation which I have with her for wisdom.
Addison, Advice in Love.

He who has bound us to him by benefits alone rises to our idea as a person to whom we have in some measure *forfeited* our freedom.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

2. To cause the forfeiture of.

Unhand me, and learn manners! such another
Forgetfulness *forfeits* your life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. To yield up as a forfeiture.

Owners of farm-houses to which a holding of 20 acres is attached are bound to keep them in repair, or *forfeit* half the profits to the king.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 363.

4†. To subject to forfeiture.

We mone be *forfetede* in faith and fiemyde [banished] for ever! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1155.

II.† *intrans.* To transgress; trespass; commit a fault.

Al this suffred Ihesu Crist that nevere *forfeted*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Whan ye departe fro me ye shull never *forfete* to lady ne damesell in the londe of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *a.* Forfeited.

My bond to the Jew is *forfeit*; and since in paying it it is impossible I should live, all debts are cleared between you and I. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

By my soul,
And what it hopes for, if thou attempt his life,
Thy own is *forfeit!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* [< ME. *forfet*, < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, < ML. *forisfactum*, a transgression, fault, also a penalty, fine, neut. pp. of *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*), transgress, forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] 1†. A transgression; a misdeed; a crime; a malicious injury.

Myn hert, ner I, haue doon you noo *forfeyte*
By which ye shulde compleyne in any kynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Thus thei solourned xv dayes in the town, that they dide noon other *forfet* on nother side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 109.

2. That to which the legal or moral right is lost by one's own act or failure to act, as by a breach of conditions or by a wrong deed or offense; hence, that which is taken or paid in forfeiture; a fine; a mulct; a penalty: as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thou hast undone a faithful gentleman,
By taking *forfeit* of his land.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

See nations blotted out from earth to pay
The *forfeit* of deep guilt. *Bryant*, The Ages.

Who breaks law, breaks pact, therefore, helps himself
To pleasure and profit over and above the due,
And must pay *forfeit* — pain beyond his share.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 249.

3. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine; hence, in the plural, a game in which articles deposited by individual players as forfeited by doing or omitting to do something are redeemable by some sportive fine or penalty imposed by the judge.

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

A pleasant game, she thought; she liked it more
Than magic music, *forfeits*, all the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Forfeits in a barber's shop, according to Halliwell, penalties for handling the razors, etc., still existing in some villages, and more necessary in Shakspere's time, when the barber was also a surgeon.

Laws for all faults,
But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like the *forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

=Syn. 2. See list under *forfeiture*.

forfeitable (fôr'fi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *forfeit* + *-able*.] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

And thath that ys *forfetabell*, to forfete hitt.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves.
Blackstone.

forfeiter (fôr'fit-ėr), *n.* One who forfeits; one who incurs a penalty.

Forfeiters you cast in prison. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

forfeitment† (fôr'fit-ment), *n.* [< *forfeit* + *-ment*.] Same as *forfeiture*.

Then many a Lollard would in *forfeitment*
Bear paper-faggots o'er the pavement.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 17.

forfeiture (fôr'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *forfeture*, < OF. *forfeture*, *forfaiture* = Pr. *forfaiture*, *forfacture*, < ML. *forisfactura*, < *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*, etc.), forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] 1. The act of forfeiting; the losing of some moral or legal right or privilege, as estate, office, effects, honor, or credit, through one's own fault.

To see what maner of clothes there be vnder paine of *forfeiture* of the saide goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

His father's care,
That for the want of Issue took him home
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame),
Will look unto his safety. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate.

John Balliol's *forfeiture*, his renunciation of homage, his cession of the crown to Edward, were all legal acts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the divesting of property, or the termination or failure of a right, by or in consequence of a wrong, default, or breach of a condition.—3. That which is forfeited; a forfeit; a fine or mulct.

The same *forfetoures* to be enployed, halfe to the said cite, and the oder halfe to the said ffraternite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings must not without high reason be revoked by their successors, nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

Title by forfeiture, title which is acquired by the person upon whom, by the fact of forfeiture, or a decree thereon, property is devolved.=**Syn.** *Damage*, etc. (see *loss*); amercement, sequestration, confiscation.

forfend (fôr-fend'), *v. t.* [Also, improp., *forefend*; < ME. *forfenden*, < *for-* + *fenden*, fend, defend: see *for-*[1] and *fend*[1].] To fend off; avert; forbid. [Obsolete, but still used archaically in literature.]

Ye entriden not inne, and other men that entriden ȝe hade *forfendid*. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 241.

Heavens *forfend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

forfeng†, *n.* See *forfang*[1].

forfere†, *v. t.* [ME., only in pp. *forfered*, terrify, alarm (= D. *vervaren* = MLG. *vorvēren*, LG. *verværen*, *verviren* = MHG. *verwæren* = ODan. *forfære*, Dan. *forfærde* = Sw. *förfära*), < *for-* intensive + *feren*, terrify, cause to fear: see *for-*[1] and *fear*[1], *v. t.*] To subject to great fear; terrify.

He spered his yate, and in he ran
Forfered of that wode man.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1677 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

Tyl that myn hert, . . .
Forfered of his deth, . . . Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 519.

forfex (fôr'feks), *n.*; pl. *forfices* (-fi-sēz). [L., a pair of shears or scissors.] A pair of scissors.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring *forfex* wide,
T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 147.

forficate (fôr'fi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Deeply forked; very furcate or much furcated: said of the tail of a bird, for instance, when the depth of the fork equals or exceeds the length of the shortest feather. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

forfication (fôr-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *forficate* + *-ion*.] The state of being forficate; a deep forking or furcation: as, the *forfication* of the tail is three inches deep.

forfices, *n.* Plural of *forfex*.

Forficula (fôr-fik'ū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors.] The typical genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidæ*. *F. auricularis* is the best-known species.

forficulate (fôr-fik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Forficate; furcate: as, the *forficulate* palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficulidæ (fôr-fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forficula* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, the earwigs, alone constituting the suborder *Euplexoptera*. See *Euplexoptera*, *Dermaptera*, and cut under *earwig*.

Forficulina (fôr-fik-ū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Forficulidæ*.

forfoughten (fôr-fâ'tn), *a.* [< ME. *forfouzten*, *forfouten*, *forfohten*, pp. of an unused verb **forfihten*, < *for-* + *fihten*, etc., fight: see *for-*[1] and *fight*.] Exhausted with fighting or labor; fatigued and breathless. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

ȝe schuld now make ȝow merie, ȝour mene to glade
That feynt ar *for-fouten* in feld and for-wounded.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

I'm but like a *forfoughen* hound,
Has been fighting in a dirty syke.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 104).

And tho' *forfoughten* sair eneugh,
Yet unco proud to learn.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope.

for-gabt, *v. t.* [ME. *forgabben*; < *for-*[1] + *gab*[1].] To mock; gibe.

Whoso *for-gabbed* a frere y-founden at the stues,
And brouȝte blod of his bodi on bak or on side,
Hym were as god greuen a greft lorde of reutes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

forgalded†, *a.* [Prop. *forgalled*, < *for-*[1] intensive + *galled*.] Very much galled.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a roile,
And lothes the griefe of his *forgalded* sides,
Is better much than is the harbrainde colte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 117.

forgat† (fọr-gat'). An obsolete preterit of *forget*.

forgather (fọr-gaᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [Orig. Sc.; also, improp., *foregather*; < *for-*[1] + *gather*.] 1. To meet; convene.

The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd for their siller gun
To shoot ance mair.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 9.

Dickens, Carlyle, and myself *foregathered* with the admirable Emerson. *J. Forster*, Dickens, II. 476.

Fine ladies rubbed shoulders with actresses, magistrates *foregathered* with jockeys and sharpers.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 7.

2. To become intimately acquainted (with); take up (with).

O, may thou ne'er *forgather* up
Wi' ony blastit, muirland tup.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

forgave (fọr-gāv'). Preterit of *forgive*.

forge[1] (fōrj), *n.* [< ME. *forge*, < OF. *forge*, F. *forge* = Pr. *farga* = Sp. Pg. *forja* (It. dial. *forgia*, < F.), < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, < *faber*, a smith, an artisan: see *fabric*.] 1. In general, a place where anything is made, shaped, or devised; a workshop.

But now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

It was a practice of impiety,
Out of your wicked *forge*, I know it now.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. An open fireplace or furnace, fitted with a bellows or some other appliance for obtaining a blast to urge the fire, and serving to heat metal in order that it may be hammered into form. Forges are of many shapes and sizes, ranging from small hand-furnaces heated with gas, for jewelers' use, to the largest furnaces for heating heavy forgings to be treated with a steam-hammer. They are sometimes portable, or mounted on wheels to be moved from place to place, as in the battery-forge. Military forges include an anvil and other appliances.

I know vnder the grene the serpent how he lurkes;
The hammer of the restlesse *forge* I wote eke how it workes.
Surrey, Fickle Affections.

Soon as he hade them blow, the bellows turn'd
Their iron mouths; . . . at once the blast expires,
And twenty *forges* catch at once the fires.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

Children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming *forge*,
And hear the bellows roar.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

3. A smithy or works where forging is done.

Joe . . . passed into the *forge*. One of the soldiers opened its wooden windows, another lighted the fire.
Dickens, Great Expectations, v.

4. Any large iron-working shop.—5†. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of objects in metal.

An horse of brasse thei lette do forge,
Of suche entaile, and of suche a *forge*,
That in this world was neuer man
That suche an other worke began.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon*.

6. A sort of hearth or furnace in which malleable iron is made directly from the ore, by the so-called "direct process." For carrying on this process successfully the ore must be rich and fusible, and charcoal (the only fuel employed) be obtainable at a moderate price. Various modifications of the forge were, and some of them still are, in use to a limited extent under the names of "Catalan," "Biscayan," and "Navarrese" forges. This process is also in use in America on Lake Champlain, and in the Lake Superior iron regions. The forge there employed does not differ much from the Catalan. Establishments of this kind are frequently called "bloomeries." See *bloomery*, and *Catalan furnace*, under *furnace*.—**Traveling forge** (*milit.*), a portable forge accompanying a company of cavalry or a battery of artillery. See def. 2.

forge[1] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [< ME. *forgen*, forge (metals), form, devise, make falsely, < OF. *forgier, forger*, F. *forger* = Pr. *fargar* = Sp. Pg. *forjar*, < L. *fabricari, fabricare*, make (out of wood, stone, metal, etc.), frame, construct, < *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, structure, etc.: see *forge*[1], *n.*, and *fabricate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form by heating in a forge and hammering; beat into some particular shape, as a mass of metal.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the noble *yforged* newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the ploughmaker for *forging* a hundred ploughs, which serve during the twelve years of their existence to prepare the soil of so many different farms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; make by any means; invent.

Put nat the wyte of this tale upon me,
That I *forged* it upon my hed.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 82.

A thousand pound of wax *fourged* and made she,
As for the morn to don the obseque,
At sodayn warnyng had thay such huge light.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2335.

Fear *forgeth* sounds in my deluded ears.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

He *forged* . . . boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To fabricate by false imitation; specifically, in *law*, to make a false instrument (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument) in similitude of an instrument by which one person could be obligated to another, with criminal intent, for the purpose of fraud and deceit: as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a writing. See *forgery*, and compare *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

We are contented with the miracles which the Apostles wrought without *forging* or believing new ones.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

A letter *forged!* Saint Jude to speed!
Did ever knight so foul a deed?
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

=Syn. 1. To hammer out.—2. To fabricate, frame, manufacture, coin.

II. *intrans.* To commit forgery.

forge[2] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [Origin not clear; perhaps a naut. corruption of *force*[1] (first as v. t. ?); cf. E. dial. *carcaje* for *carcass, dispoge, dispoje*, for *dispose*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move ahead slowly, with difficulty, or by mere momentum: said properly of a vessel, but also of other things: commonly with *ahead*. See *ahead*.

And off she [the ship] *forged* without a shock.
De Quincey.

New communities which *forge ahead* and prosper.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 567.

II. *trans.* *Naut.*, to force or impel forward: usually with *off, on, over*, etc.: as, to *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

forgeability (fōr-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *forgeable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being forged.

The greater the proportion the free iron bears to the sum of these compounds, the greater the *forgeability* and weldability of the metal. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 552.

forgeable (fōr′ja-bl), *a.* [< *forge*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being forged, in any sense of the word.

Forgers treten *forgeable* thingis.
Wyclif, Pref. to Epistles (ed. Forshall and Madden), vi.

Steel is very malleable and *forgeable* when heated.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 387.

forgedly†, *adv.* With artifice; deceitfully.

Her adversaries might easily get the cyphers which she had made use of to others, and with the same write many things *forgedly* and falsely. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1586.

Both falsely and *forgedly* to deceive me.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 91.

forgemaster (fōrj′mȧs″tėr), *n.* The owner or superintendent of a forge or iron-works.

The first *forgemaster* was Governor Lewis Morris.
The Engineer, LXVI. 281.

forger (fōr′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgere*, < OF. *forgiere* (also *forgeur*, F. *forgeur*), < *forger*, forge: see *forge*[1], *v.*] 1. One who forges, forms, or makes; specifically, a smith; a wright.

God, that is *forgere* of alle thinges.
Wyclif, Eccl. xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Ye are *forgers* of lies. Job xiii. 4.

We have found, in agreement with Transcendentalism, that the experiencing subject must be the sentient agent, the thinker, and therewith itself the veritable *forger* of the momentarily lapsing particulars of thought.
Mind, IX. 359.

2. One who makes something by false imitation; a falsifier; specifically, one who makes or issues a counterfeit document; a person guilty of forgery.

Mark them with characters and brands
Like other *forgers* of men's hands.
S. Butler, Satire upon Plagiaries.

forge-roll (fōrj′rōl), *n.* One of the train of rolls by which a slab or bloom of metal is converted into puddled bars.

forgery (fōr′jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *forgeries* (-iz). [< F. *forgerie*; as *forge*[1] + *-ery*.] 1†. The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton*, S. A., l. 131.

2†. Invention; devising.

They ran well on horseback, but this gallant
Had witchcraft in 't; . . .
. . . I, in *forgery* of shapes and tricks,
Come short of what he did. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

3. The act of fabricating or producing falsely; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a legal document, commercial paper or coin, a literary production, a work of art, a natural object, etc., with a view to deceive, mislead, or defraud; specifically, the act of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, or the like, to the prejudice of the right of another: as, the *forgery* of a check or a bond. In criminal law it denotes (at common law) a false making of any instrument by which one person can become obligated to another (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument), with criminal intent, for purposes of fraud and deceit; the making or altering a writing so as to make the alteration or the writing purport to be the act of some person whose act it is not; the false making of an instrument which purports to be that which it is not, as distinguished from an instrument which purports to be what it really is, but contains false statements. The definition is much enlarged by various statutes in different jurisdictions, under which many acts not originally forgery are punishable as such. See *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

In war he practised the same art that he had seen so successful to Marius, of raising a kind of enthusiasm and contempt of danger in his army by the *forgery* of auspices and divine admonitions. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § i.

Forgery may with us be defined (at common law) to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right."
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

4. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited; any instrument which fraudulently purports to be that which it is not.

These are but *forgeries*,
But toyes, but tales, but dreams, deceipts, and lies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 6.

forge-scale (fōrj′skāl), *n.* The coating of oxid which forms on iron heated to redness, or to a still higher temperature, as in forging bar-iron, and which may be detached from the metal by bending or hammering. Also called *iron-scale* and *hammer-scale*.

forget (fọr-get′), *v. t.*; pret. *forgot* (*forgat*, obs.), pp. *forgotten, forgot*, ppr. *forgetting*. [< ME. *forgeten, forgiten, forzeten, forziten* (pret. *forgat, forzat, foryat*, pp. *forgeten, forzeten, foryeten, forzute, forgote*), < AS. *forgitan, forgietan, forgytan* (pret. *forgeat*, pl. *forgēaton, forgēton*, pp. *forgiten, forgeten*) (= OS. *fargetan* = D. *vergeten* = MLG. *vorgeten* = OHG. *firgezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = ODan. *forgœde, forgœtte* = Sw. *förgäta*; cf. equiv. OFries. *urjeta, forjeta* = OHG. *irgezzen*, MHG. *ergetzen*), forget, < *for-* priv. + *gitan, getan*, get: see *for-*[1] and *get*[1].] 1. To lose, temporarily or permanently, the power of recalling to consciousness (something once known or thought of); permit to pass, for a time or for ever, from the mind; cease or fail to remember.

Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgat* him. Gen. xl. 23.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. Ps. ciii. 2.

Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention; or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be *forgot*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The genius of Sallust is still with us. But the Numidians whom he plundered . . . are *forgotten*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The after-world *forgets* my name,
Nor do I wish it known.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2. Figuratively, to overlook or neglect in any way; fail to take thought of; lose care for.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. Isa. xlix. 15.

The terrour of such new and resolute opposition made them *forget* thir wonted valour. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The greater part of the walls, towers, and gates of Salona, not *forgetting* a gate which has been made out in the long walls themselves, all belong to one general style of masonry. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 166.

To forget one's self, to lose one's dignity or self-control, and say or do something unbecoming in or unworthy of one.

Urge me no more, I shall *forget myself*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

But I am heated,
And do *forget* this presence and *myself*:
Your pardon, lady.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

forgetable, forgettable (fọr-get′a-bl), *a.* [< *forget* + *-able*.] That may be forgotten; easily escaping the memory.

Into the limbo of *forgetable* and forgotten things.
The Century, XXV. 273.

forgetableness, forgettableness (fọr-get′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being forgetable.

Mr. ——'s a priori argument as to the *forgetableness* of the non-coincidental experiences of the same kind comes to nothing. *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 177.

forgetel†, *a.* [ME., also *forgetil, forgetel, forgetel; forgitel, forgytel, forgytol*, forgetful, < AS. *forgitan, forgytan*, forget: see *forget*.] Disposed to forget; forgetful.

forgetful (fọr-get′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *forgetful, forzetful*, an irreg. formation (with *-ful* for earlier *-el*), substituted for earlier *forgetel*, q. v.] 1. Disposed or apt to forget; easily losing the power of recalling past experience or knowledge to mind.

Not maad a *forgetful* herer, but a doer of werk.
Wyclif, Jas. i. 25.

Look, Lucius, here's the book I sought for so:
I put it in the pocket of my gown. . . .
Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

In plenty and fulness it may be we are of God more *forgetful* than were requisite. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumm not still.
Milton, P. L., ii. 74.

And Love would answer with a sigh,
"The sound of that *forgetful* shore [death]
Will change my sweetness more and more,
Half-dead to know that I shall die."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

forgetfully (fọr-get′fụl-i), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

But since it is our duty not to violate the memory of our oppressors, but silently, thankfully, and *forgetfully* to accept the oppression, we will commemorate only the king's restitution. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

forgetfulness (fọr-get′fụl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgetfulnesse, foryetefulnesse*, etc.; < *forgetful* + *-ness*.] 1. The character or state of being forgetful; proneness to let past experience and knowledge slip from the mind.

Not in entire *forgetfulness*,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory, do we come
From God, who is our home.
Wordsworth, Immortality, v.

2. The state of having passed from remembrance or recollection; the fact of having ceased to be remembered; oblivion.

For who, to dumb *forgetfulness* a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?
Gray, Elegy, st. 22.

If the noble is often crushed suddenly by the ignoble, one *forgetfulness* travels after both.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

Tronthe alsoo [love hath] put in *foryetefulnesse* whanne thei soo sore begynne to sighe asscaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

The Church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=Syn. 1. *Obliviousness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

forgetive† (fōr′je-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *forge*[1] + *-t-ive*.] Capable of forging or producing; inventive.

A good sherris-sack . . . makes it [the brain] apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

forget-me-not (fọr-get′mē-not), *n.* 1†. The ground-pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*: the earliest use of the word, in the old English herbalists. —2. *Myosotis palustris*, a boraginaceous plant of Europe, growing in damp or wet places, and naturalized in some parts of the United States. It has circinate racemes of sky-blue flowers with a yellow center. (See cut under *circinate*.) As the emblem of friendship, it bears a name corresponding in sense to the English name in nearly every language in Europe; but it was not so called in England and France till the early part of the nineteenth century. Some other similar species of *Myosotis* are frequently cultivated under this name, especially *M. dissitiflora* and the dwarf *M. alpestris*.

3. In Scotland and some parts of England, *Veronica Chamædrys*. See *Veronica*.—**Creeping forget-me-not**, *Omphalodes verna*, a pretty species of southern Europe, with creeping branches.

forge-train (fôrj'trān), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, the series of two pairs of rolls by means of which the slab or bloom is converted into bars. The first pair through which the bloom is passed is called the *roughing-rolls;* the other pair, the *finishing-rolls*. The forge-train is also called the *puddling-rolls*. See *puddle*, *v.*, and *mill-rolls*.

forgettable, forgettableness. See *forgetable, forgetableness*.

forgette (for-zhet'), *n.* In *glove-making*, same as *fourchette*, 2.

forgetter (fǫr-get'ėr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

forgettingly (fǫr-get'ing-li), *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

> I fear I have *forgettingly* transgrest
> Against the dignity of the court.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

forge-water (fôrj'wâ'tėr), *n.* Water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons, used as a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, etc., and also drunk as a chalybeate.

forght, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*.

forgie (fǫr-gē'), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *forgive*.

> The Lord *forgi'e* me for lying!
> *Burns*, Last May a Braw Wooer.

forgift†, *n.* [ME., also *forgyft*, < *forgiven*, forgive: see *forgive*. Cf. *gift*.] Forgiveness.

> I wol not have no *forgyft* for nothinge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1851.

forgilt†, *v.* [ME. *forgilten, forgylten, forgulten*, < AS. *forgyltan*, forfeit by guilt, make guilty, < *for-* + *gyltan*, be guilty: see *guilt, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make guilty.

> All folic wass *forrgillt*,
> Thurrh thatt thatt Adam wass *forrgilltedd*.
> *Ormulum*, Int., l. 25.

2. To forfeit by guilt.

> Thou laddest ous to parays [paradise],
> We hit *forgulten* ase vnwys.
> *Altenglische Dichtungen* (ed. Böddeker), p. 280.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty.

forging (fôr'jing), *n.* [< ME. *forging;* verbal n. of *forge*1, *v.*] A piece of forged work in metal: a general name for pieces of hammered iron or steel.

> There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out. *Times* (London).

forging-hammer (fôr'jing-ham'ėr), *n.* A goldbeaters' heavy hammer, the first of the four hammers used.

forging-machine (fôr'jing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which heated bars of metal are forged.

forging-press (fôr'jing-pres), *n.* A form of hydraulic press for forging iron. The forging is laid on an anvil, which is raised against a hammer or stop adjusted to give it its required shape and thickness.

forgivable (fǫr-giv'a-bl), *a.* [< *forgive* + *-able*.] That may be forgiven; pardonable.

> An irremissible sin, an inexcusable sin; yet to him that will truly repent, it is *forgivable*.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
>
> Much is *forgivable* to the intense lover or the submissive disciple. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 406.

forgive (fǫr-giv'), *v.*; pret. *forgave*, pp. *forgiven*, ppr. *forgiving*. [< ME. *forgiven, forgifen, forgiven, foryiven, forgeven*, etc., < AS. *forgifan* (pret. *forgeaf*, pl. *forgeáfon*, pp. *forgifen*), give, give up, forgive, remit (a thing, acc., unto a person, dat.) (= OS. *fargebhan* = D. *vergeven* = MLG. *vergeven*, LG. *vergeben, vergewen* = OHG. *firgeban*, MHG. *vergeben*, G. *vergeben* = Icel. *fyrirgefa* = ODan. *forgive* (cf. Dan. *tilgive*) = Sw. *förgifva*, forgive, = Goth. *fragiban*, give, grant), < *for-*, away, + *gifan*, give.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give up; resign.

> So kenli the king & the knigtes alle
> Bi-sougt William for the quen sothli so 3erne,
> That he godli al his gref [grievance] *for-gaf* at the last.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4418.
>
> To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
> And to great ones such folly do *forgive*. *Spenser*.
>
> It shall if you will; I *forgive* my right.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. To give; grant.

> Ac ther was no boye so bolde Godes body to touche,
> For he was knyght and kynges sone kynde *for-3af* that tyme
> That no boye hadde hardinesse hym to touche in deyinge.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 79.

3. To grant free pardon for or remission of, as a wrongful act or an obligation; give up all claims for or on account of: sometimes with the thing forgiven as direct objective (accusative), preceded by the person as indirect objective (dative): as, to *forgive* an injury; to *forgive* a person his debts.

> It may appear by my accounte I have not charged ye bussines with any intrest, but doe *forgive* it unto ye partners, above 200li.
> *Andrewes*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 405.
>
> Thu *forgaf* . . . of mi sinne the wickednesse.
> Ps. xxxi. 5 (ME. version).
>
> If ye *forgive* not men their trespasses, neither will your Father *forgive* your trespasses. Mat. vi. 15.
>
> In fact, the only sin which we never *forgive* in each other is difference of opinion. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To grant free pardon to; cease to blame or feel resentment against; restore to good will.

> *Lov.* I do beseech your grace, for charity,
> If ever any malice in your heart
> Were hid against me, now to *forgive* me frankly.
> *Buck.* Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you
> As I would be *forgiven:* I *forgive* all.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.
>
> To *forgive* our enemies, yet hope that God will punish them, is not to *forgive* enough.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 15.
>
> Is it Charity to cloath them with curses in his Prayer, whom he hath *forgiv'n* in his Discours?
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

=**Syn.** 3. To pass over, overlook.—4. *Pardon*, *Forgive* (see *pardon*); to excuse, let off.

II. *intrans.* To exercise forgiveness; be lenient or forgiving.

> To err is human, to *forgive* divine.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 525.
>
> He thought I could not properly *forgive*
> Unless I ceased forgetting—which is true.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 26.

forgiveness (fǫr-giv'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgivenesse, forgifenesse, forgifnes, forgefenesse*, etc., < AS. *forgifnes, forgifenes, forgifennes*, < *forgifen*, forgiven, pp. of *forgifan*, forgive, + *-nes*, -ness. Thus *forgiveness* is a contr. of **forgivenness*, and means lit. the state of being forgiven; and from this, in the active use, the act of forgiving. D. *vergiffenis* is an imitation of the E. word.] 1. The act of forgiving; the act of granting pardon, as for a wrong, offense, or sin; remission of an obligation, debt, or penalty; pardon.

> To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*.
> Dan. ix. 9.
>
> In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the *forgiveness* of sins. Col. i. 14.
>
> Not soon provok'd, however stung and teas'd,
> And if perhaps made angry, soon appeas'd;
> She rather waives than will dispute her right,
> And injured makes *forgiveness* her delight.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 431.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or pardon.

> And mild *forgiveness* intercede
> To stop the coming blow. *Dryden*.

forgiver (fǫr-giv'ėr), *n.* One who forgives or remits.

> And indeed, what a shamefull reproach is this to the infinite mercy of the *forgiver?* What a wrong to his justice? *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, § 10.

forgiving (fǫr-giv'ing), *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate: as, a *forgiving* temper.

> Placable and *forgiving*, he was nevertheless cold and unsympathizing. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

forgivingly (fǫr-giv'ing-li), *adv.* In a forgiving manner.

> "It was only two years old, after all," said Jared, *forgivingly*. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 250.

forgivingness (fǫr-giv'ing-nes), *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.

> Tenacity of purpose is more a special virtue of Bismarck than *forgivingness*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 425.

forgo1 (fǫr-gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *forwent*, pp. *forgone*, ppr. *forgoing*. [Also written, more often but less prop., *forego;* < ME. *forgoon, forgon, forgan*, < AS. *forgān*, pass over, neglect, abstain from (= D. *vergaan*, intr., pass away, perish, = OHG. *firgān, fergān*, MHG. *vergān, vergēn*, G. *vergehen* = Dan. *forgaa* = Sw. *förgå*, intr. pass away, refl. forgo), < *for-* + *gān*, go: see *for-*1 and *go*.] 1. To go or pass by without claiming; forbear to possess, use, or do; voluntarily avoid or give up; renounce; resign.

> His fader the kyng loved tho childre so,
> That he wild for no thyng the sight of hem *forgo*.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 168.
>
> Now shalt thou, false theef, thy song *forgon*.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 191.
>
> She . . . *forewent* the consideration of pleasing her eyes in order to procure herself much more solid satisfaction.
> *Fielding*.
>
> Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
> Or all but hold, and then—cast her aside,
> *Foregoing* all her sweetness, like a weed.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.
>
> In puffs of balm the night-air blows
> The perfume which the day *forgoes*.
> *M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia.

2. To quit; leave.

> I wish I might this wearie life *forgoe*,
> And shortly turne unto my happie rest.
> *Spenser*, Visions of Petrarch, vii.
>
> Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *G. Herbert*.

=**Syn.** 1. To yield, relinquish, let go.

forgo2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forego*1.

forgoer (fǫr-gō'ėr), *n.* One who forgoes. Also *foregoer*.

forgone (fǫr-gôn'). Past participle of *forgo*1.

forgot (fǫr-got'). Preterit of *forget*.

forgotten, forgot (fǫr-got'n, fǫr-got'). Past participle of *forget*.

forgrowt, *v. i.* [ME. *forgrowen, forgrowe*, < AS. *forgrōwen*, < *for-* + *grōwen*, grown, pp. of *grōwan*, grow.] To be grown over; grow in excess or unduly.

> A path . . . *forgrowen* was with grasse and weede.
> *Flower and Leaf*, l. 45.

forgrownt, *p. a.* Overgrown. *Davies*.

> To be quiet from the inward, violent, injurious oppressors, the fat and *foregrown* rams within our own fold, is a special blessing. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 137.

forhalet, *v. t.* [A pseudo-archaic form, spelled *forhaile* in Spenser; < *for-*1 + *hale*1. Cf. Dan. *forhale* = Sw. *förhala*, protract, prolong, retard.] To overhaul; overtake.

> All this long tale
> Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhaile*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

for-helet, *v. t.* [< ME. *forhelen*, < AS. *forhelan* (= OS. *farhelan* = OHG. *farhelan*, MHG. *verhelen*, G. *verhehlen*), hide, < *for-* + *helan*, hide: see *for-*1 and *heal*2.] To conceal; hide.

> 3if I auy thinge haue mys-wrougt
> Seieth me now *for-hele* 3e-nougt.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

forhentt, *v. t.* [Prob. formed by Spenser; spelled improp. *forehend, forehent, forhend;* < *for-*1 + *hent*, q. v.] To overtake.

> Doubleth her haste for feare to bee *for-hent*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

forhew†, *v. t.* [ME. *forhewen*, < AS. *forheáwan*, cut down, slay (= OS. *forhawan* = OHG. *farhawan, farhouwen*, MHG. *verhouen*, G. *verhauen*), < *for-* + *heáwan*, cut, hew: see *for-*1 and *hew*1.] To cut down; cut to pieces; slay.

> His face *forehewed* with wounds.
> *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

forhow, forhooy (fǫr-hou', -hō'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *forhowien, forhohien, forhogien*, < AS. *forhogian, forhyegan*, despise, neglect (= OS. *farhuggjan* = OHG. *farhuggan*), < *for-* + *hogian, hyegan*, have in mind, care, be anxious.] To forsake; abandon: as, a bird *forhows* its nest. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> The hawk and the hern attour them hung,
> And the merl and the mavis *forhooyed* their young.
> *Hogg*, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

for-hungredt, *a.* [ME. (= D. *verhongerd* = G. *verhungert* = Dan. *forhungret* = Sw. *förhungrat*); < *for-*1 + *hungered*.] Extremely hungry.

> Thei made hem than merye with mete that thei hadde,
> & eten at here ese, for thei were *for-hungred*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2515.

forinsecalt, *a.* [< L. *forinsecus* (cf. Sp. *forinseco*), from without, on the outside, ML. foreign, < *foris*, outside, out of doors, + *secus*, as in *extrinsecus:* see *extrinsic, intrinsic*.] Foreign; alien. *Burnet*.

forirkt, *v.* [ME. **forirken, forhirken;* < *for-*1 + *irk, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To irk; weary.

> Of manna he ben *forhirked* to eten.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3658.

II. *intrans.* To become weary.

> For loe his wife *foreirking* of his raigne
> Sleeping in bed this cruel wretch hath slaine.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 442.

forisfamiliate (fō'ris-fa-mil'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forisfamiliated*, ppr. *forisfamiliating*. [< ML. *forisfamiliatus*, pp. of *forisfamiliare*, emancipate, < *foris*, outside, + *familia*, family: see *family*.] **I.** *trans.* To put out of the family; in *law*, to emancipate or free from parental authority: used of putting a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, as his share of the inheritance, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharging him from the family.

> A son was said to be *foris-familiated* if his father assigned him part of his land, and gave him seisin thereof, and did this at the request or with the free consent of the son himself, who expressed himself satisfied with such portion. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

forisfamiliation (fō″ris-fa-mil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *forisfamiliate* + *-ion.*] The act of forisfamiliating, or the state of being forisfamiliated.

My father could not be serious in the sentence of *forisfamiliation* which he had so unhesitatingly pronounced.
Scott, Rob Roy, iii.

forjeskit (fôr-jes′kit), *a.* [Sc., pp., < Dan. *forjaske, forhjaske*, soil, tumble, rumple, < *for-* + *jaske*, tr. soil, jumble, draggle, intr. dabble, paddle.] Wearied out; jaded with fatigue.

Forjeskit sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn oot owre the rigs.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

forjudge (fôr-juj′), *v. t.* [ME. *forjugen*, < OF. *forjuger, forjugier, forsjuger, forsjugier*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, alienate, nonsuit, judge unjustly, etc., < ML. *forisjudicare*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, deprive, < L. *foris*, outside, + *judicare*, judge: see *for-*[3] and *judge, v.*] 1†. To judge wrongfully.

Falsly accused, and of his foon *forjudged*
Without answere, while he was absent
He damned was.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 274.

2. To deprive by judicial sentence.

Thei a-corded in the ende that he sholde be disherited. . . . Whan Bertelaya saugh he was *for-Iuged*, and that he ne myght noon othirwise do, he returned with-oute moo wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

Forjudged of life and lands for cowardice in battle.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 25.

Hence — **3.** In *law*, to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance.

forjudger (fôr-juj′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *forjuger*, inf. as n.: see *forjudge.*] In *law*, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fork, forke*, < AS. *forc* = OFries. *forke, furke* = D. *vork* = LG. *fork* = OHG. *furka*, MHG. *furke*, G. dial. *furke, forke* = Icel. *forkr* = Dan. *fork* = OF. *forche, fourehe* (whence ME. also *forche, fourche*), OF. also *fourque, furke*, F. *fourche* = Pr. OSp. *forca* = Sp. *horca* = Pg. It. *forca* = W. *fforch, ffwrch*, a fork, < L. *furca*, a fork.] 1. An instrument or tool consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more prongs or tines. Specifically — (*a*) Such an instrument, of small size, used at table to hold food while it is being cut with the knife, and to lift food to the mouth.

The Italian . . . strangers . . . doe alwaies at their meales use a little *forke* when they cut their meate.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

This ceremony [of washing], which in former times was constantly practised as well before as after meat, seems to have fallen into disuse on the introduction of *forks*, about the year 1620; as before that period our ancestors supplied the place of this necessary utensil with their fingers. *Ritson*, quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 25, note.

(*b*) One of various agricultural tools with the prongs of which loose substances are gathered and lifted, as a hay-*fork* or dung-*fork*. See *pitchfork*.

The peasants urge their harvest, ply the *fork*
With double toil, and shiver at their work.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 214.

2. Something resembling a fork in form. (*a*) A tuning-fork. (*b*) A fork-chuck. (*c*) *Milit.*: (1†) A weapon for thrusting, with a long handle and two points or prongs. Also called *war-fork*. (2) A rest for a heavy musket used in the sixteenth century. See *croc*. (*d*) In *clock-making*, a bifurcation fixed at right angles to the end of the crutch which descends from the pallet-arbor. The fork embraces the pendulum-rod, and transfers the motion of its vibrations to the crutch and the palleis.

3. One of the parts into which anything is divided by bifurcation; a forking branch or division; a prong or shoot: as, the *forks* of a road or stream; Clark's *fork* of Columbia river; a *fork* of lightning.

The ancients . . . represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

4†. The point or barb of an arrow.

Lear. The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
Kent. Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

5. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the legs. [Humorous.]

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork*, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle. *Kinglake*, Crimea, xxii.

6†. A gibbet; in the plural, the gallows. See *furca*.

I would starve now,
Hang, drown, despair, deserve the *forks*, . . .
Ere I would own thy follies.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*. *Butler*, Remains, II. 195.

7. In *mining*, the bottom of the sump. *Pryce.* — **Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*. — **In fork**, in *mining*. See *fork, v. t.*, 3.

fork (fôrk), *v.* [< *fork, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay. — **2.** To dig and break with a fork, as ground. — **3.** In *mining*, to pump or otherwise clear out (water) from a shaft or mine. *Forking* the water is drawing it all out; and when it is done the mine or the water is said to be *forked*, and the engine to be *in fork*. *Pryce.* — **To fork out or over**, to hand or pay over; pay down. [Slang.]

What must I *fork out* to-night, my trump,
For the whole first-floor of the Magpie and Stump?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 285.

If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money, he may be willing to give up his chance of Diplow.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become bifurcated or forked; send out diverging parts like the tines of a fork. — **2.** In *mining*, to draw out water from a shaft.

fork-beam (fôrk′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, a short beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

forkbeard (fôrk′bērd), *n.* An English gadoid fish, *Phycis blennioides*. The ventral fins are jugular in position, and appear to be forked or bifurcate, from the fact that two rays are elongated and enveloped at the base in a common skin, whence the name. Also called *forked-beard* and *hake's-dame*.

fork-chuck (fôrk′chuk), *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from the fact that the part which is screwed on the mandrel has on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

forked (fôr′ked or fôrkt), *a.* [< ME. *forked, forket;* < *fork* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a fork or bifurcation; separating into diverging parts like the tines of a fork.

Unaccommodated [unclothed], man is no more but such a poor, bare, *forked* animal as thou art.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Proud as Apollo on his *forked* hill.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 231.

He saw
No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but *fork'd*
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Ambiguous; equivocal.

Give *forked* counsel; take provoking gold
On either hand, and put it up.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. Pointed, or prolonged to a point: as, *forked* shoes. — **Forked chickweed, drill**, etc. See the nouns. — **Forked dagger**, a dagger whose guard projects forward in two points or horns, one on each side of the blade. Such a weapon was formerly used in the left hand for parrying the thrusts of an adversary's rapier, and by seizing the blade to break it off or throw it out of line.

forked-beard (fôrkt′bērd), *n.* Same as *fork-beard*.

forkedly (fôr′ked-li), *adv.* In a forked form.

forkedness (fôr′ked-nes), *n.* The quality of being forked or opening into two or more parts.

forkervet†, *v. t.* See *forearve*.

fork-head (fôrk′hed), *n.* An arrow-head having two points directed forward, as distinguished from barbs.

forkiness (fôr′ki-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forky or forked. *Cotgrave.*

forkless (fôrk′les), *a.* [< *fork* + *-less.*] Having no forks; not bifurcated.

fork-moss (fôrk′môs), *n.* See *moss*.

fork-rest (fôrk′rest), *n.* A bifurcated instrument carried by a soldier to serve as a rest in aiming the heavy firearms formerly in use; a fork.

forks-and-knives (fôrkz′and-nīvz′), *n.* A club-moss, *Lycopodium elavatum:* so called from a fancied resemblance of the fruiting spikes to forks and knives. [Prov. Eng.]

forktail (fôrk′tāl), *n.* [< *fork* + *tail*[1].] 1. A fish with a forked tail, as the salmon and sword-fish: a fishermen's term. — **2.** The kite: from its forked tail. — **3.** A bird of the family *Henicuridæ*.

fork-tailed (fôrk′tāld), *a.* Having a forked tail; scissor-tailed; swallow-tailed. — **Fork-tailed flycatcher**, an American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Milvulus*, as *M. tyrannus* or *M. forficatus*. Also called *scissortail*. — **Fork-tailed shrike**, a drongo; any shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*.

fork-wrench (fôrk′rench), *n.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling. *E. H. Knight.*

forky (fôr′ki), *a.* [< *fork* + *-y*[1].] Forked; furcate.

At each Approach they lash their *forky* Stings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

The last, and trustiest of the four,
On high his *forky* pennon bore.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

forlana (for-lä′nä), *n.* [It. dial.] 1. A Venetian dance. — **2.** Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and quick. Also *furlano*.

forlay†, **forlie** (fôr-lā′), *v. t.* [Also *forelay;* irreg., after the supposed analogy of verbs prop. in *for-*, from '*lie* in wait *for*'; *lay*, tr., for *lie;* cf. *waylay*. Cf. *forlie*, differently formed.] To lie in wait for; ambush.

He, being many times *forelaid* by the trains of traitors.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

And lastly, how cunningly doth he *forelay* their confidence . . . in the Almighty, protesting not to bee come up thither without the Lord.
Bp. Hall, Hezekiah and Sennacherib.

An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 493.

forleave†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleven, forleaven* (pp. *forleft, forlaft*); < *for-*[1] + *leave*[1].] To leave behind; abandon; give up.

A theef of venisoun that hath *forloft*
His licorousnesse, and al his thewes craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 83.

forlend†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forelend;* < *for-*[1] + *lend.*] To give up. *Nares.*

As if that life to losse they had *forelent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 6.

forlese†, *v. t.* [ME. *forlesen, forleosen* (pret. *forles, forleas*, pl. *forlure*, pp. *forloren, forlorn*, rarely *forlost:* see *forlorn*), < AS. *forleósan* (= OS. *farliosan* = OFries. *forliesa* = D. *verliezen* = OHG. *farliosan*, MHG. *verliesen*, G. *verlieren*, lose, = Dan. *forlise* = Sw. *förlisa*, tr. lose, intr. be lost, = Goth. *fraliusan*), lose, < *for-* + *leósan*, lose: see *for-*[1] and *lose.*] 1. To lose entirely or completely; abandon.

Aurelius, that his cost hath al *forlorn*,
Curseth the tyme that ever he was born.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 829.

She held hireself a *forlost* creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 756.

The order of preest-hode he has *forlorne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

2. To bereave; deprive.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

forlet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleten, forlæten* (pret. *forlet*, pp. *forleten*), < AS. *forlætan* (= OS. *farlātan* = D. *verlaten* = OHG. *farlāzan*, MHG. *verlazen*, G. *verlassen* = Icel. *fyrirlāta* = Sw. *förlåta* = Dan. *forlade*), let go, relinquish, forsake, < *for-* + *lætan*, let: see *for-*[1] and *let*[1].] To let go; relinquish; leave; abandon; depart from; forsake; lose.

To *forlete* synne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

So that thulke stude was *vor-lete* mony aday
That no cristenmon ne paynym nuste war the rode lay.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

forleygne†, *v. t.* See *forloyne*. *Chaucer.*

forlie (fôr-lī′), *v. t.* [< ME. *forliggen*, < AS. *forliegan*, refl., lie with, fornicate, < *for-* + *liegan*, lie: see *for-*[1] and *lie*[1].] 1†. To lie with. — **2.** To overlay (a child). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forlighten†, *v. t.* To decrease; lighten.

We hafe es losela liffyde many longe daye,
Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
And *forelytenede* the loos that we are layttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 254.

forlive†, *v. i.* [ME. *forlyven;* < *for-*[1] + *live*[1].] To live pervertedly; degenerate in race or nature.

They ne sholden nat owtrayen or *forlyven* fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 6.

Eni *forliued* wrecche. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

forlore†, *v. t.* An erroneous form for **forlose, forlese*, after *forlorn*.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

forloret†, *a.* See *forlorn*.

forlorn (fôr-lôrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forlorn, forloren, forlore*, < AS. *forloren* (= D. *verloren* = G. *verloren* = Dan. *forloren*), pp. of *forleósan*, lose: see *forlese.*] **I.**† *a.* 1. Lost; deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

Is all his force *forlorne*, and all his glory donne?
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 35.

Relating then how long this soil had lain *forlorn*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 101.

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Hence — **2.** Without help or succor; helpless; wretched; miserable.

The Saxons, taking Advantage of his [Cadwalladar's] Absence, came over in Swarms, and dispossessed the *forlorn* Britains of all they had, and divided the Land amongst themselves. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 5.

I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less *forlorn*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, xxxiii.

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was *forlorn* in the extreme. *Prescott.*

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

Art thou of thy loved lasse *forlorne?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

There ne'er was man in Scotland born,
Ordain'd to be so much *forlorn*.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense *forlorn*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

Forlorn boys†. [Tr. of F. *enfants perdus;* D. *verloren kinderen.*] Same as *forlorn hope.*—**Forlorn hope.** [D. *verloren hoop*, lit. a lost troop (D. *hoop*, a troop, = E. *heap*), but associated in E. with *hope*[1], expectation.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

A confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope* . . . might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 765.

=**Syn.** Friendless, miserable, comfortless, disconsolate, woebegone, abject, pitiable.

II. *n.* **1.** A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2†. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

The squadron nearest to your eye
Is his *Forlorn* of infantry;
Bowmen of unrelenting minds.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up. *Cromwell.*

forlornly (fôr-lôrn'li), *adv.* In a forlorn, forsaken, or wretched manner.

And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave,
And salt as life; *forlornly* brave,
And quiv'ring with the dart he drave.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

forlornness (fôr-lôrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forlornesse, forlorennesse*, < AS. *forlorenes*, for **forlorennes* (= OHG. *farloranissa*, MHG. *verlorenüsse*), < *forloren*, lost: see *forlorn*.] The state of being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

forloyne†, *v. t.* [ME. *forloynen*, delay, divert, abandon, < OF. *forlogner, forlongier, forloingnier*, etc., eloin, leave far behind, delay, etc., < L. *foris*, out, outside, + *longus*, long: see *long*, and cf. *eloin, purloin*, etc.] To delay; divert; abandon.

forloyne†, *n.* [ME. *forloyne, forleygne*, < OF. "*forlonge*, very far off (a term of hunting)" (Cotgrave). Cf. *forloyne, v.*] In *hunting*. See the extract.

Forloyne. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound, going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16; Gent. Rec., ii. 79.
Halliwell.

Therwith the hunte, wonder faste,
Blew a *forleygne* at the laste.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 386.

forlye†, *v. t.* See *forlie*.

form (fôrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm, fourme;* < ME. *forme, foorme, fourme, furme*, shape, figure, manner, bench, frame, seat, condition, agreement, etc., < OF. *forme, fourme, furme*, F. *forme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *forma* = D. *vorm* = MHG. *forme*, G. *form* = Icel. *formr* = Dan. Sw. *form*, < L. *forma*, shape, figure, image, outline, plan, mold, frame, case, etc., manner, sort, kind, etc., ML. also a bench, choir-stall, grade in a school, etc. (with many other meanings). There is no ground for the attempted distinction, in pronunciation and spelling, between *form*, shape, etc., and *form* (spelled *fourm* in Bailey), a bench, etc.] **1.** The external shape or configuration of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and surfaces; external appearance considered independently of color or material; in an absolute use, the human figure: as, it was in the *form* of a circle; a triangular *form;* the *form* of the head or of the body; a beautiful or an ugly *form*.

And the earth was without *form*, and void. Gen. i. 2.

After that he appeared in another *form* unto two of them as they walked. Mark xvi. 12.

Each *form* in the moonlight dim,
Of rock or of tree, is seen of him.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

At Beni Hassan, during the time of the 12th dynasty, curvilinear *forms* reappear in the roofs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 204.

The apparent permanence in the case of the rock or tree is a temporarily abiding *form* or temporarily abiding spacial relations. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 626.

2. Specifically, in *crystal.*, the complex of planes included under the same general symbol. Thus in the isometric system the most general form is the hexoctahedron, embracing forty-eight similar planes. In the triclinic system a form, even in the most general case, includes only two similar planes, and is called an *open form*, since it does not represent an inclosed solid or *closed form;* similarly, the two basal planes in the orthorhombic system constitute a form.

3. Attractive appearance; shapeliness; beauty. [Archaic.]

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Isa. liii. 2.

4†. A costume; a special dress: as, a blue silk *form*.

There comes out of the chayre-roome Mrs. Stewart in a most lovely *form*, with her hair all about her eares, having her picture taking there. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

5. A mold, pattern, or model; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned: as, a hatters' or a milliners' *form;* a *form* for jelly.—**6.** In *printing*, an assemblage of types secured in a chase for stereotyping, or of either types or plates for printing. A form may consist of one page or of many pages. For stereotyping, no particular order of arrangement is necessary; for printing, the pages are arranged in such order that in folding the printed sheet they will fall in regular sequence. In book-printing, before the general use of steam-presses, two forms (see *inner* and *outer form*, below) were usually required for a sheet, one being separately printed on each side; now a single form frequently comprises a whole sheet, the paper being turned end for end for printing the second side. Large newspapers, however, still require two forms. In this sense often spelled *forme* in Great Britain. **7.** In *milit. engin.*, same as *gabion-form*. See *gabion*.—**8.** In general, arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything, as distinguished from the parts themselves: opposed to *matter*, but not properly to *substance* (unless it be the intention of the writer to identify substance with matter). Thus, to say that the soul was immaterial was formerly considered the same as to say that it was a *form*. With the older writers *form* is often synonymous with *essence*, and has generally lofty associations (thus, the shape of a living being, considered as its perfection, was called its *form*, while that of a lifeless thing was called its *figure*, but not its *form*); and these ideas cling to the word in the minds of later writers, as Kant. But with many modern writers the conception is of something imposed upon the thing from without, and distinct from its life and essence. In metaphysics *form* denotes a determination, a specializing element, that constituent of a thing by virtue of which it is the kind of thing that it is. In the Platonic philosophy the *form* is the exemplar according to which a thing is made, or the mold, as it were, in which the thing is cast. In the Aristotelian philosophy *form* is the developed actuality, *matter* the undeveloped potentiality; *matter* is that element by virtue of which the thing is, *form* is that by which it is as it is—that is, the nature or essence of the thing. In Bacon's philosophy the *true form* is the physical structure or constitution of anything. In Kant's philosophy *form* is that element of an object which is imported into it by the mind: opposed to the *matter*, which is given in sense. For various other metaphysical applications of the term, see phrases below.

The figure comprehendeth the shape of things that have no life, as the facion of the elemente, of trees, of flouddes, of an house, a shippe, a cote, and soche like. The *fourme* conteineth the portraiture of al livyng thinges, as the very livelie image of man, of an horse, or a lion, as we cal a man wel favoured or harde favoured.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Though I shall for brevity's sake retain the word *form*, yet I would be understood to mean by it, not a real substance distinct from matter, but only the matter itself of a natural body, considered with its peculiar manner of existence, which I think may not inconveniently be called either its specifical or denominating state, or its essential modification; or, if you would have me express it in one word, its stamp. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Of a beautiful landscape, melody, or poem, the blending of unity with variety appears not only in the grouping of Sense-Elements ("*form*" in the narrow meaning), but also in that of the represented content or signification of these. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 536.

In a phenomenon, I call that which corresponds to the sensation its matter; but that which causes the manifold matter of the phenomenon to be perceived as arranged in a certain order I call its *form*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 18.

The distinction above specified is employed by Aristotle in his exposition of the soul. The soul belongs to the category of substance or essence (not that of quantity, quality, etc.); but of the two points of view under which essence may be presented, the soul ranks with *form*, not with matter—with the actual, not with the potential.
Grote, Aristotle, p. 457.

Time and space are not given in sensation. They are not the sensational matter of perception, but something that "makes it possible for us to represent all parts of that matter as arranged in certain relations to each other"; and this we may fairly call the *form* of perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

9. A specific formation or arrangement; characteristic structure, constitution, or appearance; disposition of parts or conditions.

Whan the Duke herde that in the same *forme* he moste come a-geyn, he vndirstode wele he sholde bringe with hym Ygerne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

To laugh at all things thou shalt heare is neither good nor fit,
It shewes the property and *forme* of one with little wit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

Who, being in the *form* of God, . . . took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.
Phil. ii. 6, 7.

In the Egyptian females the *forms* of womanhood begin to develop themselves about the ninth or tenth year.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 40.

The third or "long" *form* contains the seven [Epistles] already enumerated in a more expanded state.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

10. Mode or manner of being, action, or manifestation; specific state, condition, determination, variation, or kind: as, water in the *form* of steam or of ice; electricity is a *form* of energy; English is a *form* of German speech; varioloid is a mild *form* of smallpox; life in all its *forms*.

This notion of "ought," when once it has been developed, is a necessary *form* of our moral apprehension, just as space is now a necessary *form* of our sense-perceptions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 93.

To many the battle of the giants, over the "long," the "middle," and the "short" *form* or recension of the Ignatian Epistles, will be an intellectual treat, as he watches the fence and scholarship of the various disputants.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

11. Fixed order or method; systematic or orderly arrangement or proceeding, as to either generals or particulars; system or formula: as, the *forms* of civilized society; a *form* of words or of prayer; a rough draft to be reduced to *form;* a document in due *form*.

And Exspoundide theim after myn owne wesdone
After the *forme* of Experience.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

'Gainst *form* and order they their power employ,
Nothing to build, and all things to destroy.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 531.

For who would keep an ancient *form*
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

I am not so foolish as to declaim against *forms*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 25.

12. Specifically, mere manner as opposed to intrinsic qualities; style.

Perhaps we owe the masterpiece of humorous literature to the fact that Cervantes had been trained to authorship in a school where *form* predominated over substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

13. Formality, or a formality; ceremony.

O place! O *form!*
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Should *form*, my lord,
Prevail above affection? no, it cannot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

14. Conformity to the conventionalities and usages of society; propriety: chiefly in the phrases *good form, bad form*.

We'll eat the Dinner and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all *Form*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I would see the buxom bride decked in the robe of culture, jewelled with the gems of refinement, and adorned with the lace-enwoven veil of *good form*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 626.

15. Mere appearance; semblance.

Why keep up a *form* of separation when the life of it is fled? *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

16. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of competing.

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense; for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of one is equal to that of the other.
J. H. Walsh, The Horse, vi.

17. In *alg.*, a quantie in which the variables are considered abstractly with reference only to their mathematical relations in the quantic, and apart from any signification.—**18.** In *gram.*, a word bearing the sign of a distinct grammatical character, or denoted by its structure as having a particular office.—**19.** In *music:* (*a*) The general theory or science of so arranging themes, tonalities, phrases, and sections in a piece that order, symmetry, and cor-

relation of parts may be secured: one of the most important branches of the art of composition. (*b*) The particular rhythmical, melodic, or harmonic disposition or arrangement of tones in a phrase, section, or movement, especially when distinct and regular enough to be known by a special name, as the sonata-*form*, the rondo-*form*, etc.—**20.** A blank or schedule to be filled out by the insertion of details; a sample or specimen document calculated to serve as a guide in framing others in like cases: as, a *form* for a deed, lease, or contract.

You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular *forms* that you'll find out) for leave to memorialise this Department. . . . You had better take a lot of *forms* away with you. Give him a lot of *forms!*
Dickens, Little Dorrit, x.

21. A long seat; a bench.

The Duke, upon hearing it, leaps from the Table so hastily that he hurt both his Shins on the *Form*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 130.

I was seen . . . sitting with her upon the *form*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

22. (*a*) A number of pupils sitting together on a bench at school. (*b*) A class or rank of students in a school (especially in England).

Preaching the same Sermon to all sorts of People is as if a School-Master should read the same Lesson to his several *Formes*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 93.

The lower-fourth *form* in which Tom found himself at the beginning of the next half-year was the largest *form* in the lower school, and numbered upwards of forty boys.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

Hence—(*c*) A class or rank in society.—**23.** The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The hares (Lepus Americanus) were very familiar. One had her *form* under my house all winter, separated from me only by the flooring. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 301.

24. A particular species or kind; a species of a genus, etc.; any assemblage of similar things constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoölogical group.

Practically, when a naturalist can unite two *forms* together by others having intermediate characters, he treats the one as a variety of the other, ranking the most common, but sometimes the one first described, as the species, and the other as the variety.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 56.

We must also remember that many slight characters may be the atrophied or rudimentary remains of more important characters which were useful in some ancestral *form*. *A. R. Wallace*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 306.

Absolute form, in *metaph.*, form considered, or being, without matter.—**Accidental form**, in *metaph.*, a form which constitutes not the substance of a thing, but a mere accident of it.—**Adjoint linear form**, in *math.*, a linear function having the same facients as the quantic to which it belongs, and its coefficients indeterminate. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Algebraic form.** See def. 17.—**Assistant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which makes no part of the subject, but serves only to impart motion to it.—**Bad, binary, canonical, conditional**, etc., **form.** See the adjectives.—**Blank form.** (*a*) A printed paper in which spaces are left blank to be filled up according to particular requirement. Such forms are very extensively used in legal and business transactions. (*b*) In *printing*, a form of types in which a page or several pages have been left blank.—**Calculus of forms.** See *calculus*.—**Continuity of forms.** See *continuity*.—**Contract forms.** See *contract*, *a.*—**Corporeal form**, a form which not only inheres in bodies, but has in itself a bodily character.—**Degenerate form.** See *degenerate*.—**Disponent** or **disposing form.** See *principal form*.—**Divisor of a form.** See *divisor*.—**External form of reasoning.** See *external*.—**Form of action**, in *law*, the distinguishing method of procedure, and hence the class to which an action belongs, considered with reference to the mode of procedure or the kind of relief sought.—**Form of a proposition**, the mode of relationship which it asserts between its terms; also, the logical type or class to which the proposition belongs; also, with older writers, the copula as contradistinguished from the subject and the predicate.—**Form of cognition**, the mode in which anything is cognized; especially, in the *Kantian philos.*, that by which any kind of synthesis of representations is effected, being either a form of intuition (space and time), of the understanding (a Kantian category), or of the reason (a Kantian idea).—**Form of Concord.** See *concord*.—**Form of corporeity**, in *metaph.*, that in which the bodily character of a thing is determined.—**Form of forms**, in *metaph.*, the idea which determines the ideas themselves; the one, also the nous of Plotinus.

Arise, climb, ascend, and mount up (with speculative wings) in spirit, to behold in the glasse of creation the *form of forms*, the exemplar number of all things numerable, both visible and invisible, mortal and immortal, corporal and spirituai. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The soul may be called the *form of forms*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Form value. See *value*.—**Good form.** See def. 14.—**Ground form.** See *ground*[1].—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.*, a form the efficient cause of which does not lie in matter; opposed to *material form*.—**Informing form**, in *metaph.*, a form which is a part of its subject.—**Inherent form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can exist only in matter.—**Inner form**, in *printing*, when two forms are used for one sheet, the form which contains the pages that are hidden or concealed by the folds or bolts in an uncut sheet. This form is usually printed first.—**Intelligible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived only by the intellect.—**Outer form**, in *printing*, when two forms are required, the form which contains the first and last pages of a signature, as 1 and 8 in a sheet of octavo, or 1 and 16 in a sheet of 16mo, and the pages which therefore appear on the outside of the folded sheet. Usually this side of the sheet is printed last.—**Principal form**, in *metaph.*, a form which itself constitutes a species: opposed to a *disponent* or *disposing form*, which merely prepares the matter for the reception of the principal form.—**Ribbed form**, in *hand paper-making*, a square or oblong wooden frame with parallel brass wires steadied by cross-wires, used for making lined paper.—**Sensible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived by the senses.—**Separate form**, in *metaph.*, a form which, while it may be capable of existing only in matter, yet has a being apart from the matter.—**Simple form**, in *metaph.*, mere form, without matter: thus, God is held to be *simple form*.—**Substantial** or **essential form**, in *metaph.*, that in which the essence of a thing consists. The substantial form has four marks: it does not directly affect the senses; it has no variations of degree (though this was disputed); it is good and perfect; it is the principle or origin of the properties and operations of that to which it pertains. Much use was made by the medieval logicians of the doctrine of *substantial forms*, and thus the absurdity of trying to explain the properties and operations of things by means of mere abstract statements was put in a strong light, which the conflict with the real explanations of science soon heightened. Thus, if the Newtonian law of gravitation were merely a transformation of Kepler's laws, and implied nothing further, it would be of the nature of a substantial form; but in point of fact it predicts the various lunar equations, the planetary perturbations, the precession of the equinoxes, the tides, and the figure of the earth.—**Theory of forms**, the theory of the changes of algebraic forms due to linear transformations of their variables; especially, the theory of invariants, reciprocants, etc.—**To take form**, to assume a definite shape, appearance, or order; become definite and clear: as, the conception gradually *took form* in his mind.=**Syn. 1.** *Shape*, *Fashion*, etc. See *figure*, *n.*—**13.** *Rite*, *Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

form (fôrm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm*, *fourme*; < ME. *formen*, *fourmen*, < OF. *former*, *fourmer*, F. *former* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formar* = It. *formare* = D. *vormen* = MHG. G. *formen* = Icel. Sw. *forma* = Dan. *forme*, < L. *formare*, shape, fashion, form, etc., < *forma*, a shape, form: see *form*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give form to; shape; mold. (*a*) To give a figure to; make a figure of; constitute as a figure: as, to *form* a statue; to *form* a triangle.

That glorious picture of the air
Which summer's light-robed angel *forms*
On the dark ground of fading storms.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

(*b*) In general, to model, make, or produce by any combination of parts or materials.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.

I'll trust you with the stuff you have to work on,
You'll *form* it! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Prometheus, *forming* Mr. Day,
Carv'd something like a Man in Clay.
Prior, The Parallel.

We can put together sentence after sentence of clear and strong English without a single Romance word; we cannot *form* the shortest really complete grammatical sentence without Teutonic words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 165.

Specifically—(*c*) To arrange; combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops into a hollow square. (*d*) To model by instruction and discipline; mold; train.

Eminent men, living and dead, whom we will not stop to enumerate, carried to the Upper House an eloquence *formed* and matured in the Lower.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

I resolved to *form* Dora's mind. . . . I talked to her on the subjects which occupied my thoughts.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xlviii.

(*e*) To devise; conceive; frame; invent; create: as, to *form* opinions from sound premises; to *form* an image in the mind.

He said that he was unable to *form* an idea of what would be international bimetallism.
Contemporary Rev., L. 287.

We have now no means of *forming* an opinion of the great national temple of the Capitoline Jove, no trace of it, nor any intelligible description, having been preserved to the present time. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(*f*) In *gram.*, to make, as a word, by derivation or by affixes.

The one class or conjugation regularly *forms* its preterit and participle . . . by the addition of "ed" or "d" to the root of the verb.
Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 107.

2. To go to make up; be an element or constituent of; constitute; take the shape of: as, duplicity *forms* no part of his character; these facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The diplomatic politicians, . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

He took his measures with that combination of dexterity and daring which *formed* his character.
Irving, Granada, p. 61.

3†. To display so as to communicate the real meaning.

No violent heat whatsoever can *form* a new language to a man which he never knew before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

4†. To persuade; bring to do.

The ffrist that 3ou *formed* to that ffals dede,
He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the ffyrckis.
Richard the Redeless, i. 107.

5. To provide with a form, as a hare. [Rare.]

The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briers.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** To fashion, carve, produce, dispose.—**2.** To constitute, compose, make up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take or come into form; assume the characteristic or implied figure, appearance, or arrangement: as, the troops *formed* in columns; ice *forms* at a temperature of 32° F.

Form! Form! Riflemen, *form!*
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Tennyson, The War.

At the time of the English settlement in Britain, the consciousness of distinct national life could hardly have begun among the Nether-Dutch people; their language, their institutions, were still only *forming*, not yet formed.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 77.

2. To run for a form, as a hare; squat in a form.

Scath. First, think which way she *fourmeth*, on what wind;
Or north, or south.
George. For, as the shepherd said,
A witch is a kind of hare. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

-form. [= F. *-forme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-forme*, < L. *-formis*, -like, -shaped, the form, with adj. termination, in compound adjectives, of *forma*, shape, form: see *form*, *n.* The vowel preceding this termination (representing in Latin the stem-vowel of the preceding element) is properly *i*; but in some scientific words recently formed the vowel is erroneously made *æ*, as if the ending of the Latin feminine genitive.] A termination in words of Latin origin, or in words formed like them, meaning '-like, -shaped, in the form of': as, *ensiform*, sword-like, sword-shaped; *falciform*, sickle-shaped; *vermiform*, worm-like; *oviform*, in the form of an egg.

formable (fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *formable* = Sp. *formable* = It. *formabile*, capable of being formed, < LL. *formabilis*, that may be formed, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being formed.

A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only *formable*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 312.

2†. Shapely; well formed. *Davies.*

Thys profit is gott by trauelling, that whatsoeuer he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narrative may be *formable*. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 90.

3†. Formal. *Dekker.*

formal (fôr'mal), *a.* [< ME. *formel*, *fourmel*, G. *formell* = Dan. Sw. *formel*, < OF. *formel*, F. *formel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formal* = It. *formale*, < L. *formalis*, < *forma*, form: see *form*, *n.*] **1.** According to form, rule, or established order; according to the rules of law or custom; systematic; regular; legal.

The tide of blood in me
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now:
Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea;
Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,
And flow henceforth in *formal* majesty.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

It was agreed that there should be a *formal* disputation between these doctors and some Protestant clergymen.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Clive . . . applied to the Court of Delhi for a *formal* grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

In northern Ganl, above all, where the Franks accepted, not only Christianity but Catholic Christianity, in the very act of their coming, the Teutonic conquest can hardly be said to have made any change at all in the *formal* position of the Christian Church.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 111.

2. Characterized by or made or done in strict or undue conformity to legal or conventional rules; notably conventional.

And then, the justice;
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 42.

A cold-looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids. *Irving.*

Formal habits long since out of date.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 66.

3. Observing or requiring strict observance of the rules of law, custom, or etiquette; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; punctilious.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Essays, lviii.

Tra. What is he, Biondello?
Bion. Master, a mercatante, or a pedant,
I know not what; but *formal* in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

The Moos'lims are extremely *formal* and regular in their social manners. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 250.

Formal as she was, still, in her life's experience, she had gnashed her teeth against human law.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

4. Regular or methodical in action. [Rare.]

The *formal* stars do travel so
As we their names and courses know. *Waller.*

5. Having conformity with the rules of art; scholastic; theoretical; also, rhetorical; academical; expressed in artificial language.

Here is taxed the vanity of *formal* speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements than upon the conclusions and issues of speech.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

I began to look on the rudiments of musick, in which I afterwards arrived to some *formal* knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1639.

He fayned such a *formall* excuse that for want of language Captaine Winne vnderstood him not rightly.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 223.

6. Relating to form merely, not to the substance or matter; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; outward: as, a *formal* defect; *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

Let not our looks put on our purposes;
But bear it as our Roman actors do,
With untir'd spirits and *formal* constancy.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

7†. Embodied in a form; personified. The allusion in the extract is to the character of the Vice who, under many aliases, was an attendant on the Devil in the old moralities. See *iniquity* and *vice*.

Thus, like the *formal* Vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

8†. Pertaining to or regarding the shape and appearance of a living being; characteristic; proper; sane.

The consequence is then, thy jealous fits
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits. . . .
Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd the approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

This is evident to any *formal* capacity.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

9. Pertaining to form, in sense 8, especially in the Aristotelian use, opposed to *material;* essential; express. See phrases below.—10. Pertaining to those elements of cognition which according to Kant have their origin in the nature of the mind itself; universal and necessary.—**Formal abstraction.** See *abstraction.*—**Formal acceptation,** the acceptation of a word as representing what it signifies. Thus, if we say "Man has three letters," *man* is taken in its material acceptation; but if we say "Man is an animal," the acceptation is *formal.*—**Formal appellation,** the mode in which an adjective is understood when it forms the predicate of a proposition.—**Formal beatitude.** See *beatitude.*—**Formal cause,** in *metaph.*, that element of a thing which determines what sort of a thing it is.—**Formal correctness, evidence, heresy,** etc. See the nouns.—**Formal criterion of truth.** See *criterion.*—**Formal inclusion,** in *logic*, express inclusion, such that the including term could not be defined without giving a definition of part of the definition of the term included.—**Formal induction,** an inference having the form of an induction, but differing essentially therefrom in being demonstrative; complete induction.—**Formal law,** in *logic*, an explicit law; also, one which has no exceptions.—**Formal logic,** the theory of the relations of different forms of propositions and syllogisms: also (by loose writers) applied to the opinion of those who hold that such logic is adequate to representing human thought.

The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself, which is the subject in which knowledge inheres, this science may be called *formal*, or subjective, or abstract, or pure, *logic.* *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. i.

Pure or *formal logic* is devoted to thought in general and those universal forms and principles of thought which hold good everywhere, both in judging of reality and weighing possibility, irrespective of any difference in the objects. *Lotze*, Logic (trans., ed. Bosanquet), Int., xi.

Formal mode, a mode which affects the copula of a proposition, as possibility, necessity, etc., contradistinguished from a *material mode*, which is any kind of limitation or modification of the subject or predicate.—**Formal nature,** the essence of a thing, the universal *in re.*—**Formal object of a faculty†,** the adequate object; the object expressed with sufficient generality to include every special object and nothing else. Thus, color is said to be the *formal object* of sight, but blue or red a *material object.*—**Formal object of a science,** the adequate object, as considered by the science; that which includes all that the science treats and nothing else.—**Formal opposition,** an opposition between two propositions which appear to directly conflict, apart from any explanation of the meanings of the terms: as, No A is B; All A is B.—**Formal part,** in *logic*, the genus or specific difference considered as part of the species.—**Formal repugnancy,** the repugnancy of two characters which cannot be true of the same subject, as black and white.—**Formal sign,** in *logic*, a sign which denotes its object by virtue of resembling it; a likeness; an icon; an analogue; a diagram.

The *formal sign* is that which represents the thing. So, a picture is a sign of the thing painted; the footstep, of the foot; conceptions, of things, etc.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xix. 26.

Formal significate, the quality connoted by an adjective.—**Formal signification,** the regular signification of a word.—**Formal truth,** logical consistency; agreement with logical possibility.

The knowledge of the form of thought is a formal knowledge, and the harmony of thought with the form of thought is, consequently, *formal truth.* Now formal knowledge is of two kinds; for it regards either the conditions of the elaborative faculty—the faculty of thought proper—or the conditions of our presentations or representations of external things: that is, the intuitions of space and time. The former of these sciences is pure logic; the latter is mathematics. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xxvii.

Formal unity, in *metaph.*, the unity which belongs to an individual apart from his individuality. Thus, the humanity of Peter, apart from his individuality as Peter (Petreity), is one humanity, and in so far possesses *formal unity.*—**Formal whole,** in *logic*, a species considered as composed of its genus and specific difference.=**Syn. 3.** *Ceremonial*, etc. (see *ceremonious*); punctilious, stiff, prim.

formalism (fôr'mal-izm), *n.* [< *formal* + *-ism.*]
1. The character of being formal; strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or recognized form, rule, style, etiquette, or the like; excessive attachment to conventional usage, or (especially in religion) to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior: as, judicial *formalism; formalism* in art; the *formalism* of pedantry or of court life; cold *formalism* in public worship.

This practice of asserting simply on authority, with the pretence and without the reality of assent, is what is meant by *formalism.* *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 41.

One good result had followed the constitutional *formalism* of the three reigns. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

The *formalism* and corruption of the prelatical churches.
The Century, XXXVII. 155.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) The system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism. (*b*) A belief in the sufficiency of formal logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purposes of human thought.

formalist (fôr'mal-ist), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formalist*, < F. *formaliste* = Pg. It. *formalista;* as *formal* + *-ist.*] 1. One who adheres strictly to established custom, form, or usage, as in style, conduct, or procedure; one who is attached to the observance of recognized modes or methods; also, one who has undue regard to forms and rules.

There are in point of wisdome and sufficiencie, that doe nothing or little verie solemnly. It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyre to persons of judgement, to see what shifts these *formalists* have, and what perspectives to make superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke. *Bacon*, Of Seeming Wise (1612).

The cramping influence of a hard *formalist* on a young child in repressing his spirits and courage, paralyzing the understanding, . . . is a familiar fact explained to the child when he becomes a man. *Emerson*, History.

2. In *philos.*, one who denies the existence of matter and recognizes the existence of form only; an idealist.

formalistic (fôr-ma-lis'tik), *a.* [< *formalist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by formalism.

To make forms essential is the essence of *formalistic* ritualism. *C. Hodge*, quoted in Church Polity, p. 297.

formality (fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *formalities* (-tiz). [= F. *formalité* = Sp. *formalidad* = Pg. *formalidade* = It. *formalità;* as *formal* + *-ity.*] 1. The condition or quality of being formal; specifically, rigid or undue observance of forms or established rules, as in style, conduct, or procedure; especially, the sacrifice of substance or spirit to form; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury.*

His heart was a little cold; . . . his manners decorous even to *formality.* *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The result of exclusive attention to the rules of art, without life or spontaneity.

Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them you look through them. *Fuller.*

3. An established order; a rule of proceeding; a formal mode or method: as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

The only part of the *formalities* which seemed to distress him was the plucking of the Bible out of his hand.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the *formalities* required to constitute a valid afforestment, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

4†. Validity; binding force.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

5†. Customary behavior or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

Civilians . . . attired in blacke gownes, with certaine tippets and *formalities* that they wear upon pleading days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

6. In *philos.*, external appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

7. In the philosophy of Duns Scotus, a formal element of being; a quidditative ens, or anything belonging thereto except an intrinsic mode. Examples of formalities are: humanity, asheity, animality, quantity, quality, entity, unity, truth, goodness. Examples of intrinsic modes are: infinity, potentiality, necessity, existence, reality, hæcceity.

Its parts are said to be formal; as if one should say, which by reason only, which they call *formality*, are distinguished.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xiv. 10.

8. The character of the formal in the Kantian sense; universality and necessity.

formalize (fôr'mal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *formalized*, ppr. *formalizing.* [= F. *formaliser* = Sp. *formalizar* = Pg. *formalisar* = It. *formalizzare;* as *formal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To reduce to form; give a certain form to; model.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To render formal.

It is curious to see the agency of this [importance attached to] gentility in *formalizing* even love and hatred.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 137.

II. *intrans.* 1. To affect formality; become formal. [Rare.]

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.
Hales, St. Peter's Fall.

2†. To use forms, as of statement.

Many times indeed our gallants can *formalize* in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain's, Let us go out into the field. *Hales*, Duels.

formalizer† (fôr'mal-ī-zėr), *n.* A formalist.

The ministers turned *formalizers.*
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 144.

formally (fôr'mal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *formelliche, formeliche;* < *formal* + *-ly*[2].] In a formal manner; as regards form; in form.

O wher hastou ben so long hyde in muwe,
That canst so wel and *formeliche* arguwe!
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 497.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

A judgment is *formally* right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; *formally* wrong when it is not. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 295.

The true principle *formally* stated by Butler, that "probability is the guide of life." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 711.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.
Middleton, A Mad World.

[In the Scotist philosophy this adverb was introduced into a proposition to show that it was true by virtue of a definition, or "identically."

The effect is said to be contained in the cause either *formally* or eminently. When *formally*, or the effect is of the same nature with the cause, the cause is said to be univocal, and is equal to its effect.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xvii. 21.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*]

formate (fôr'māt), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. Also called *formiate.*

formation (fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formation*, < F. *formation* = Sp. *formacion* = Pg. *formação* = It. *formazione*, < L. *formatio(n-)*, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of forming or making; the operation of composing by the union of materials or elements, or of shaping and giving form; a putting or coming into form: as, the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas or of character.

The Sixth Day concludes with the *Formation* of Man.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

2. Disposition of parts or elements; formal structure or arrangement; conformation; configuration: as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart; a *formation* of troops in columns, squares, etc.

The doomed men marched on, without any *formation*.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 63.

The well-disciplined picket had gone right-about-face like a single person. They maintained this *formation* all the while we were in sight.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 143.

3. That which is formed; anything considered as to its form, structure, or arrangement: as, the *formation* consisted of a mass of incongruous materials. Specifically—4. In *geol.*, properly, a group or assemblage of rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, having a similar origin or some common physical character. Some geologists use the word *formation* as the equivalent of *system*, or as designating a group of strata having the same geological age. See *system*.

Thus in specks of stratified and unstratified, fresh-water and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliform and non-metalliform *formation*.
Lyell, Manual of Geology, p. 3.

"Formerly it was considered sufficient to collect the more typical specimens of a species, and to be satisfied with a general collection to represent the *Formation*." To this is added in a note: "the term *formation* is in some respects objectionable, but it is convenient, and no satisfactory substitute has as yet been proposed."
Prestwich, Geology, p. 5.

Alluvial formations. See *alluvial*.—**Free-cell formation.** See *free*.—**Polar formation**, in *math.*, the application of the operation $x_1 D_{v1} + x_2 D_{v2} +$, etc.

formational (fôr-mā′shon-al), *a.* [< *formation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to formation or formations.

Formational and historical geology.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 244.

formative (fôr′mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *formatif* = Pr. *formatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *formativo*, < NL. *formativus*, < L. *formare*, pp. *formatus*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Giving form or shape; having the power of giving form; plastic; shaping; molding; determining: as, the *formative* yolk of an egg, which changes into an embryo; a *formative* process.

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil.
Bentley, Sermons.

Cumberland substitutes throughout for the idea of right as *formative* in ethics that of natural good.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 542.

2. Pertaining to formation or development; related to the fixation of or growth into form or order: as, the *formative* period of youth or of a nation; *formative* experiments.

The man who has learned it [history] as he learns French or German from a travelling conversation book does not gain either the *formative* effect on the judgment, or the great inheritance of scientific study.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

To them who did not consider the *formative* nature of the book . . . it seemed as if the young author [Swinburne] was lusting after strange gods.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

3. In *gram.*, serving to form; determining grammatical form or character as a part of speech or derivative; inflectional: as, a *formative* termination.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a formative element of a word; that which serves to give grammatical form; an addition to or modification of a root or crude form, giving it special character.

formator (fôr′mā-tor), *n.* [< L. *formator*, a former, shaper, < *formare*, form, shape: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *former*[2].] Same as *conformator*.

formature (fôr′mā-tūr), *n.* [= Pg. *formatura*; < L. as if **formatura*, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] The act of shaping or forming. [Rare.]

These infant communities were easily susceptible of *formature* by leading men. *The Churchman*, LIV. 489.

form-board (fôrm′bōrd), *n.* An inferior kind of pasteboard used for packing, bookbinding, etc. It is made from waste paper, refuse rags, and coarser portions of the pulp.

forme[1]†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *forma*, first: see *former*[1].] Former; first.

Adam oure *forme* fader. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

forme[2] (fôrm), *n.* A Middle English spelling of *form*, still retained in English and Scotch usage among printers. See *form*, *n.*, 6.

formé (fôr-mā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formed (fôrmd), *a.* 1. Arranged, as stars into a constellation.—2. In *her.*, seated or crouched as in its form: said of a hare.—3. Trained; developed; mature: as, a *formed* character.—**Formed bachelor.** See *bachelor*, 2.

formedon† (fôr′mē-don), *n.* [L. *forma doni*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ of right for the recovery of lands by one claiming according to the form of a gift or grant thereof.—**Formedon in the descender**, such a writ brought by the heir in tail against an alience of a preceding tenant in tail.—**Formedon in the reverter**, such a writ brought by the one entitled to the reversion.

formel†, *n.* [ME. *formel*, *formele*, *formaylle*, apparently an altered form, in simulation of ME. *femel*, *female*, female, of OF. *forme*, a female of the falcon or hawk kind.] The female of the falcon family of birds.

Nature held on hire hond
A *formele* egle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 373.

form-element (fôrm′el′ē-ment), *n.* Anything that enters into the structure or composition of something else, giving it a recognizable form or constitution. Thus, the corpuscles of the blood are *form-elements* of that fluid; a cell is a *form-element* of any tissue; an ultimate fibril of muscle is a *form-element* of flesh.

formene† (fôr′mēn), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ene*.] Methane, or marsh-gas.

former[1] (fôr′mėr), *a.* and *n.* [Mod. E., with compar. suffix *-er*, < ME. *forme*, first, < AS. *forma*, first (= OS. *formo* = OFries. *forma*), < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + *-ma*, superl. suffix. See *for*, *fore*[1], and cf. *foremost*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Being before in place; fore; first; foremost.

He was euer in the *former* fronte, and hilde Calibourne in his right honde, and smote on the right side and on the lifte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

Coming from Sardis, on our *former* ensign
Two mighty eagles fell; and there they perch'd.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. Being or happening before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; prior.

He shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and *former* rain unto the earth. Hos. vi. 3.

'Tis but the Fun'ral of the *former* year.
Pope, To Mrs. M. B.

At what *former* period, under what *former* administration, did public officers of the United States thus interfere in elections? *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Past; especially, long past; ancient.

Enquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. Job viii. 8.

After-Ages can know nothing of *former* Times but what is recorded by writing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 1.

4. Preceding or going before in a series; antecedent in order of thought, of action, etc.; specifically applied to the antecedent one of two things, or of two parts or divisions of anything.

Then speak again; not all thy *former* tale,
But this one word. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

My two *former* [letters] were of Judaism and Christianity. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope*.

Former adjudication. See *adjudication*. = **Syn. 2.** Prior, anterior, antecedent. See *previous*.—3. Bygone.

II.† *n.* A predecessor. *Davies*.

former[2] (fôr′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *former*, *formour*, *fourmour*, *formyour*, < OF. *formeor*, **formour*, *formeur*, < L. *formator*, a former, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *formator*.] 1. One who forms, fashions, creates, or makes; a creator.

We beleven God, *formyour* of hevene and of erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

Fader and *fourmour* of al that euere was maked.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 27.

2. Specifically, a pattern in or upon which anything is shaped, as a piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and gun-wads; any mechanism contributing to give shape to an article in process of manufacture.

To roll up the cases [of rockets] you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a *former*, exactly the size of the cavity of the rocket, and 10 or 12 times as long.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 124.

The cutting pressure of the tool tends to hold the *former* and the plate together. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 259.

formeret (fôr′me-ret), *n.* [< OF. *formeret*, *fromeret*, < *forme*, form: see *form*, *n.*] In *arch.*, the arched rib which in ribbed vaulting lies next the wall and in a plane parallel to it. It fixes the form of the vault longitudinally, and is less than the other main ribs which divide and support the vaulting. See *arc doubleau*, *arc ogive*, under *arc*[1].

formerly (fôr′mėr-li), *adv.* 1†. First; first of all; beforehand.

But Calidore, that was more quicke of sight, . . .
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 38.

If I had not *formerly* read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admired that of the Leagures in France.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

2. In time past; at a certain point or through an indefinite period in the past; of old; heretofore.

Marry, 'tis a withered pear; it was *formerly* better.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

At this time the King forgot not a deliverance he had *formerly* had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 405.

3†. In time just past; just now; as aforesaid.

Thou hast incurr'd
The danger *formerly* by me rehears'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

= **Syn. 2.** Once, anciently; *Formerly*, *Previously*. *Formerly* means before the present time, and perhaps a considerable time before; *previously*, before some particular event or time, and generally up to that point: as, the rates of postage were *formerly* much higher than now; they were reduced in 1845, having *previously* been at an average of about 12½ cents.

formest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

formful (fôrm′fûl), *a.* [< *form* + *-ful*.] Ready to form; creative; imaginative. [Rare.]

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1632.

form-genus (fôrm′jē′nus), *n.* In *biol.*, a genus composed of similar form-species.

When vigorously growing and dividing, the Schizomycetes as a rule present certain definite forms, which are at any rate so constant under constant conditions that they can be figured and described with such accuracy and certainty that good observers have regarded them as fixed species, or at least as form-species or *form-genera*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 401.

formiate (fôr′mi-āt), *n.* Same as *formate*.

formic (fôr′mik), *a.* [= F. *formique*; short for *formicic*, q. v.] Pertaining to, produced by, derived from, or characteristic of ants. Also *formicic*.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them *formic* laws or apiarian policy.
Southey, The Doctor, xcvi.

Formic acid, $HCO.OH$, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated. This fluid contains both malic and formic acids, and by infusing ants in boiling water an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, which has been used in place of vinegar. Formic acid exists also in certain other insects, in the common stinging nettle, and in various animal liquids. It is prepared commercially by heating oxalic acid and glycerin, the oxalic acid separating into carbon dioxid and formic acid. It is a colorless fluid of strongly acid smell, and produces a blister and great pain when dropped on the skin.—**Formic ethers**, ethers obtained by the substitution of alcoholic radicals for the replaceable hydrogen of formic acid: thus, ethyl *formic ether*, $(C_2H_5)CHO_2$.

Formica (fôr-mī′kạ), *n.* [L. (> It. *formica* = Sp. *hormiga* = Pg. *formiga* = Pr. *formiga* = F. *fourmi*), an ant, emmet.] 1. The typical genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ*, formerly, as used by Linnæus, coextensive with the whole group of formicarians, but now greatly restricted. It still contains many species, having the abdominal peduncle one-jointed, the mandibles triangular and denticulate, and the females stingless. *F. rufa* is a common red ant, found both in Europe and in North America. 2. [*l. c.*] [ML., a kind of abscess (*apostema*), lit. an ant; also called *porrum*, lit. leek; cf. F. *oignon*, a bunion, lit. an onion.] An abscess; in *falconry*, a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

formican (fôr′mi-kạn), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ant; resembling an ant.

The driver-ants . . . are vagabonds and wanderers upon the face of the earth, *formican* tramps.
Eclectic Mag., XLI. 420.

formicant (fôr′mi-kạnt), *a.* [< L. *formican(t-)s*, ppr. of *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants, < *formica*, an ant.] Crawling like an ant: applied in medicine to the pulse when it is extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicates a sensation like that of the motion of an ant perceived through a thin texture. *Dunglison*.

formicaria, *n.* Plural of *formicarium*.

Formicariæ (fôr-mi-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of ML. **formicarius*, adj.: see *formicarian*.] A superfamily name of the ants, conterminous with the family *Formicidæ* in a large sense: synonymous with *Heterogyna*.

formicarian (fôr-mi-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **formicarius* (> OF. *formicaire*), pertaining to ants, < L. *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to ants; formicine.—2. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to ant-birds; formicarioid.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, one of the *Formicariæ*; an ant.—2. In *ornith.*, an ant-bird; a formicarioid passerine bird.

Formicariidæ (fôr′mi-kā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of formica-

rioid passerine birds, having long slender feet, the outer toe united at the base to the middle toe, full plumage on the rump, and a characteristic coloration; the South American ant-birds. The family is divisible into *Thamnophilinæ* (ant-shrikes), *Formicivorinæ* (ant-wrens), and *Formicariinæ* (ant-thrushes). Under various names, the *Formicariidæ* have been included with several different groups of birds with which they have little affinity, as the *Laniidæ Turdidæ*, etc.; and the terms *Formicariidæ* and *Formicariinæ* have usually included a number of heterogeneous forms now eliminated. The family as here limited is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna. Also *Formicaridæ*.

Formicariinæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, the ant-thrushes proper, resembling in form but not in coloration the old-world pittas (with which they were formerly confounded). They have a thrush-like bill, large stout feet, a very short square tail, sexes usually alike in color, and terrestrial habits. These ant-birds are confined to the warmer parts of America; the genera and species are numerous.

formicarioid (fôr-mi-kā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Formicarioideæ*, as an ant-shrike, ant-wren, or ant-thrush proper. Also *formicaroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Formicarioideæ*; a formicarioid or tracheophonous passerine bird.

Formicarioideæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the ant-thrush series or formicarioid passerines, a group of non-oscine *Passeres*, with tracheal syrinx and schizopelmous feet; the *Tracheophonæ* of authors. It is a large series of some 500 species, confined to the Neotropical region. Leading families are the *Formicariidæ*, *Furnariidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, etc.

formicarium (fôr-mi-kā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *formicaria* (-ä). [ML.] Same as *formicary*.

Formicarius (fôr-mi-kā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < **formicarius*, pertaining to ants, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] The typical genus of ant-thrushes

Mexican Ant-thrush (*Formicarius moniliger*).

of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Formicariinæ*, containing such as *F. moniliger* and many others.

formicaroid (fôr′mi-kā-roid), *a.* Same as *formicarioid*.

Formicaroid passeres, a group of passerine birds embracing ten families not normally acromyodian, as distinguished from turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid passeres respectively. *A. R. Wallace*, Ibis (1874), p. 406.

formicary (fôr′mi-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *formicaries* (-riz). [< ML. *formicarium*, an ant-hill (prop. neut. of **formicarius*, adj.), < L. *formica*, ant: see *formicarian*, *Formica*.] An ants' nest or ant-hill; the nest or burrow inhabited by a colony of ants. See *ant-hill*.

In a *formicary* we can detect no trace of private property; the territory, the buildings, the stores, the booty, exist equally for the benefit of all.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 198.

This work they [the ants] carry on until enough workers are reared to attend to the active duties of the *formicary*.
Science, III. 54.

formicate (fôr′mi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ate*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ant or ants. Also *formicine*.

formication (fôr-mi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *formication*, < L. *formicatio*(*n-*), < *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants: see *formicant*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal subjective sensation, referred to the skin, resembling the feeling of ants creeping over the body.

formicic (fôr-mis′ik), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ic*.] Same as *formic*.

formicid (fôr′mi-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An ant of the family *Formicidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Formicidæ*. Also *formicide*.

While the superiority of the ants as a group to the remaining Hymenoptera, to all other insects, and to the rest of the annulose "sub-kingdom," is undisputed, we are unable to decide which species of ant is elevated above the rest of the *Formicidæ* family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 197.

Formicidæ (fôr-mis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, of the series *Heterogyna* or *Formicariæ*; the ants. It is specially characterized by the form of the abdomen, the first joint of which (and in one subfamily the second also) forms a lenticular scale or knot of variable shape, serving as a pedunclo to the rest. All the species are social, and live in colonies, consisting of males, females, and neuters. See *ant*[1], and cut under *Atta*.

formicide (fôr′mi-sid), *a.* See *formicid*.

Formicina (fôr-mi-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-ina*.] A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*. *F. rufa*, known as the horse-ant, is an example.

formicine (fôr′mi-sin), *a.* [< L. *formicinus*, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] Same as *formicate*.

Every trading vessel in the tropics has its *formicine* fauna, and cannot help acting as a transporter of all sorts of ants. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 31.

Formicivora (fôr-mi-siv′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *formica*, an ant, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] The typi-

Ferruginous Ant-wren (*Formicivora ferruginea*).

cal genus of ant-wrens of the subfamily *Formicivorinæ*, containing such as *F. ferruginea* and others.

Formicivorinæ (fôr-mi-siv-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicivora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Formicariidæ*; the ant-wrens. It comprises small weak species with comparatively slender and scarcely hooked bill, the sexes unlike in color, the males being varied with black and white, and the females with brown.

formidability (fôr″mi-da-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *formidable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being formidable; formidableness. [Rare.]

A Mackintosh has been taken who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans.
Walpole, To Mann, II. 98 (1745).

formidable (fôr′mi-da-bl), *a.* [< F. *formidable* = Sp. *formidable* = Pg. *formidavel* = It. *formidabile*, < L. *formidabilis*, causing fear, < *formidare*, fear, dread; cf. *formido* (*formidin-*), n., fear, dread.] Exciting or fitted to excite fear or apprehension; hard to deal with; difficult to overcome, perform, or the like: applied to persons or things possessing such strength, power, or capability, or presenting such obstacles to action or progress, as to discourage effort or inspire dread of failure.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

One or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a *formidable* man.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

The master of such a force [sixty thousand troops] could not but be regarded by all his neighbours as a *formidable* enemy and a valuable ally. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

=**Syn.** Deterrent, discouraging, fearful, appalling, redoubtable.

formidableness (fôr′mi-da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

formidably (fôr′mi-da-bli), *adv.* In a formidable manner.

formidolose† (fôr-mid′ō-lōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *formidoloso*, < L. *formidolosus*, *formidulosus*, full of fear, < *formido*, fear, dread: see *formidable*.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid. *Bailey*.

forming-cylinder (fôr′ming-sil″in-dėr), *n.* See *cylinder*.

forming-machine (fôr′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine used for bending tin-plate, and in making hollow ware.—2. An apparatus for shaping articles made from fabrics of various kinds, as hats from plaited straw.—3. A machine for twisting strands of fiber into rope.

formless (fôrm′les), *a.* [= D. *vormloos* = G. *formlos* = Dan. Sw. *formlös*; as *form* + *-less*.] Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless; amorphous.

What's past, and what's to come, is strew'd with husks
And *formless* ruin of oblivion. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

Ever as the shadows fell,
More *formless* grew the unbreaking swell
Far out to sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 134.

formlessly (fôrm′les-li), *adv.* In a formless manner.

His long coat hung *formlessly* from his shoulders.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, vi.

formlessness (fôrm′les-nes), *n.* The state of being without form.

Formosan (fôr-mō′sąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Formosa, a large island lying southeast of China, to which country it belongs.

Our European greenhouses have been enriched by several *Formosan* orchids and other ornamental plants.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 416.

Formosan deer. See *deer*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Formosa.

formosity† (fôr-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *formosité* = It. *formosità*, < L. *formosita*(*t-*)*s*, beauty, < *formosus*, beautiful: see *formous*.] Beauty; gracefulness.

The thunder-thumping Jove transfused his dotes into your excellent *formositie*.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

formous†, *a.* [= Pg. It. *formoso*, < L. *formosus*, beautiful, < *forma*, form, beauty: see *form*, *n.*] Beautiful; fair. *Halliwell*.

O pulchrior sole in beautie full lucident,
Of all feminine most *formous* flour.
The Nine Ladies Worthie, l. 23.

form-species (fôrm′spē″shēz), *n.* In *biol.*, a species constituted by a single stage in the course of development of a species which undergoes transformations, and in many cases originally supposed to be the only form of the species.

formula (fôr′mū-lä), *n.*; pl. *formulæ*, *formulas* (-lē, -läz). [= G. Dan. Sw. *formel* = F. *formule* = Sp. Pg. *formula* = It. *formola*, *formula*, < L. *formula*, a small pattern or mold, a form, rule, principle, method, formula, dim. of *forma*, a form: see *form*, *n.*] 1. In general, a prescribed form or rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; particularly, a form of words in which something is required by rule or custom to be stated.

Formulæ are but decent and apt passages or conveyances of speech, which may serve indifferently for differing subjects. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 255.

The memory disburdens itself of its cumbrous catalogues of particulars, and carries centuries of observation in a single *formula*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 51.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines. See *creed*, and *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.—3. In *math.*, any general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.—4. In *chem.*, an expression by means of symbols and figures of the constituents of a compound. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Abel's, Cauchy's, Frullani's, Kummer's, Poisson's formulæ**, in *math.*, certain formulæ relating to definite integrals.—**Approximate, associative, characteristic, chemical, dental, dimidiation, distributive, duplication, empirical**, etc., **formula**. See the qualifying words.—**Cotes's, Gauss's, Simpson's formulæ**, formulæ for approximate quadratures.—**Euler's formulæ**, the formulæ expressing the sine and cosine of an angle as the sum of two exponentials.—**Formula of Christison**, a rule for estimating the amount of solids in urine, namely: Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine expressed in four figures by 2.33 to obtain the total solids in grains in 1,000 cubic centimeters. Also called *Haeser's formula*.—**Formula of coincidence.** See *coincidence*.—**Formula of Concord.** See *concord*.—**Fourier's formula**, the equation

$$\int \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sin x} \mathrm{F}x.dx = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi \mathrm{F}0,$$

where $x \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$.—**Graphic, myological**, etc., **formula**. See the adjectives.—**Incidence, coincidence formulæ**, formulæ of geometry for determining the numbers of incidences and coincidences of different kinds under given conditions.—**Plücker's formulæ**, equations showing the numbers of singularities of plane curves.—**Sterling's formula**, the approximate expression

$$1.2.3. \ldots x = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi e}.$$

formular (fôr′mū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *formula* + *-ar*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary.—2†. Formal; of the regular or correct form.

A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is *formular*. It has always been *formular* to flatter kings and queens; so much so, that even in our church-service, we have "our most religious king," used indiscriminately, whoever is king. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 152.

II.† *n.* A model; an exemplar.

He [Sidney] was the very *formular* that all well-disposed gentlemen do form their manners and life by.
Quoted in *Motley's* United Netherlands, I. 358.

formularistic (fôr″mū-la-ris′tik), *a.* [< *formular* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson.*

formularization (fôr″mū-lar-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *formularize* + *-ation*.] The act, process, or result of formularizing or formulating.

The great majority of those so-called enactments were probably nothing more than *formularizations* of customary law, for the use of private judges in civil causes whom the king is said to have instituted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 677.

F. A. Lange, however, has attempted to show at some length that, after excluding modality, a special *formularization* in thought is always necessary when we would assign a general validity to any particular logical form.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 164.

formularize (fôr′mū-lar-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formularized*, ppr. *formularizing*. [< *formular* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a formula; formulate; express in precise or systematic form.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1866.

formulary (fôr′mū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *formulaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *formulario*, n. (< ML. as if **formularium*, neut.); cf. L. *formularius*, as a noun, a lawyer skilled in composing writs or forms; prop. adj., < *formula*, a form, formula: see *formula*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a formula or formal statement; stated precisely, or according to certain forms; also, explicitly prescribed; ritual.

Why, Sir, in the *formulary* and statutory part of law a plodding blockhead may excel.
Johnson, quoted in Boswell, I. 13.

2. Closely adhering to formulas or rules; formal. [Rare.]

There is . . . in the incorruptible Sea-green himself, though otherwise so lean and *formulary*, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *formularies* (-riz). 1. A prescribed form or model; a formula.

The *formularies* for exorcism still continued, as they continue to the present day, in Roman Catholic rituals, and they were frequently employed all through the eighteenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 118.

2. A collection or system of set forms; especially, a book containing prescribed forms used in the services of a church: as, the *formulary* of the Church of England is the Book of Common Prayer.

formulate (fôr′mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulated*, ppr. *formulating*. [< *formula* + *-ate*2.] To reduce to or express in a formula; state in a precise and comprehensive or systematic form.

Along with social development, the *formulating* in law of the rights pre-established by custom becomes more definite and elaborate. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 102.

There is nothing so pitilessly and unconsciously cruel as sincerity *formulated* into dogma.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 158.

Some talkers excel in the precision with which they *formulate* their thoughts, so that you get from them somewhat to remember; others lay criticism asleep by a charm.
Emerson, Clubs.

formulation (fôr-mū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *formulation* = Pg. *formulação*; as *formulate* + *-ion*.] The act, process, or result of formulating.

Only fifty years separate Galilei's "Discorsi" from Newton's "Principia," and the *formulation* by Leibnitz, in the same year 1686, of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 386.

formulatory (fôr′mū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *formulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to formulation; formulated.

He presents the unfamiliar in the guise of the familiar. Put in this bald *formulatory* fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 841.

formule1† (fôr′mūl), *n.* [< F. *formule*, < L. *formula*: see *formula*.] A formula.

formule2 (fôr′mūl), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *formyl*.

formulisation, formulise. See *formulization, formulize*.

formulism (fôr′mū-lizm), *n.* [< *formula* + *-ism*.] Adherence to or systematic use of formulas.

The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical *formulism* of triad, hebdomad, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 603.

formulization (fôr″mū-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *formulize* + *-ation*.] The act or result of formulizing or reducing to fixed form. Also spelled *formulisation*.

The reader is probably well aware of the curious tendency to *formulization* and system which under the name of philosophy encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. *Ruskin.*

Religious belief and rites are considered as æsthetic *formulizations* of pious feeling.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 92.

formulize (fôr′mū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulized*, ppr. *formulizing*. [< *formula* + *-ize*.] To fix in a determinate form; construct formulas of or for; make formal. Also spelled *formulise*.

Largely, moreover, as invocation of the Blessed Virgin is used in the Greek Church, it has nowhere adopted that vast *formulized* theory as to her place as the channel of all grace to the Church, and to each single soul, which is to us the especial "crux" in the Roman system.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 94.

Intelligent congregations who have taken steps to *formulize* their worship. *The Century*, XXXI. 81.

form-word (fôrm′wėrd), *n.* A word showing relation only or chiefly; an independent word performing an office such as in other languages, or in other cases in the same language, is performed by the formative parts of words: *e. g.*, auxiliaries, prepositions, etc.

formy (fôr′mi), *a.* [< F. *formé*, pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formyl (fôr′mil), *n.* [Also written *formyle* and *formule*; < *form*(*ic*) + *-yl*.] A hypothetical univalent radical (CHO), of which formic acid may be regarded as the hydrate.

fornt, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *foran*, before: see *fore*1.] Same as *fore*1.

Fornax (fôr′naks), *n.* [L., a furnace: see *furnace*.] 1. A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

2. [NL. (Castelnau, 1835).] A genus of elaterid beetles of wide distribution, found in North and South America, the West and East Indies, Africa, and Australia, of large size and a uniform brownish-black or reddish color, with a fine appressed pubescence. Seven species inhabit North America, among them *F. calceatus*.

forncast†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forn* + *cast*1.] To arrange beforehand; forecast.

For he, with grete deliberacioun,
Hadde every thynge that hereto myght availle
Forncast, and put in execucioun.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 521.

By heigh ymaginacioun *forncast*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 397.

forne†, *a.* [ME., var. of *ferne*: see *fern*2.] Former.

The Camel's hous; whiche it is saied that a certain king in *forne* yeares, when he had on a dromedarie camele escaped the handes of his enemies, builded there.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 210.

fornenst (fôr-nenst′), *prep.* Same as *forenenst*.

fornent† (fôr-nent′), *prep.* Same as *forenent*.

fornical (fôr′ni-kal), *a.* [< *fornix*, an arch, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fornix.

fornicate1 (fôr′ni-kāt), *a.* [< L. *fornicatus*, arched, < *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, vault: see *fornix*.] 1. Arched; vaulted or arched over like an oven or furnace, concave within and convex without; hollowed out underneath.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Overarched with fornices, as the throat of the corolla of the forget-me-not. (*b*) Overarching: as, a *fornicate* appendage. Also *forniciform*.

Fornicate clypeus or **nasus**, in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus that is much elevated and overarches the parts beneath, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

fornicate2 (fôr′ni-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fornicated*, ppr. *fornicating*. [< LL. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicari* (> It. *fornicare* = Pg. Sp. *fornicar* = Pr. *fornicar*, *fornigar* = F. *forniquer*), fornicate, < L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), a brothel, so called because generally situated in underground vaults; lit. an arch, a vault: see *fornicate*1, *a.*] To have illicit sexual intercourse: said of an unmarried person.

They permitted stranger virgins and captives to *fornicate*; only they believed it sinful in the Hebrew maidens.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornication1 (fôr-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fornicatio*(*n-*), a vaulting or arching over, < *fornicatus*, arched: see *fornicate*1, *a.*] 1. An arching; the forming of a vault or convexity; a hollowing, vaulting, or arching over; a cameration.—2. The state of being fornicated or vaulted.

fornication2 (fôr-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *fornication*, F. *fornication* = Pr. *fornicatio* = Sp. *fornicacion* = Pg. *fornicação* = It. *fornicazione*, < LL. *fornicatio*(*n-*), < *fornicari*, fornicate: see *fornicate*2.] The act of illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. *May*, J. It is a criminal offense in some jurisdictions. In Scriptural use the word is also applied to adultery, and figuratively to idolatry.

A fayre Mayden was blamed with wrong, and sclaundred, that sche hadde don *Fornycacioun*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

Adultery, in Scripture, is sometimes used to signify *fornication*, and *fornication* for adultery.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornicator (fôr′ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatour*, < OF. *fornicator*, F. *fornicateur* = Pr. *fornicadre*, *fornicador* = Sp. Pg. *fornicador* = It. *fornicatore*, < L. *fornicator*, < *fornicari*: see *fornicate*2.] One guilty of fornication.

Neither *fornicators*, nor idolaters, nor adulterers . . . shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 9.

fornicatress (fôr′ni-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fornicatrice* = Pr. *fornicairitz* = It. *fornicatrice*; as *fornicator* + *-ess*.] A woman guilty of fornication.

See you, the *fornicatress* be remov'd.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

fornices, *n.* Plural of *fornix*.

forniciform (fọr-nis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, a vault, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *fornicate*1.

fornicolumn (fôr′ni-kol″um), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *column*.] A column or pillar of the fornix. [Rare.]

fornicommissure (fôr-ni-kom′i-sụr), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *commissure*.] The commissure of the fornix. *B. G. Wilder.*

fornimt, *v. t.* [ME. *fornimen*, *fornemen*, < AS. *forniman*, take away, < *for-* + *niman*, take: see *for-*1 and *nim*.] To take away; appropriate to one's own use.

Enerych tannere that halt bord in the heyestret of Wynchestre, shal [pay], for the stret that he *for-nemeth*, twey shullynges hy the zere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

fornix (fôr′niks), *n.*; pl. *fornices* (-ni-sēz). [L., an arch, a vault.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) A median symmetrical arched formation in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum and septum lucidum, vaulting over the optic thalami and the third ventricle, and running into the floor of each lateral ventricle. In the human brain it consists of two longitudinal bundles of fibers, one on each side, which rise from the corpora albicantia, pass up, as the anterior pillars of the fornix, in front of the foramina of Monro and behind the anterior commissure, then, somewhat flattened and in apposition to each other, arch backward beneath the corpus callosum and above the velum interpositum, forming the body of the fornix, and then diverge toward the back part of the corpus callosum, to turn down, as the posterior pillars of the fornix (crura fornicis), into the floor of the descending cornua of the lateral ventricles, where their free edges form the fimbriæ. See cut under *corpus*. (*b*) Some other arched, vaulted, or fornicated formation: as, the *fornix conjunctiva*, the vault of the conjunctiva.—2. In *conch.*: (*a*) The vaulted or excavated part of a shell under the umbo. (*b*) The more concavo-convex one of the shells of an inequivalve bivalve, as an oyster.—3. In *bot.*, a small arching crest or appendage in the throat or tube of a corolla.—**Body of the fornix.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bulbs of the fornix.** See *bulb*.—**Columns of the fornix.** See *column*.—**Delta fornicis.** See *delta*.—**Fornix cerebri**, the fornix. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fornix cranii**, the arch or arched roof of the cranium; the skull-cap or calvarium.—**Fornix of Gottsche**, in *ichth.* See the extract.

There is a peculiarity about the structure of the optic lobes, which has given rise to much diversity of interpretation of the parts of the brain in osseous fishes. The posterior wall of these lobes, where it passes into the cerebellum, or in the region which nearly answers to the valve of Vieussens in mammals, is thrown forward into a deep fold which lies above the crura cerebri and divides the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum from the ventricle of the optic lobes throughout almost the whole extent of the latter. This is the *fornix of Gottsche*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 142.

Fornix of the conjunctiva, the line of reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelids to the eyeball.

foroldt, *a.* [ME.; < *for-*1 + *old*.] Very old.

A beres skyn, col-blak, *for-old*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1284.

for-outt, *prep.* [ME.; < *for*, *fore*1, + *-out*.] Without.

Sche preied par charite in pes to late hire lengthe
Fulle a fourtenizt *for-oute* alle greues
Of saugtes to the cite or any sorwe elles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2681.

forpampert, *v. t.* [ME. *forpampren*; < *for-*1 + *pamper*.] To pamper exceedingly; overfeed.

They nc were nat *forpampred* with outrage.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 5.

forpasst (fọr-pâs′), *v.* [< *for-*1 + *pass*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go by; pass unnoticed.

One day, as hee *forpassed* by the plaine
With weary pace, he far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

II. *trans.* To surpass.

In al Troyes cite
Was noon so fayre, *forpassynge* every wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 101.

forpet (fôr'pet), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *fourth part* (or *fourth peck*?).] The fourth part of a peck, or one sixteenth of a firlot. Otherwise called *lippie*.

In Edinburgh, at the present time, the commonest measure for meal is called the *forpit*, being the fourth part of a peck.
H. W. Chisholm (Warden of the Standards), Testimony, [Feb. 12, 1868.

forpine† (fôr-pīn'), *v. i.* [< ME. *forpinen* = MLG. *vorpinen*; < *for-*[1] + *pine*[2].] To waste away by suffering or torment.

Forpyned what for woo and for distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 595.

He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought,
And nothing left but like an aery Spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 57.

forrat (for'at), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *forward*[1].

forray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray*.

forrayer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forayer*.

forret, *n.* and *v.* See *fur*[1].

forrel, forril (for'el, -il), *n.* Same as *forel*.

forret, forrit (for'et, -it), *a.* Dialectal contractions of *forward*[1].

forrow†, *prep.* [Var. of *fore*[1].] Before.

Tak ye my sark that is bludy,
And hing it *forrow* yow.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 150).

fors[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *force*[1].

fors[2] (fôrs), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fur*[1], < OF. *forre*: see *fur*[1].] Rough hair ou sheep. [Local, Eng.]

forsake (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*, pp. *forsaken* or *forsook*, ppr. *forsaking*. [< ME. *forsaken* (pret. *forsok*, pp. *forsaken*), < AS. *forsacan* (pret. *forsōe*, pp. *forsacen*), give up, refuse, forsake (= OS. *farsakan* = D. *verzaken*, deny, forsake, = MLG. *vorsaken*, *vorseken* = OHG. *farsachan*, *firsachan*, MHG. *versachen* = Sw. *försaka* = Dan. *forsage*, give up, refuse), < *for-* + *sacan*, contend: see *sake*. The form and sense of *forsake* touch those of *forsay*, q. v.] 1. To give up; renounce; reject.

We hauen *forsaken* the worlde, and in wo lybbeth,
In penaunce and pouerte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. Ps. xxxvii. 8.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. Ps. lxxxix. 30.

In this King's Time the Grecians *forsook* their Obedience to the Church of Rome. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 89.

2†. To refuse (a request); deny (a statement).

Thou mayst nat *forsakyn* that thou art yit blysseful.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

Ihesu, my god & my louelı̄ king!
Forsake thou not my desijr.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

3. To quit or leave entirely; desert; abandon; depart or withdraw from: as, friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity; fortune *forsook* him.

Forsake the foolish, and live. Prov. ix. 6.

Another Weakening happened to the English Party; the Earl of St. Paul *forsakes* them, and is reconciled to the K. of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

The immortal mind that hath *forsook*
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 91.

=**Syn.** 3. *Forsake*, *Desert*, *Abandon*, *Relinquish*, *Quit*. These all express the idea of giving up or leaving. The first three are strong expressions, ordinarily conveying the idea of loss to that which is left; the fourth, on the other hand, suggests loss to him who *relinquishes*. *Forsake* is chiefly applied to leaving that by which natural affection or a sense of duty should or might have led us to remain: as, to *forsake* one's home, friends, country, or cause; a bird *forsakes* its nest. In the passive it often means left desolate, forlorn. *Forsake* may be used in a good sense: as, the color *forsook* her cheeks; even hope *forsook* him. *Desert* may be synonymous with *forsake*, but in the active voice it usually implies a greater degree of culpability, and often the infringement of a legal obligation: as, to *desert* one's family, regiment, ship, colors, post. Such was the original use of the word. *Abandon* most fully expresses complete and final severance of connection: as, to *abandon* a ship or a hopeless undertaking; to *abandon* hope or property. Sometimes, but not so often as *desert* or *forsake*, it implies the dropping of all care or concern for an object: as, to *abandon* one's offspring. *Relinquish* is not used with a personal object: as, to *relinquish* a claim, land, effort. (See lists under *relinquish* and *abandon*.) To *quit* is to leave finally or hastily, or both.

When my father and my mether *forsake* me, then the Lord will take me up. Ps. xxvii. 10.

Although I may be *deserted* by all men, integrity and firmness shall never *forsake* me.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 360.

Abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Every point which a monarch loses or *relinquishes* but renders him the weaker to maintain the rest.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

All but mariners
Plung'd in the foaming brine and *quit* the vessel.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

forsaken (fôr-sā'kn), *p. a.* Deserted; left; abandoned; forlorn.

The view is a noble one, looking out on the mainland and the sea, with the neighbouring island crowned by a *forsaken* monastery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 235.

forsaker (fôr-sā'kėr), *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

forsaking (fôr-sā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forsake*, *v.*] Abandonment.

Until . . . the Lord have removed men far away, and there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.
Isa. vi. 12.

forsay† (fôr-sā'), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *forsecgan*, accuse (= G. *versagen*, deny, renounce), < *for-* + *secgan*, say: see *for-*[1] and *say*[1], *v.* Cf. *forsake*.] To forbid; renounce.

Sike worldly sevensance he must *forsay*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

forsee (fôr-sē'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsaw*, pp. *forseen*, ppr. *forseeing*. [< ME. *forseen*, *forsen*, < AS. *forseón* (= OS. *forsehan* = OHG. *farsehan*, MHG. *versehen*), look down upon, despise, neglect, < *for-* + *seón*, see: see *for-*[1] and *see*[1].] 1. To overlook; neglect; despise.—2. To see; perceive. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

forser†, *n.* Same as *forcer*[2].

forset†, *n.* Same as *foreet*.

forshame†, *v.* [Improp. *foreshame*; < ME. *forshamen*, < AS. *forseeamian*, be ashamed, < *for-* + *seeamian*, shame: see *for-*[1] and *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; bring reproach on.

The deofell wennde awe33 anan,
Forrhamedd off hinnn selfenn.
Ormulum, l. 12528.

forshape† (fôr-shāp'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forshapen*, *forschapen*, transform, < AS. *forscapan* (pret. *forscōp*, pp. **forscapen*, *forscepen*), transform (= MHG. G. *verschaffen* = Sw. *förskapa*), < *for-* + *scapan*, shape, form: see *for-*[1] and *shape*.] To change the shape of; transform.

The swalwe Proigne . . . gan make hire waymentynge
Whi she *forshapen* was. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 66.

Unkindelich he was transformd,
That he, which erst a man was formed,
Into a woman was *forshape*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 292.

forshrink†, *v. i.* [ME. *forshrinken* (in pp. *forshronke*), < AS. *forserincan* (pret. *forserane*, pl. *forscruncon*, pp. *forscruncen*), shrink up, wither, < *for-* + *scrincan*, shrink: see *for-*[1] and *shrink*.] To shrink up; wither.

Forshronke with heat. *Flower and Leaf*, l. 358.

forsing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsingen*; < *for-*[1] + *sing*.] To exhaust (one's self) with singing.

Chalaundres [larks] fele sawe I there,
That wery nygh *forsongen* were.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 664.

Forskalia (fôr-skā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., named for Peter *Forskål* (died 1763), a companion of Niebuhr in his Arabian journey.] A genus of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Agalmidæ*. *F. contorta* is an example. *Kölliker*, 1853.

Forskaliidæ (fôr-skā-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forskalia* + *-idæ*.] A family typified by the genus *Forskalia*: same as *Stephanomiidæ*. Also written *Forskaliadæ*.

forslack† (fôr-slak'), *v. t.* [Also improp. *foreslack*; < *for-*[1] + *slack*[1].] To neglect by idleness; relax; render slack; delay.

But they were virgins all, and love eschewed
That might *forslack* the charge to them foreshewed.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 45.

The official thinking to *foreslacke* no time, taking counsell with his fellowes, laide hands vppon this Peter, and brought him before the inquisitor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 829.

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was emitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, Works, VIII. 305.

forslewth†, *v. t.* Same as *forsloth*.

forslip† (fôr-slip'), *v. t.* [< *for-*[1] + *slip*.] To let slip; suffer to escape. *Davies*.

Hee . . . shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslipt* the opportunitie of pursuing him.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 127.

forslow† (fôr-slō'), *v.* [Also improp. *foreslow*; < ME. *forslowen*, *forslewen*, neglect, < AS. *forslāwian*, be slow or unwilling, < *for-* + *slāwian*, be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To delay; hinder; impede; obstruct.

Then ryse, ye blessed Flocks, and home apace,
Least night with stealing steppes doe you *forsloe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The wond'ring Nereida, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage, to behold her form.
Dryden, Epistles, vi. 15.

2. To be dilatory about; put off; postpone; neglect; omit.

Let hyr *forslow* no occasion that may bring the childe to qnyetnesse and cleanlynesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 131.

If yen can think upon any present means for his delivery, do not *foreslow* it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To be slow or dilatory; loiter.

Fore-slow no longer, make we hence amain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

forslowth†, *v. t.* [Mod. E. as if **forsloth*; ME. *forslowthen*, *forslouthen*, also, with umlaut, *forslewthen*, neglect; < *for-* + *slowth*, *slouth*, *sleuth*, < AS. *slæwth*, sloth: see *sloth*, and cf. *forslow*.] To lose by sloth or negligence.

I aee that thou wilt her sbyde,
And thus *forslouthe* wilfully thy tyde.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 276.

Bothe bred and ale, hutter, melke, and cheae
Forsleuthed in my seruyse til it myzte serue noman.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 445.

forslug†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsluggen*; < *for-* + *slug*: see *slug*.] To lose or destroy by sluggishness.

It [thia foule synne accidie] foralewthith and *forslug-gith* and destroyeth alle goodes temporels by recheleanes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

forsomuch†, *conj.* Forasmuch; inasmuch; because.

He was compelled againe to atay till he had a full Northerly winde, *forsomuch* as the coast bowed thence directly towards the South. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

forsongen†. Past participle of *forsing*.

forsook (fôr-sůk'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *forsake*.

forsooth (fôr-sōth'), *adv.* [< ME. *forsoothe*, *forsothe*, *for sothe*, i. e., for truth, in truth: see *for* and *sooth*, *n.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well: now commonly used ironically.

If ghe lonyden me, *forsoothe*, ghe schulden haue leie, for I go to the fadir, for the fadir is grettere than I.
Wyclif, John xiv. 28 (Oxf.).

for sothe, Thomas, yone es myn awenn [own],
And the kynges of this countree.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

This degree of anger passes, *forsooth*, for a delicacy of judgment. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

[Being formerly common as an affected garnish of polite conversation, *forsooth* came to be regarded as noting a ladies' man, and was occasionally used, allusively, as a noun or a verb.

I'll never fear you for being too witty,
You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him.
Pepys, Diary, Jan., 1661.]

forspeak (fôr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forspoke*, pp. *forspoken* (*forspoke*, obs.), ppr. *forspeaking*. [< ME. *forspeken*, bewitch, < AS. *forspecan*, **forsprecan*, deny (= OHG. *firsprechan*, plead for, MHG. G. *versprechen*, promise), < *for-* + *specan*, *sprecan*, speak: see *speak*.] 1†. To forbid; prohibit.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st, it is not fit. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

2. To bewitch. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Forspekyn or charmyn, fascino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 173.

I *forspeake* a thyng by enchauntementes. *Palsgrave*.

A poison of all! I think I was *forespoke*, I.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I tak' ye a' to witness, gude people, that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forespeaks* me.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

3. To injure by immoderate praise; affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon all objects of its praise. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

One is said to *forspeak* another when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically belie the commendation. *Jamieson*.

forspend (fôr-spend'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forspent*, ppr. *forspending*. [Often written *forespend*; < ME. *forspenden*, < AS. *forspendan*, spend utterly, consume, < *for-* + *spendan*, spend: see *for-*[1] and *spend*.] To spend completely; exhaust, as by overexertion.

Is not enough thy evill life *forespent*?
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Forspent with toil, as runners with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forespent the British troops. *Southey.*

forspoke, forspoken (fôr-spōk', -spō'kn). Preterit and past participle of *forspeak*.

forstall†, *v. t.* Same as *forestall*[1].

forster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forester*.

forsterite (fôrs'tėr-īt), *n.* [Named for Levy for Jacob *Forster* (1739–1806), a professor of mineralogy at St. Petersburg.] A crystallized mineral which occurs at Vesuvius accompanied by pleonaste and pyroxene. It is a silicate of magnesium, and belongs to the chrysolite group. Boltonite, from Bolton in Massachusetts, is a variety occurring in embedded masses or imperfect crystals in a whitish crystalline limestone.

forstraught†, *a.* [ME.; as *distraught*, q. v., with *for* instead of *dis-*.] Distracted. *Chaucer.*

forswallow†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forswolewen, forswolwen, forswolgen, forswalgen, forswelgen*, < AS. *forswelgan, forswilgan* (= D. *verzwelgen* = MLG. *vorswelgen* = OHG. *farswelhan*, MHG. *verswelgen*), swallow up, < *for-* + *swelgan*, swallow: see *for-*[1] and *swallow*[1], *v.*] To swallow up.

forswat†, *p. a.* [ME. *forswat*, pp. of unused **forsweten*, < *for-* + *sweten*, sweat: see *for-*[1] and *sweat, v.*] Overheated; covered with sweat.

Shee is my goddesse plaine,
And I her shepherds swayne,
Albee forswonck and *forswatt* I am.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Miso and Mopsa (like a couple of *foreswat* melters) were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ure [ore] of their garments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

forswear (fôr-swãr'), *v.*; pret. *forswore*, pp. *forsworn*, ppr. *forswearing*. [< ME. *forsweren, forswerien*, < AS. *forswerian* (pret. *forswōr*, pp. *forsworen*), swear falsely, refl. perjure oneself (= OS. *forswerian* = OFries. *forswera, urswera* = D. *verzweren* = MLG. *vorsweren*, LG. *versweren* = OHG. *farswerjan, fersweren*, MHG. *verswern*, G. *verschwören* = Icel. *fyrirsverja* = Sw. *försvärja* = Dan. *forsværge*), < *for-* + *swerian*, swear: see *for-*[1] and *swear*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reject or renounce upon oath; renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations; abjure.

I . . . do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

Now, I'll die, but you are so scandalous, I'll *forswear* your society. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To deny upon oath or with strong asseveration.

At a peer, or peeress, shall I fret,
Who starves a sister, or *forswears* a debt?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 112.

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely; perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*. Mat. v. 33.

= **Syn.** *Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc. See *renounce*. For *forswear one's self*, see *perjure*.

II. *intrans.* To swear falsely; commit perjury.

forswearer (fôr-swãr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forswerere*; < *forswear* + *-er*[1].] One who forswears; one who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

forswelt†, *v.* [ME. *forswelten*, < AS. *forsweltan*, die, < *for-* + *sweltan*, die: see *swelt*.] **I.** *intrans.* To die.

II. *trans.* To cause to die; slay. *Halliwell.*

forswing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forswingen*, < *for* + *swingen*, swing, beat: see *for-*[1] and *swing, swinge*.] To beat; whip.

When thow were so *forswong*,
Among the Iues they did the hong.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 194.

forswink† (fôr-swingk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forswinken* (pp. *forswunken, forswonken*); < *for-* + *swink*: see *for-*[1] and *swink*.] To exhaust by labor. *Spenser.*

forswollen†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-* + *swollen*, pp. of *swell*, q. v.] Puffed up with pride; boastful.

"Ha, boys," quod the kynge, "thow art fell and *forswollen*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 538.

forswonk†. Past participle of *forswink*.

forswore, forsworn (fôr-swōr', -swōrn'). Preterit and past participle of *forswear*.

forswornness (fôr-swōrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forsworenesse*; < *forsworn* + *-ness*.] The state of being forsworn.

forswunk†. Past participle of *forswink*.

Forsythia (fôr-sī'thi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after William *Forsyth*, a British botanist (1737–1804).] 1. A genus of oleaceous shrubs, bearing numerous showy yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves. The two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa*, natives of China and Japan, are now very frequent in cultivation.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

fort (fōrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **fort*, < OF. *fort*, F. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis, foretus*, strong, powerful; whence perhaps *hortari*, encourage, exhort: see *hortation, exhort*, etc. II. *n.* Not in ME.; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *fort*, < F. *fort*, OF. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < ML. *fortis*, a fort, fortified structure, stronghold; prop. adj., strong (sc. *domus, locus*, etc.): see I., and cf. *fortalice, fortress, force*[1], etc. Hence (from L. *fortis*) *force*[1], *afforce, enforce*, etc.] **I.**† *a.* 1. Strong.

O goodly man at arms,
In fight a Paris, why should fame make thee *fort* 'gainst our arms,
Being such a fugitive? *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 112.

2. Tipsy. *Halliwell.*

But if he come home *fort* to bed
I will not strive to turn his head.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 422.

II. *n.* 1. A strong place of defense; a fortified building or inclosure; especially, an armed place for a garrison, provided with defensive works, for the protection of a town, harbor, frontier, or other point against the approach or passage of hostile forces.

Picardy
Hath slain their governors, surpris'd our *forts*,
And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thy words to my remembrance bring
How Succoth and the *fort* of Penuel
Their great deliverer contemn'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 278.

2. A trading-post among the North American Indians, whether fortified or not. Such posts were originally armed forts, and the name continued to be used after defenses became unnecessary, and they were accordingly built without them. [U. S.]

3. Same as *forte*[1], 1.—**Bastioned fort.** See *bastioned*. = **Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

fort (fōrt), *v. i.* [< *fort, n.*] 1. To occupy a fort. [U. S.]—**To fort in**, to intrench one's self in a fort. [U. S.]

A few inhabitants *forted in* on the Potomac.
Marshall, Washington.

fort. An abbreviation of *fortification*.

fort-adjutant (fōrt'aj'ö-tant), *n.* In the British army, an officer in a garrison doing duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment: equivalent to *post-adjutant* in the United States army.

fortalice (fōr'ta-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *fortelace, fortilage*; < OF. *fortelesse, fortelesce* = Pr. *fortalessa, fortaleza* = Sp. Pg. *fortaleza* = It. *fortalizio, fortilizio*, < ML. *fortalitia, fortalitium*, a small fort, < L. *fortis*, strong, ML. *fortis*, a fort: see *fort*. Cf. *fortress*, a doublet of *fortatice*.] A small fort, or a small outwork of a fortification.

Away on the eastern horizon are frequent mounds, the remains of former *fortalices*; and just visible are the towers and cupolas of the ruined capital of these plains.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvii.

There is no church more interesting than the old *fortalice*-like church of Maguelone, which . . . looks more like a baronial castle than a peaceful church.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 460.

fortatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortateren*; < *for-*[1] + *tatter*.] To tear to tatters; tatter.

I am leverd a lap is lyke to no lede,
Fortatered and torne.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

fortax†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortaxen*; < *for-*[1] + *tax*.] To tax heavily; burden.

We are *fortaxed* and ramyd
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these gentlery men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

forte[1] (fōrt), *n.* [< F. *fort*, strong part, hold, strength, skill, forte, < *fort, a.*, strong: see *fort*.] 1. The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible*. Also spelled *fort*.

All thrusts are made either inside or outside, over or under, the arm; and are parried with the *fort* of the sword.
Rolando, Moderu Art of Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 5.

2. That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong point or side; chief excellence.

It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. "Description," as he said in Don Juan, "was his *forte*."
Macaulay, Moore's Life of Byron.

forte[2] (fōr'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., strong, loud, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *fort*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, loud; with force: opposed to *piano*: used also as if an adverb. Abbreviated *f.*—**Forte possibile**, as loud as possible.

II. *n.* 1. In *music*, a passage that is loud and forcible or is intended to be so.—2. In *harmonium-making*, a slide or cover in the chest containing one or more sets of reeds, so arranged as to be opened by a stop-knob or a knee-lever and thus to produce a forte effect. Frequently separate fortes are introduced for the treble and the bass ends of the keyboard.

forted†, *a.* [< *fort* + *-ed*[2].] Fortified; strong.

It deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fortelace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortalice*.

forte-piano (fōr'te-pē-ä'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, characterized by sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft; sforzato. Abbreviated *fp*.

II. *n.* The original name of the pianoforte (which see).

Fortepiano—afterward changed to pianoforte—was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 556.

forth[1] (fôrth), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *foorth*; < ME. *forth*, < AS. *forth* (= OS. *forth* = OFries. *forth, ford* = D. *voort* = OHG. **ford* (not found), MHG. *vort*, G. *fort*, > Sw. *fort* (in comp.) = Dan. *fort*), forth, forward, onward, hence, thence, < *fore*, for, fore, with term. *-th*, appar. demonstrative. Hence *afford*. Cf. *further, furthest*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Forward; onward or outward into space; out from concealment or inaction.

So fer I have gon more *forthe* in the Contrees, that I have founde that Sterre more highe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Observe in Curtesie to take a rule of decent kinde,
Bend not thy body too far *fourth*, nor backe thy leg behind.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Hold *forth* thy golden sceptre, and afford
The gentle audience of a gracious Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 6.

Ledbury bells
Broke *forth* in concert flung adown the dells.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 28.

As King Ferdinand approached Cordova, the principal inhabitants came *forth* to receive him.
Irving, Granada, p. 51.

2. Onward in time or order, in progression or series: as, from that day *forth*; one, two, four, eight, and so *forth* (see below).

Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time *forth* and for evermore. Ps. cxiii. 2.

3. Forward or out, as by development or unfolding; into view or consideration: as, plants put *forth* leaves and send *forth* shoots in spring; to bring *forth* sound arguments.

The fig tree putteth *forth* her green figs. Cant. ii. 13.

Good Thoughts bring *forth* good Works.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is bodied *forth* the second whole.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

4. Away, as from a place or country; out; abroad: now always followed by *from*, but formerly sometimes used absolutely or followed by *of*: as, to go *forth from* one's home; to send a traitor *forth from* his country.

For him he helpyd, when I was *forth*,
To cher my wyfe and make her myrth.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth of* Milan.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sir John Wallop marching *forth of* Calais with his Army, joined with the Emperor's Forces, who together went and besieged Landrecy. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

They look as if they had newly come *forth of* Trophonius' den. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 236.

5†. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, my noble and well-warranted cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

[*Forth* was formerly used intensively to strengthen some adverbs and prepositions, without real addition of meaning: as, *far-forth, beneath-forth, within-forth, with-forth*.]—**And so forth**, and so on or onward; and others, in progression or in addition; and more besides: a summary phrase including such unmentioned terms or items of a series as may be inferred from those mentioned. The abbreviation for the Latin *et cetera*, *etc.* or *&c.* (especially the latter), is commonly understood as representing *and so forth*, and so read. See *et cetera*.

They to stond and be in full attoryty and powre for the viij. men, and they to make ordynances and good rullys to be kept, *and so forth*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.—**From forth**, forth from; away from.

Here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the streets of Pomfret.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Going forth. See *going*.—**To break, bring, flame, give, go, hold, lay**, etc., **forth.** See the verbs.

II.† *prep.* Out of; forth from.

Each cems but *forth* his Tent, and at his dore
Findes his bread ready.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

If thou lov'st me then,
Steal *forth* thy father's house to-morrow night.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

To this I subscribe;
And, *forth* a world of more particulars,
Instance in only one. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

forth[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forthen*, < AS. *forthian*, forward, advance, promote, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *forth*[1], *adv.* Cf. *further*, now *further*, *v.*, and *afford*, orig. *aforth*.] To forward; further; accomplish.

Of mere make ge anaunt than ge mew *forthen*.
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 570.

forth[2]†, *n.* A common Middle English form of *ford*.

forthbear†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthberen*, < AS. *forthberan*, < *forth*, forth, + *beran*, bear: see *forth*[1] and *bear*[1].] To bear or carry forth. *St. Edmund*, l. 83.

forthbring†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthbringen*, < AS. *forthbringan*, < *forth*, forth, + *bringan*, bring: see *forth*[1] and *bring*.] To bring forth; bring out; produce.

I seiz a clerke a boke *forthe bringe*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 124.

Out of the erth herbys shal spryng,
Trees to florish and frute *furthbryng*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.

forthclepe†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthclepien*, < AS. *forthclipian*, < *forth*, forth, + *clipian*, call: see *forth*[1] and *clepe*.] To call forth.

As an egle *forthecleþynge* his bryddis to flee, . . . he sprade out his weengis. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii. 11 (Oxf.).

forthcome† (fôrth'kum), *n.* [ME. *forthcome*, < AS. *forthcyme*, a coming forth, < *forth*, forth, + *cyme*, a coming: see *forth*[1] and *come*, *n.*] A coming forth.

Fainod is Egypt in *forthcome* of thaiu.
Ps. civ. 38 (Old Psalter).

forthcoming (fôrth'kum-ing), *n.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, *n.*] **1.** A coming forth.

Would this pacifier advise the ordinarie thus, or elles to keepe hym in prysou where he sheuld dee ne hurte, and lette the walles and the lokkes be hys suertyes for his *forthecoming*. *Sir T. More*, Werks, p. 888.

2. In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given; the debt is ordered to be paid, or the effects are ordered to be delivered up to the arresting creditor, or the matter is otherwise disposed of.

forthcoming (fôrth'kum-ing), *a.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, ppr.] About to come forth or out; about to appear; in such a position or condition, as a person or a thing, that his or its presence when needed can be counted on.

It was ordered, that he [Walgrave] should be moved out of the Tower, . . . remaining still as a prisoner, and to be *forth-coming* whensoever he should be called for.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

He was *forth-coming* to answer the call, to satisfy the scrutiny, and to sustain the brow-beating of Christ's angry and powerful enemies. *Paley*, Evidences, I. i.

Forthcoming bond. See *bond*[1].

forthcomingness (fôrth'kum-ing-nes), *n.* Readiness to be brought forward or produced.

The subject of *forthcomingness* belongs to the general subject of procedure. *J. S. Mill.*

forthcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthkutten* (tr. L. *proscindere*); < *forth*[1] + *cut*.] To cut; in the extract, to plow.

Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forthkutten* and purgen his erthe?
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24 (Oxf.).

forthdeal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *foredeal*.

As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thende of the werke as if a good porcion of the same wer alredie finished.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 41, note.

forthdraw†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthdragen*; < *forth*[1] + *draw*.] To draw or bring forth.

The fischer than the child *forthdroug*
With salt and with the crismecleth.
Gregorlegende (ed. Schulz), l. 347.

forthen†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *furthon*, *forthun*, < *forth*, forth: see *forth*[1].] Also; even.

forther†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *further*.

forth-fare†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthfaren*; < *forth*[1] + *fare*[1].] To go forth; depart. *Castle of Love.*

Natheles Meliors & he made meche sorwe
For thempereur was *forth-fare* faire to crist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5266.

forth-fare†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *forthfaru*, < *forthfaran*, go forth: see *forth-fare*, *v.*] **1.** Departure.—**2.** Same as *passing-bell*.

Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man.
Bp. Hooper, Injunctions (1551).

forthfather†, *n.* [ME. *forthfader*, *forthfeder*, < AS. *forthfæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father: see *forth*[1] and *father*, and cf. *forefather*.] A forefather.

forthfet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthfetten*; < *forth*[1] + *fet*[1].] To fetch forth.

Anon his sone was *forthefete*
And ladde ther he schulde dee.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2440.

forthgang†, *n.* [ME. *forthgang*, *forthgong*, < AS. *forthgang* (= OFries. *forthgong* = D. *voortgang* = G. *fortgang* = ODan. *fortgang* = Sw. *fortgång*), a going forth, < *forthgān*, *forthgangan*, go forth: see *forthgo*.] A going forth.

forthglide†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthgliden*; < *forth*[1] + *glide*.] To glide on; pass by.

Forthglod this other dais nigt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 113.

forthgo† (fôrth-gō'), *v. i.* [ME. *forthgon*, *forthgan*, < AS. *forthgān*, *forthgangan* (= OS. *forthgangan* = OFries. *fordgā* = D. *voortgaan* = G. *fortgehen* = Sw. *fortgå*), go forth, proceed, < *forth* + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *forth*[1] and *go*, *gang*.] To go forth; proceed.

forthgoing (fôrth'gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *forthgoing*, verbal n. of *forthgo*.] A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from or out. *Chalmers.*

forthgoing (fôrth'gō-ing), *a.* Going out or forth; departing.

forthink†, *v.* [Also *forethink*; < ME. *forthinken*, *forthynken*, *forthanken*, *forthenehen*, tr. displease, cause to regret, refl. regret, repent (= MHG. *verdunken*, displease, = Icel. *forthykkja*), < *for-*, mis-, + *thinken*, *thynken*, < AS. *thynean*, seem: see *for-*[1] and *think*[2], *methinks*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to regret or repent; vex; reflexively, to regret; repent.

A thynge that myghte the *forthinke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1414.

We say in English, "It *forethinketh me*, or I forethink"; and "I repent, or it repenteth me"; and "I am sorry that I did it."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

2. To regret: with object noun or clause.

Full sore *for-thynkyng* was he
That euere he made mankynde.
York Plays, p. 54.

That all this land unto his foe shall fall, . . .
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 32.

II. *intrans.* To repent.

If jelousie the soothe knewe
Thou shalt *forthinke*, and sore rewe.
Rom. of the Rose.

And he answeride and seide I nyle [will not], but afterward he *for-thoughte* and went forth. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxi. 29.

forthirst†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthyrsten* (= LG. *verdörsten*, *verdösten* = G. *verdursten* = Dan. *fortörste*); < *for-*[1] + *thirst*.] To be very thirsty.

He . . . seȝde thatt he wass *forrthrisst*
& tatt he wollde drinnkenn. *Ormulum*, l. 8635.

forth-issuing (fôrth-ish'ū-ing), *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forth, as from a covert.

forthlead†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthleden*; < *forth*[1] + *lead*[1].] To lead forth.

Ther was many a wepyng heye [eye]
As the childe was *forthladde*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2442.

forthleap†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthlepen*; < *forth*[1] + *leap*[1].] To leap forth or out.

forthlook†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthloken*, < AS. *forthlōcian*, < *forth*, forth, + *lōcian*, look: see *forth*[1] and *look*.] To look forth; look out.

Laverd, from heven thare he wenes,
Forthloked over mennes sones.
Ps. xlii. 2 (ME. version) [xiv. 2].

forthnim†, *v.* [ME. *forthnimen*; < *forth*[1] + *nim*.] **I.** *trans.* To take away; destroy.

II. *intrans.* To go away.

forthpass†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthpassen*; < *forth*[1] + *pass*.] To pass on.

Go and *forthpasse* into Mesopotany.
Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 2 (Oxf.).

forthpushing (fôrth'půsh″ing), *a.* Pushing or pressing forward; aggressive; impulsive; eager.

Any amount of *forthpushing* zeal.
Congregationalist, March 11, 1886.

forthputting (fôrth'půt″ing), *n.* **1.** The act of putting or bringing forth; output; production.

They [the Epistles of St. Paul] are not the *forthputtings* of a system like Calvin's. *Christian Union*, Dec. 30, 1886.

2. Forwardness; undue assumption; boldness. [Colloq.]

forthputting (fôrth'půt″ing), *a.* Forward; bold; presumptuous; meddlesome. [Colloq.]

At this minute one rash young rooster made a manful attempt to crow. "De tell!" said his mistress, who rose in great wrath; "you needn't be so *forth-putting*, as I knows on!" *S. O. Jewett*, Mrs. Bonny.

forthret†, *v.* See *further*.

forthright (fôrth'rīt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forthriht* (not found as adj.), < AS. *forthriht* (Somner), < *forth*, forth, + *riht*, adj., right: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate: as, a *forthright* man; a *forthright* speech.

There is nothing so true, so sincere, so downright and *forthright*, as genius.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 359.

There is a headlong, *forthright* tide, that bears away man with his fancies like straw, and runs fast in time and space. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 164.

II.† *n.* A straight or direct course.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

forthright (fôrth'rīt), *adv.* [ME. *forthriht*, *forthrihtes*, < AS. *forthrihte*, straight, < *forth* + *rihte*, right, straight: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; in a direct manner; straightway.

No more he spake,
But thitherward *forthright* his ready way did make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 10.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground as one could not easily judge whether the river did mere wash the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river, the river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Impatient in embarrassment
He *forthright* passed, and lightly treading went
To that same feather'd lyriast. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

A man should not be able to look ether than directly and *forthright*. *Emerson*, Experience.

forthrightness (fôrth'rīt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forthright. [Recent.]

Dante's concise *forthrightness* of phrase, which to that of most other poets is as a stab to a blow with a cudgel.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 123.

forthshow†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthschewen*; < *forth*[1] + *show*.] To show forth; make known.

Strende [generation] and strende thi works loof [praise] sal,
And thi might *forthschewe* withal.
Ps. cxliv. 4 (ME. version) [cxlv. 4].

forthward† (fôrth'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *forthward*, *forthwardes*, AS. *forthweard*, forward, tending toward, continual (= OS. *forthwerd*, *-werdes*, *-wardes*), < *forth*, forth, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.*] Forward.

The cem ther a southerne wynd, that dreȝ hem *forthward* faste. *St. Brandon* (ed. Wright), p. 22.

We made saile *forthward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 184.

forthwax†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwaxen*, < AS. *forthweaxan*, < *forth*, forth, + *weaxan*, grow: see *forth*[1] and *wax*[1].] To wax; increase.

Wintres *forthwexon* on Ysaac.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

forthwend†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwenden*; < *forth*[1] + *wend*.] To wend forth; go away.

Hiderwardes he heom senden, the biscopes *forthwenden*.
Layamon, I. 433.

forthwith (fôrth-wiŦH'), *adv.* [< ME. *forthwith* (rare), short for *forthwithal*, q. v.] **1.** At once; without delay; directly.

For why the queen *forthwith* her leue
Toke at them all that were present.
The Isle of Ladies.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*. Acts ix. 18.

Forthwith the bruit and fame
Through all the greatest Libyan towns is gone.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *law*, without delay; as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object: in rules of legal practice, sometimes deemed equivalent to within twenty-four hours.

forthwithal†, *adv.* [ME. *forthwithall*; < *forth*[1] + *withal*: see *forthwith* and *withal*[1].] Forthwith; immediately.

The preest . . . let itt [the goat] eernenn [run] *forthwithall* [printed *forthwith all*]
Ut intill wilde wesste. *Ormulum*, l. 1336.

Stand, & sytte not *furth-with-alle*
Tylle he byde the that rewlys the halle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

forthy[1]†, *adv.* [ME. *for thy*, *for thi* (= Dan. *fordi*), < AS. *for thy*: *for*, for; *thy*, instr. of *thæt*, that: see *for* and *that*, *the*[2].] Therefore; therefor; on this or that account; for this reason.

Yet net *for thy* he hadde trew knowlegiuge
Of his doughter, and gave hyr his blyssyng,
His land, is good, withoute eny stryffe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

For-thy appease your griefe and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 14.

forthy[2] (fôr'thi), *a.* [<*forth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Forward; frank. [E. dial.]

Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they that are most *forthy* in ingyring and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 1.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fowertuthe, fuwertithe, fourtide*, etc., < AS. *fēowertigotha* (= D. *veertigste* = OHG. *fiorzugosto*, MHG. *vierzegeste*, G. *vierzigste* = Icel. *fertugandi* = Sw. *fyrtionde* = Dan. *fyrretyvende*), fortieth, < *fēowertig*, E. *forty*, etc., + *-tha, -th*, term. of ordinals.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?
Donne, Love's Diet.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by forty; one of forty equal parts into which something is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, one fortieth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

fortifiable (fôr'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *fortifiable;* as *fortify* + *-able.*] Capable of being fortified.

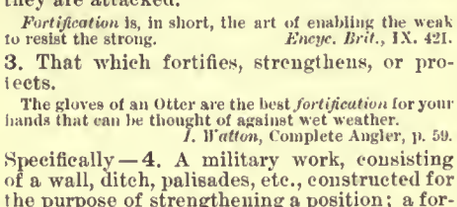
fortification (fôr'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= D. *fortifikatie* = G. *fortification* = Dan. Sw. *fortifikation*, < F. *fortification* = Sp. *fortificacion* = Pg. *fortificação* = It. *fortificazione*, < LL. *fortificatio(n-)*, a strengthening, fortifying, < *fortificare*, fortify: see *fortify.*] 1. The act of fortifying or strengthening.—2. The art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be defended by a body of men much inferior in number to those by whom they are attacked.

Fortification is, in short, the art of enabling the weak to resist the strong. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 421.

3. That which fortifies, strengthens, or protects.

The gloves of an Otter are the best *fortification* for your hands that can be thought of against wet weather.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

Specifically—4. A military work, consisting of a wall, ditch, palisades, etc., constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort; a castle. Fortifications are divided into *permanent* and *temporary* or *field fortifications*. *Permanent fortifications* are works required to remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose



Section of Fortified Wall. (Interior on the left; exterior on the right.)

of defending important positions, as cities, harbors, arsenals, etc. *Temporary* or *field fortifications* are designed to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a limited period. The figure represents a section of a fortified wall. *a, a*, is the abatis; *b, b*, the counterscarp; *c, c*, the palisade; *d, d*, the scarp; *f, f*, the fraise; *f, e, g, g*, the parapet; *h*, the banquette; and *i, g*, the breast-height. For definitions of these, see the words.

That done, I will be walking on the works;
Repair there to me. . . .
This *fortification*, gentlemen, shall we see 't?
Shak., Othello, iii. 2.

Systems of fortification, special methods of arranging and constructing the works in and around a fortified place, so that the different parts shall be correlative. These methods have been designated by engineers, according to the plan of the enceinte, as (*a*) the circular or curvilinear system, (*b*) the polygonal or caponiere system, (*c*) the tenailled system, and (*d*) the bastioned system. To these in modern times may be added the armored or turreted system. *Mahan.*—**Syn.** *Fortification, Bulwark, Castle, Citadel, Fort, Fortress, Mamelon, Rampart, Redan, Redoubt. Fortification* is the only one of these words that is used for the art or science, or for all classes of defensive works; the others represent kinds of *fortification*. Thus, *fortress* represents a large, and *fort* generally, but not always, a smaller stronghold, defensible on all sides, as *Fortress* Monroe, *Fort* Sumter. See the definitions of the words.

fortification-agate (fôr'ti-fi-kā'shon-ag'āt), *n.* A variety of agate which when polished exhibits lines suggestive of the form or of the plan of a fortified place.

fortifier (fôr'ti-fī-èr), *n.* 1. One who strengthens or upholds.—2. One who fortifies, or constructs fortifications.

M. Giousnni Marmori, a *fortifier*, had deuised a certaine kinde of ioyned boords, the which being caried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

fortify (fôr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fortified*, ppr. *fortifying*. [< F. *fortifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fortificar* = It. *fortificare*, < LL. *fortificare*, strengthen, fortify, < L. *fortis*, strong, + *facere*, make: see *fort* and *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make strong; strengthen; increase the force of in any way; especially, to furnish with means of resistance.

And he made to a-mende and *fortyfie* the wallis of the town ther as, as thei were most feble.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

With scriptures antentike
My werke woll I ground, vnderset, & *fortifie*.
Remedie of Love, l. 130.

It will not be amiss to *fortify* the argument with an observation of Chrysostom's. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Fortified by the sip of . . . why, 'tis wine.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride, and even the success of my pen discouraged the trial of my voice. *Gibbon*, Life.

2. Specifically, to surround with defensive works, with a view to resist the assaults of an enemy; strengthen and secure by walls, batteries, or other means of defense; render defensible against attack: as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbor.

Go you and enter Harfleur; there remain,
And *fortify* it strongly 'gainst the French.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

Bachu . . . is a walled towne, and strongly *fortified*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 422.

The accesses of the Hand were wondrously *fortify'd* with strong workes or moles. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

To fortify wine, to add brandy to it.

II. *intrans.* To raise strongholds or defensive works.

Master Samuel Iorden gathered together but a few of the stragglers about him at Beggersbush, where he *fortified* and lined in despight of the enemy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 76.

I st once put all the troops at Savannah in motion for Pittsburg Landing, knowing that the enemy was *fortifying* at Corinth and collecting an army there under Johnston. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

fortilage†, *n.* [Another form of *fortalice*, q. v.] A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.

Nought feard theyr force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 43.

for-time†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foretime*.

fortin (fôr'tin), *n.* [F., dim. of *fort*, a fort.] A little fort; a field-fort; a sconce.

fortinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fortune*.

fortissimo (fôr-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *forte*, loud, strong: see *forte*[2].] In *music*, very loud: noting a passage that is intended to be so rendered. Abbreviated *ff*.

fortition (fôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *for(t-)s*, chance (see *fortune*), + *-ition.*] The principle of trusting to chance; fortuitous selection.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good. *Burke.*

fortitude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *fortitude* = Sp. *fortitud* = It. *fortitudo*, < L. *fortitudo*, strength, < *fortis*, strong: see *fort.*] 1†. Strength; force; power to attack or to resist attack.

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

He [Otho] conquered him [the Saracen] with no less *fortitude* then happinesse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

2. Mental power of endurance; patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation; firmness in confronting danger, hardship, or suffering.

Fortitude is a considerate hassarding vpon daunger, and a willing harte to take paines, in behalfe of the right.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

You bear calamity with a *fortitude*
Would become a man; I, like a weak girl, suffer.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

The imminent and constant risk of assassination, a risk which has shaken very strong nerves, a risk which severely tried even the adamantine *fortitude* of Cromwell.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. In *astrol.*, any circumstance which strengthens the effect of a planet, or of the part of fortune; a dignity; especially, an accidental dignity, such as being in the ascendant, in the seventh, fourth, eleventh, second, fifth, ninth, or third house, being in hayz, having direct motion, having swift motion, being free from combustion, being in cazimi, etc.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and fortunates,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

=**Syn.** 2. *Endurance*, etc. (see *patience*), resolution, resoluteness, nerve.

fortitudinous (fôr-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *fortitudo* (*fortitudin-*), fortitude, + *-ous.*] Having fortitude; capable of endurance. [Rare.]

As brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions. *Fielding*, Amelia, v. 6.

fortlet (fôrt'let), *n.* [< *fort* + *-let*; cf. *forcelet, fortalice*, etc.] A little fort.

fortnight (fôrt'nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. *fourtenight, fourten night*, < AS. *fēowertīne niht*, i. e., fourteen nights; cf. *sennight*, for *seven night*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Here in the temple of the goddesse Clemence
We have ben waytynge al this *fourtenight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 71.

From the haven of Linne in Norfolke . . . to Island, it is not aboue a *fortnight's* sailing with an ordinarie winde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

Nurse. How long is it now
To Lammas-tide?
La. Cap. A *fortnight*, and odd days.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *a.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[1].] Occurring or appearing once a fortnight: as, a *fortnightly* mail.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *adv.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[2].] Once a fortnight; every fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight: as, a paper published *fortnightly*.

forto†. See *for, prep.*

fortravel†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortravaillen;* < *for-*[1] + *travel, travail.*] To tire by travel.

Fortravailled hy were sore, that they moste slepe echon.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), [i. 313.

fortread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortreden* (pp. *fortroden*), < AS. *fortredan* (pret. *fortræd*, pp. *fortreden*), tread down, < *for-* + *tredan*, tread: see *for-*[1] and *tread.*] To tread down; trample upon; crush.

It [virtue] is cast vndyr and *fortroden* vndyr the feet of felonous folk. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

fortress (fôr'tres), *n.* [< ME. *fortresse*, < OF. *forteresce*, F. *forteresse* (= Pr. *fortaressa*), another form of OF. *fortelesse, fortelesce* (= Pr. *fortalessa*), > E. *fortalice*, q. v.] A fortified town or position; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; hence, any place of defense or security.

To lyve the more in sikirnesse
Do make anoon a *fortresse*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3942.

God is our *fortress;* in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

This arm — that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty *fortresses*,
Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength — . . .
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

Maiden fortress. See *maiden.*—**Syn.** See *fortification.*

fortress (fôr'tres), *v. t.* [< *fortress, n.*] To furnish with a fortress; defend by or as by a fortress; guard; fortify.

Their temple and cite Jerusalem were builded pleasantly vpon that holy highe mount of Sion, well *fortreced* and turretted. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 28.

fortret† (fôrt'ret), *n.* [Cf. *fortress* and *fortlet.*] A little fort; a fortlet; a sconce.

fortuit†, *a.* [< ME. *fortuit*, < OF. *fortuit*, F. *fortuit*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual: see *fortuitous.*] Fortuitous; accidental.

Thise ben thanne the causes of the abriggynge of *fortuit* hap, the which abreggynge of *fortuit* hap comth of causes encowntrynge and flowynge togydere to hemself, and nat by the entencion of the doere.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

fortuitism (fôr-tū'i-tizm), *n.* The doctrine of a fortuity in the action of natural causes, as opposed to design. [Rare.]

Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's *fortuitism* that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis.
St. James's Gazette, April 14, 1881.

fortuitist (fôr-tū'i-tist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of fortuitism. [Rare.]

There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be *fortuitists*, if we may coin a needful correlative term. *St. James's Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

fortuitous (fôr-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *fortuit* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuito*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual, accidental, < *for(t-)s*, chance (cf. abl. *forte*, by chance): see *fortune.*] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring without any cause, or without any general cause; random.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the universe was formed by a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms?
Swift.

To what a *fortuitous* concurrence do we not owe every pleasure and convenience of our lives!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.

Thus nature works as if to mock at art,
And in defiance of her rival powers,
By these *fortuitous* and random strokes
Performing such inimitable feats
As she with all her rules can never reach.
Cowper, Task, v. 124.

Fortuitous cause, a contingent cause which acts without purpose. = **Syn.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

fortuitously (fôr-tū'i-tus-li), *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

The old stale pretence of the Atheists, that things were first made *fortuitously*, and afterwards their usefulness was observed or discovered, can have no place here.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii. 416.

Nothing befals them *fortuitously*, nothing happens in vain, or without a meaning. *H. Blair*, Works, V. v.

fortuitousness (fôr-tū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being fortuitous; casual occurrence or causation.

But what do these Theists here else then [than], whilst they deny the fortuitous motion of senseless matter to be the first original of all things, themselves in the meantime enthrone *fortuitousness* and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being?
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 873.

fortuity (fôr-tū'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **fortuita(t-)s*, < *fortuitus*, fortuitous, accidental: see *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; casualty.

The only question which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, how they can be sure that those deserved judgmentes were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe? *Forbes*, On Incredulity, p. 79.

Mohammed was not alone in preferring despotism to anarchy, fate to *fortuity*.
R. D. Hitchcock, Add. 48th Anniv. Union Theol. Sem.

Fortuna (fôr-tū'nä), *n.* [L., fortune; personified, Fortune.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of fortuue. See *fortune*, 2.—2. The nineteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1852.

fortunable†, *a.* [ME. *fortunable, fortynable*; < *fortune* + *-able*.] Fortunate.

There was neuer birde brede vnder the stone
More *fortunable* in a felde than that birde hath be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The Lord lyueth in truth, in equite, & righteousnesse; and al people shall bee *fortunable* and ioyfull in him.
Bible of 1551, Jer. iv.

fortunal†, *a.* [ME., also *fortunel*, < OF. *fortunel*, < *fortune*, fortune: see *fortune*.] Pertaining to fortune or chance; fortuitous.

The watres ymedlyd wrappith or implieth many *fortunel* happes or maneres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

fortunate (fôr'tụ-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fortunate*, < F. *fortuné* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *fortunado* = It. *fortunato*, < L. *fortunatus*, prospered, prosperous, lucky, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous or happy, < *fortuna*, fortune, good fortune: see *fortune*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having good fortune; receiving good from uncertain or unexpected sources; lucky.

And the contrarie is joye and gret solas,
As whan a man hath ben in poure estat,
And clymbeth up and wexeth *fortunat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 10.

If a Wife be the best or worst fortune of a man, certainly you are one of the *fortunatest* men in this Island.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 30.

One or two pieces so facile in thought and *fortunate* in phrase as to be carried lightly in the memory.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 335.

2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; resulting favorably, as something uncertain; having a happy issue; auspicious; felicitous: as, a *fortunate* speculatiou; a *fortunate* accident.

This dream is all amiss interpreted;
It was a vision fair and *fortunate*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

As Sylla was sacrificing before his tent in the fields of Nola, a snake happened to creep out of the bottom of the altar; upon which Postumius, the haruspex who attended the sacrifice, proclaiming it to be a *fortunate* omen, called out upon him to lead his army immediately against the enemy. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § 1.

= **Syn.** *Felicitous, Lucky*, etc. (See *happy*.) *Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous*, favored. *Fortunate* implies the attainment of success more by the operation of favorable circumstances, or through accident, than by direct effort; *successful* denotes that effective effort has been made; *prosperous* has nearly the same meaning as *successful*, but does not at all emphasize the effort made, and applies rather to a series of things than to a single event. We say a *fortunate* gambler, a *successful* merchant, a *prosperous* line of business.

The administration of Oglethorpe was marred by some faults of temper and of tact, but it was on the whole able, energetic, and *fortunate*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

What can they see in the longest line in Europe save that it runs back to a *successful* soldier? *Scott*, Woodstock.

Equally inured
By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 364.

II.† *n.* In *astrol.*, a favorable planet. *Nares*. See extract under *fortitude*, 3.

fortunate†, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortunate*, *a.*] To make fortunate; prosper.

Let sowe it forth, and god it *fortunate*!
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

fortunately (fôr'tụ-nāt-li), *adv.* In a fortunate manner; by good fortune; luckily; happily.

After this victorye *fortunately* obteined, the Duke of Bedforde sailed by water vp to the very towne of Harflew.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 4.

The battle then at Stoke so *fortunately* struck,
Upon King Henry's part, . . .
As never till that day he felt his crown to cleave
Unto his temples close.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 1503.

Fair lovers, you are *fortunately* met.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

fortunateness (fôr'tụ-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being fortunate; good luck.

The power of his wit, the valiantness of his courage, the *fortunateness* of his successes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

fortune (fôr'tụn), *n.* [< ME. *fortune*, < OF. *fortune*, F. *fortune* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuna*, < L. *fortuna*, chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune, good fortune, prosperity, etc., < *for(t-)s*, chance, prob. allied to *ferre*, bear, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Chance; hap; luck; fate.

Alas, why playnen folk so in commune
Of purveyaunce of God, or of *fortune*?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 394.

And some tyme he wan, and many tymes he loste, as is the *fortune* of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184.

What should I do,
But cocker up my genius, and live free
To all delights my *fortune* calls me to?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Chance personified; the events or circumstances of life antecedent to some result attributed to their working, more or less consciously personified and regarded as a divinity which metes out happiness and unhappiness, and distributes arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life. When represented as an actual goddess (Latin *Fortuna*), the usual attribute of Fortune is a wheel, in token of instability.

So confesse the to sum frere and shewe hym thi synnes.
For whiles *Fortune* is thi frende freres wil the louye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 54.

Fortune was pleased to give us a frown.
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 244).

It is a madness to make *fortune* the mistress of events.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

Since *fortune* is not in our power, let us be as little as possible in hers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

3. That which falls to one as his portion in life or in any particular proceeding; the course of events as affecting condition or state; circumstances; lot: often in the plural: as, good or bad *fortune*; to share one's *fortunes*.

For wel wote I that oure Lord geueth in thys worlde vnto eyther sort of folk either sort of *fortune*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1157.

These must be men of action, for on those
The fortune of our *fortunes* must rely.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

While he whose lowly *fortune* I retrace,
The youngest of three sons, was yet a babe.
Wordsworth.

Almost within a week of the Archduke Albert's success, the *fortunes* of Austria made shipwreck on the field of Sadowa. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 291.

4. Specifically, good luck; prosperity; success.

It rain'd down *fortune* showering on your head.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

King [Henry I.] had the *Fortune* to be a Gainer by his Losses. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 39.

5. Estate; possessions; especially, when used absolutely, large estate; wealth: as, he married a lady of *fortune*.

They have two hundred and eighty boarders, children of little *fortune*, who pay a very small sum for their diet and lodging, and have their dining room by themselves.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

A Woman that is espous'd for a *Fortune* is yet a better Bargain if she dies. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

6. A person of wealth; especially, a marriageable heir or heiress. [Colloq.]

Do you see this young Gentleman? he has a Sister, a prodigious *Fortune* — 'Faith, you two shall be acquainted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The lady and a couple of sisters of hers were . . . the greatest *fortunes* about town. *Spectator*, No. 282.

7. In *astrol.*, one of the fortunate planets: namely, Jupiter, Venus, the sun, the moon, and Mercury.

Fortunes.—♃ and ♀; and the ☉, ☽, and ☿, if aspecting them, and not afflicted, are considered fortunate planets. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 341.

To tell one's fortune, tell fortunes, to foretell what is to happen to one, or practise the prediction of future events with reference to persons, through some professed faculty of penetrating, or specific means of calling up, the secrets of the future. See *fortune-teller*.

fortune† (fôr'tụn), *v.* [< ME. *fortunen*, < OF. *fortuner* = It. *fortunare*, < L. *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortune*, *n.*, *fortunate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To determine the fate or chance of; fix or control the lot or fortuue of; dispose of.

But atte last, as god wold *fortune* it,
Ye all only, and by your interprise,
Owt of daunger ye cansid me to rise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

O stronge God, that . . .
Hast in every regne and every londe
Of armes al the bridel in thyn honde,
And hem *fortunest* as the lust devyse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1519.

Dear Isis, keep decorum, and *fortune* him accordingly.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

2. To foretell the fortune or lot of; presage.

Wel cowde he *fortunen* the ascendent
Of his ymages for his pacient.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 417.

3. To endow with wealth or fortune.

A gentleman of handsome parts,
And, they say, *fortun'd*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, I. 1.

A man for whose whole suit a Houndsditch Jew would not give 1s. 6d. may be able to "*fortune* his daughter with a hundred, or maybe a brace of hundreds."
Contemporary Rev., LI. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To befall; fall out; happen; chance; come to pass casually.

Suche merveyles *fortunede* than.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 288.

We *fortuned* to lye in a better place and more out of the dynt of the rage of the sayd tempest, or ellys we hadde ben in lyke case or worse. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood
A ramping Lyon rushed suddeinly.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 5.

2. To come by chance.

They *fortuned* to a countre of a tyraunt kene,
Called walcs. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

fortune-book (fôr'tụn-bůk), *n.* A book to be consulted for the revelation of future events or in telling fortunes.

fortuned (fôr'tụnd), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied by fortune; provided: used in composition.

Not the imperious show
Of the full-*fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

fortune-hunter (fôr'tụn-hun″tėr), *n.* A man or woman who seeks to marry for wealth or fortune.

Widows are indeed the great game of your *fortune-hunters*. *Addison*, The Fortune-Hunter.

fortune-hunting (fôr'tụn-hun″ting), *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

fortunel†, *a.* See *fortunal*.

fortuneless (fôr'tụn-les), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-less*.] 1†. Luckless; unfortunate.

For to wexe olde at home in idlenesse
Is disadventrous, and quite *fortunelesse*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 100.

2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

No wonder . . . if, courted by the son of a proud and powerful baron, she can no longer spare a word or look to the poor *fortuneless* page. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

fortune-tell (fôr'tụn-tel), *v. t.* To tell the fortune of; play the fortune-teller to. [Used punningly in the place cited.]

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortune-tell* you.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortune-teller (fôr'tụn-tel″ėr), *n.* One who tells or reveals future events in the life of another; one who pretends to a knowledge of future events, and makes a practice of foretelling them.

fortune-telling (fôr'tụn-tel″ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Telling, or pretending to tell, the future events of one's life.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortune-telling* lines. *Cleaveland*.

II. *n.* The act or practice of predicting future events in the life of any person.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-telling*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortunize† (fôr'tụ-nīz), *v. t.* [< *fortune* + *-ize*.] To regulate the fortune of; render fortunate or happy.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

fortunous†, *a.* [ME. *fortunous*, < OF. *fortunos* = Sp. *fortunoso*, tempestuous, = Pg. *fortunoso*, fortunate, = It. *fortunoso*, fortuitous; as *fortune* + *-ous*.] Proceeding from fortune; inconstant; changeable; fickle.

I ne trowe not in no manere that so certeyn thinges sholden be moeved by *fortunous* fortune.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 6.

forty (fôr'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourty;* < ME. *forti, fourty, fowrti, fowerti, feowerti,* etc., < AS. *feówertig* (= OS. *fiwartig, fiartig, fiortig* = OFries. *fiuwertich* = D. *veertig* = OHG. *fiorzug,* MHG. *vierzic,* G. *vierzig* = Icel. *fjörutiu, fertug* = Sw. *fyratio, fyrtio* = Dan. *fyrretyve, firti* = Goth. *fidvõr tigjus* = L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = Pg. *quarenta* = Sp. *cuarenta* = F. *quarante*) = Gr. τεσσαράκοντα = Skt. *chatvārinçat*), forty, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *-tig,* E. *-ty,* etc., of the same ult. origin as *ten:* see *four* and *-ty*[1], and cf. *twenty, thirty,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Four times ten; ten more than thirty, or one more than thirty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *forties* (-tiz). 1. The sum of four tens, or of thirty-nine and one.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 40, XL, or xl.—**The Forty.** (*a*) A body of magistrates in ancient Attica for the trial of small causes in the rural demes. (*b*) The name (with qualifying terms) of two appellate civil tribunals and a criminal court in the Venetian republic. (*c*) A collective designation of the members of the French Academy, forty in number. Also called *the Forty Immortals.*—**The roaring forties,** the notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40° and 50° south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

The region of the "brave west winds," *the roaring forties* of sailors. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 146.

forty-five (fôr'ti-fiv'), *n.* A game of cards, played with a full pack, in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Five cards (two and three or three and two) are dealt to each player, and the top card after dealing is turned as the trump. The ace of hearts is always a trump, ranking next below the knave of the trump-suit, which is itself second in rank, the five-spot being highest. The other cards have their normal value, except that in the black suits the lowest spot-card takes the trick when no face-card is played. Suit must be followed when a trump is led, but in other cases a player may trump if he chooses. A player taking all five tricks in one hand wins the game.

forty-knot (fôr'ti-not), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha,* a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries. It is said to have diuretic properties.

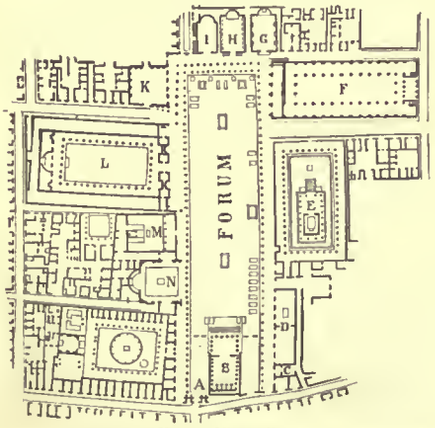
fortynet, *n.* An obsoleto form of *fortune.*

forty-niner (fôr'ti-nī'nėr), *n.* One of the adventurers, chiefly from the United States, who went to California in search of fortune soon after the discovery of gold there in 1848. The greater number of them arrived in 1849; hence the name. [Colloq., U. S.]

forula (for'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *forulæ* (-lē). [ML.: see *forrel.*] A case of leather or similar material in which old manuscripts have been preserved.

The remarkable *forula,* or case of thick stamped leather, in which the "Book of Armagh," an Irish MS., supposed to be of the early part of the IXth century, has been preserved. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.,* XIII. 178.

forum (fō'rum), *n.*; pl. *forums* or *fora* (-rumz, -rä). [< L. *forum,* a market-place, forum, akin to *foris, foras,* out of doors, *foris,* pl. *fores,* a door: see *foreign* and *door.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.,* the market-place of a city. It was the official center of the public and corporate life of the city, and



Forum of Pompeii.

A, principal entrance; *B,* a Corinthian temple; *C,* the public prison (*carcer publicus*); *D* is supposed to have been a *horreum,* or public granary; *E,* temple of Venus, the guardiao goddess of the city; *F,* basilica; *G, H, I,* the curiæ, or civil and commercial tribunals; *K,* a rectangular building which may have served the purpose of a shop for money-changers; *L,* a portico terminating in an apsis; *M,* temple of Mercury or Quirinus; *N,* a building with a large semicircular tribune, which probably constituted the residence of the priests called Augustales.

was usually surrounded by the chief public buildings, and often ornamented with statues and other works of art. Justice was administered in the forum or in buildings opening upon it, and it was a normal place of assembly for the people. The word was originally applied to an open space or area left before any edifice, and particularly before a tomb. In ancient Rome the space left vacant at the first agglomeration of the city for the transaction of judicial and other public business was specifically called the Forum, or Forum Romanum. Two other judicial forums were constructed by Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and all three were richly adorned with columns, statues, etc., divided by the rostra into a comitium or court and a place of public assembly, and surrounded by temples, porticos in which financial business was transacted, and other buildings. There were many forums exclusively for market purposes. Compare *agora.*

In yon field below,
A thousand years of silenced factions sleep—
The *Forum,* where the immortal accents glow,
And still the eloquent air breathes—burns with Cicero!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 112.

Hence—2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decido causes.

He [Lord Camden] was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the *forum.* *Brougham,* Earl Camden.

Law of the forum, the rules of law prevailing within the jurisdiction of a particular court, as distinguished from the law in other jurisdictions.

forwakeț, *v. t.* [ME. **forwakien* (in pp.); < *for-*[1] + *wake.*] To exhaust with waking; tire out with long watching.

He was forwept, he was *forwaked.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 15.

Wery, *forwaked* in her orisouns,
Slepeth Custance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 498.

forwalkț, *v. t.* [ME. *forwalken;* < *for-*[1] + *walk.*] To weary with walking.

Whanne thei theder come
Al wery *for-walked,* & wolde take here reste.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

forwandert, *v.* [ME. *forwandrien;* < *for-*[1] + *wander.*] **I.** *intrans.* To wander till wearied.

Thanne dismaled, I, left alle sool [sole, alone]
Forwery, *forwandred* as a fool.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3335.

They far espide
A weary wight *forwandring* by the way.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 34.

II. *trans.* To weary with wandering; cause to wander until weary.

I was wery *forwandred,* and went me to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 7.

His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse,
And his *forwandred* steed unto him gott.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

forward[1] (fôr'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *forward,* rarely *foreward* (in adv. *forewardes*), < AS. *foreweard,* rarely *forweard,* forward, fore, early, in front, < *fore,* fore, before, + *-weard:* see *fore*[1] and *-ward.* Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.,* and *foreward*[1], *n.*] 1. Situated in the front or fore part; anterior; fore; directed toward some point or position in advance from the starting-point: as, a *forward* cabin in a ship; the *forward* movement of an army.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His *forward* voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak.,* Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Being in a condition of advancement; well advanced with respect to progress, attainment, development (as the season), growth (as vegetation), or (rarely) position or rank: as, the building is in a *forward* state; he is *forward* in his studies; a *forward* crop.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding as
She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

[He] was well pleased to hear that our Catalogue of English Manuscripts was so *forward* in the Press at Oxford.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 119.

Come tell me in plain Terms how *forward* he is with Araminta. *Congreve,* Old Batchelor, iii. 6.

The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hippias, had a *forward* appointment. *Brougham.*

3. Ready in action or disposition; prompt; earnest; also, in a derogatory sense, over-confident; assuming; presumptuous; pert: as, to be *forward* in good works; a *forward* chit.

God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woorde, with a *forward* will to folowe it.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 56.

Many about the King were *forward* for this Match, but the Lord Cromwell specially. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 287.

It were uncomely
That we be found less *forward* for our prince
Than they are for their lady.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

You need not call me to any House of yours, for I am *forward* enough to come without calling.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 17.

Your cousin Sophy is a *forward,* impertinent gipsy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Clara is of a cold temper, and would think this step of mine highly *forward.* *Sheridan,* The Duenna, i. 5.

4†. Foremost.

First and *forward* she bigan to weepe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 944.

=**Syn. 3.** Willing, zealous; presuming, presumptuous, impertinent.

forward[1], **forwards** (fôr'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *forwarde, forwardes,* < AS. *foreweard,* adv., forward (= D. *voorwaarts* = G. *vorwärts*), < *foreweard,* forward: see *forward*[1], *a.*] 1. Toward a part, place, or point of time before or in advance; onward: with reference either to motion or to position: opposed to *backward.*

And fro this *forewardes* nevere entred suche Filthe in that Place amonges hem, ne nevere schalle entre here aftre. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 61.

A great coyle there was to set him *forward.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

From this time *forward* I will be your Master.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

If a man will walk straight *forward* without turning to the right or the left, he must walk in a desert, and not in Cheapside.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2. With advancing steps; with good progress.

It is the nature of God's most bountiful disposition to build *forward* where his foundation is once laid.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

3. Toward the terminal point.

It [*Sequoia Reichenbachii*] has indeed stiff, pointed leaves, lying *forward,* but they are arcuate, and the cones are smaller. *Dawson,* Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 186.

Drawn forward. See *draw.*—**To bring forward, go forward, set forward,** etc. See the verbs.—**To put one's best foot forward.** See *foot.*=**Syn.** *Forward, Onward.* *Forward* is toward what is or is imagined to be the front or the goal; *onward* is in the direction of advance. Generally they come to the same thing, but *onward* indicates a less definite aim: the traveler lost in the woods feels it to be necessary to go *onward;* when he finds his way, he presses *forward.*

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring *forward* with impetuous speed.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

There is no death with Thee! each plant and tree
In living haste their stems push *onward* still.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 53.

forward[1] (fôr'wärd), *v. t.* [< *forward*[1], *a.* and *adv.*] 1. To send forward; send toward the place of destination; transmit: as, to *forward* a letter or despatches.

All the dragées [sugar-plums] were *forwarded* by the ambassador's bag.
Mrs. Gore, Mothers and Daughters, p. 259.

2. To advance; help onward; promote; further; encourage: as, to *forward* the growth of a plant.

The occasional propensity to this superstition [symbolic figures] was, without question, *forwarded* and encouraged by the priesthood. *Warburton,* Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

3. In *bookbinding,* to fit (a book) with back and covers, and prepare it for the finisher.=**Syn.** 1. To expedite, accelerate, despatch.—2. To further, promote, foster, favor.

forward[2]†, *n.* [ME. *forward, forword, foreward, foreword,* < AS. *foreweard, foreward,* also *forewarde,* agreement, contract (= D. *voorwaarde,* conditions, precontract), < *fore,* before, + *weard,* ward, keeping: see *fore*[1] and *ward, n.*] Agreement; covenant.

To breke *forward* is not myn entente.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 40.

This *forward* to fulfill faithly thai swere,
Vppon solempne sacrifice, soche as thai vset.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11447.

forwarder (fôr'wär-dėr), *n.* 1. One who forwards or sends forward; specifically, in the United States, one who ships or sends forward goods for others to their destination by the instrumentality of third persons; a forwarding merchant. Neither a consignor shipping goods nor a carrier while engaged in transporting them is called a forwarder. The name is applied, strictly, to one who undertakes to see the goods of another put in the way of transportation, without himself incurring the liability of a carrier to deliver. A carrier who undertakes to transport the goods only part of the way often becomes a forwarder in respect to the duty of delivering them to some proper carrier to complete the transportation.

2. One who forwards, promotes, advances, or furthers.

Nor am I accessary,
Part or party confederate. . . . *forwarder,*
Principal or maintainer of this late theft.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, v. 1.

3. In *bookbinding,* a workman who, after receiving the sewed book, puts on its back and covers, trims its edges, and fits it for the finisher.

The ends of the cords are then drawn by the *forwarder* through holes pierced in the boards. *Ure,* Dict., I. 424.

forwarding (fôr'wär-ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forward*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or business of sending forward merchandise, etc.; the business of a forwarder. See *forwarder,* 1. [U. S.]—2. In

bookbinding, the operations of putting on the covers and back, rounding the back, trimming the edges, adding bands, lining, and all other work, after the sewing of the sheets, that is needed to prepare the book for the finisher.

forwarding (fôr'wär-ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forward*[1], *v.*] Advancing; promoting; expediting; sending forward.—**Forwarding merchant**, a merchant whose business is to receive and forward goods for others. See *forwarder*, 1.—**Forwarding note**, a note in which a description of goods or of a parcel is entered with the name and address of the consignee, and the name of the consignor, to be sent with the goods, etc., conveyed by a carrier.

forwardly (fôr'wärd-li), *adv.* 1. In a forward position; toward the anterior extremity; anteriorly.—2. In a forward manner. (*a*) Eagerly; promptly.

After his return, however, he was so far from observing that caution which Plutarch speaks of, that he freely and *forwardly* resumed his former employment of pleading.
C. Middleton, Life of Cicero, I. § 1.

Christianity gives us these hopes, which reason *forwardly* assumes and makes her own.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xxxiv.

(*b*) With undue assurance; impertinently.

forwardness (fôr'wärd-nes), *n.* [< *forward* + *-ness*.] 1. The condition of being forward or in advance; a state of advancement: as, the *forwardness* of spring; the *forwardness* of a scholar.

The saying went that he [a friar] practiced with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good *forwardness*. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

So! I am very glad my friend Puff's tragedy is in such *forwardness*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

2. Cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; confidence.

Having with his pow'r held out so long,
Many adventure, with more *forwardnese*,
To yield him aid, and to support his wrong.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

We made Master Jones our leader; for we thought it best herein to gratify his kindness and *forwardness*.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

3. Undue assurance; lack of becoming modesty: as, the *forwardness* of an ill-bred child.

The *forwardness* that he shewed to celebrate his own merits in all his publick speeches seems to justify their censures. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. § 12.

=**Syn.** Promptitude, zeal; presumption; *Willingness*. *Forwardness* expresses more than *willingness* in that it implies promptitude and active desire, while *willingness* has lost the sense implied in its derivation, and expresses rather a somewhat passive readiness.

forwards, *adv.* See *forward*[1].

forwaste†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forewaste*; < *for-*[1] + *waste*.] To waste; desolate.

A company of clownish villains . . . both in face and apparel so *forwasted* that they seemed to bear a great conformity with the savages. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

forwe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*. *Chaucer*.

forweant†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwenien*, *forwanien* (= MLG. *vorwenen* = MHG. *verwenen*, G. *verwöhnen* = Dan. *forvænne*); < *for-*[1] + *wean*, accustom: see *wean*.] To accustom to bad habits; spoil by indulgence; pamper.

The unwise man and *forwened* child habbeth both on [one] lage [law]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 41.

Thanne he charged chapmen to chasten her childeren; Late no wynnynge hem *forweny* [var. *forwanye*] whil thei be ȝonge. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 34.

forwear†, *v. t.*; pp. *forworn*. [< ME. *forweren* (pret. *forwered*, *forwerd*); < *for-*[1] + *wear*[1].] To wear out; spend; waste.

It were hir loth
To weren ofte that ilke cloth;
And if it were *forwered*, she
Wolde have ful gret necessite
Of clothyng, er she bought hir newe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 237.

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

Though what ail'd me, I might not well as they
Rake up some *forworne* tales that smother'd lay
In chimney corners, smoak'd with winter fires,
To read and rock asleep our drowsy sires?
Ep. Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

forweary†, *v.* [< ME. *forwerien*; < *for-*[1] + *weary*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To weary utterly; tire out.

Thine armys shalt thou sprede abrode,
As man in werre were *forweried*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2563.

Give him more labour, and with streighter law,
That he with worke may be *forwearied*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 50.

II. *intrans.* To become wearied.

I *forweary*, [F.] je laise. *Palsgrave*.

forweary†, *a.* [ME. *forwery*; < *for-*[1] intensive + *weary*, *a.*] Excessively weary; exhausted with fatigue.

Forwery of my labour al the day.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 93.

Prestly in a thicke place of that pris wode,
Wel out from alle weyes *for-wery* thei hem rested.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

forweep†, *v.* [ME. *forwepen*; < *for-*[1] + *weep*.] **I.** *trans.* To wet with tears; exhaust with weeping.

Sche, *forweped* and forwaked,
Was wery.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 126.

The quen was wery *forwept*, and went to bedde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2868.

II. *intrans.* To bleed, as a tree or plant.

As vynes that *forwepe* and turne away
ffrom fruyte the Grekes wol the stok to tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

forwelk†, *v. i.* [ME. *forwelken* (= G. *verwelken*), wither, decay; < *for-*[1] + *welk*[2].] To wither; decay; fade.

A foule *forwelked* thynge was she,
That whilom rounde and soft hadde be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 361.

forwept†. Past participle of *forweep*.

forwhy†, *conj.* [ME.: see phrase *for why*, under *for*.] Because. *Chaucer*.

forwit†, **forwitere**†, etc. See *forewit*, etc.

forwither†, *v. i.* [< *for-*[1] + *wither*, *v.*] To wither away; shrivel. *Davies*.

Her body small, *forewither'd*, and forespent,
As is the stalk that summer's drought oppress'd.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 12.

forwound†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwounden*, *forwunden*, < AS. *forwundian* (= MLG. *vorwunden* = G. *verwunden*), wound, < *for-* + *wundian*, wound: see *for-*[1] and *wound*[1].] To wound severely.

Feble as a *forwounded* man. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1830.

forwrap†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwrappen*; < *for-*[1] + *wrap*.] To wrap up or about; muffle.

Why artow al *forwrapped* save thy face?
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 256.

foryete†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *forget*.

foryeten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *forget*.

foryeve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forgive*.

foryield†, *v. t.* [ME. *foryelden*, *forzelden*, *forzielden*, *forgelden*, < AS. *forgildan*, *forgyldan* (= D. *vergelden* = MLG. *vorgelden* = G. *vergelten* = ODan. *forgælde*, remunerate, recompense), pay, repay, recompense, give, < *for-* + *gildan*, *gyldan*, pay, give, yield: see *for-*[1] and *yield*.] To yield up; pay; repay; requite.

The God above
Foryelde yow.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 457.

forzando, forzato (for-tsän'dō, -tsä'tō), *a.* [It., ppr. and pp. of *forzare*, force: see *force*[1], *v.*] In *music*, forcible: noting a passage to be rendered with force or loudness. Also *sforzando*. Abbreviated *fz*.

foss[1] (fos), *n.* Same as *force*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

foss[2], **fosse** (fos), *n.* [= MLG. *fosse*, canal, sound, < F. *fosse* = Sp. *fosa*, *foso* = Pg. It. *fossa*, *fosso*, a ditch, < L. *fossa*, a ditch, trench, foss, < *fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, dig.] 1. A ditch; a canal; a stream or river artificially made or enlarged.

And a none we left all the Poo, and toke ower course by a lytyll Ryver that cometh to the [same, called the *ffosse*, made and cutte owte by hande.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

A Carak of Genoa . . . passed before the port of Rhodes, . . . and rid at anker at the *Fosse*, 7. or 8. miles from the towne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

Specifically—2. In *fort.*, a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and the counterscarp below the rampart, and turning round a fortified place or a post that is to be defended. See cut under *castle*.

Shall I shut up myself in some strong castle or tower? . . . the fire will pass the *fosses*, consume the bulwarks.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 374.

Fierce Rodomont escapes, and as he flies,
High bounding o'er the *fosse* that yawns below,
Lights on th' interior ramparts of the foe.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv.

3. In *anat.*, same as *fossa*[1].—**Advance-foss.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6.

fossa[1] (fos'ä), *n.*; pl. *fossæ* (-ē). [L., a ditch or trench: see *foss*[2].] 1. In *anat.*, a foss, pit, depression, or hollow of some kind in any structure, specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *zoöl.*, a deep pit or depression in the hard integument of an animal, often opening into the interior cavity of the body and serving for the point of attachment of an organ: as, the antennary *fossa* of an insect.—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus.** See *anconeal*.—**Anterior palatine fossa.** Same as *anterior palatine canal* (*a*). See *canal*[1].—**Anthelicine fossa**, the depression between the branches of the antihelix; the fossa triangularis.—**Canine fossa.** See *canine*.—**Cerebellar fossa**, the posterior cerebral fossa.—**Cerebral fossa**, one of three depressions, anterior, middle, and posterior, on each side of the floor of the cranial cavity, lodging respectively the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Conarial, coronoid, cotyloid, digastric, digital**, etc., **fossa.** See the adjectives.—**Condyloid fossa**, a depression behind the occipital condyle on either side, sometimes perforated at its bottom by a foramen which transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Fossa cærulea**, the shallow groove extending forward from the superior foves of the medulla oblongata, ordinarily known as the *locus cæruleus*.—**Fossa ductus venosi**, the posterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver, where the ductus venosus lies, usually called *fissure of the ductus venosus*.—**Fossa innominata**, the nameless fossa. See *scaphoid fossa* (*b*).—**Fossa navicularis**, the navicular fossa. (*a*) A recess in the urethra, near the urinary meatus, where the caliber of the tube is enlarged. (*b*) A depressed space between the posterior commissure of the vulva and the fourchette.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder**, the depression on the under surface of the liver in which the gall-bladder lies.—**Fossa of the helix**, a narrow groove in the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix. Also called *scaphoid fossa*, *fossa innominata*. See *ear*[1].—**Fossa of the vena cava**, the fissure in the liver in which the vena cava lies.—**Fossa ovalis**, the oval fossa, a depression on the left wall of the right auricle of the heart. It is the remains of the fetal foramen ovale between the auricles. Also called *fovea ovalis*.—**Fossa rhomboidalis**, the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Fossa sigmoidea**, the groove on the internal surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone lodging the lateral sinus.—**Fossa triangularis**, the fossa of the antihelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Glenoid fossa**, one of two shallow fossæ: (*a*) The surface by which the scapula articulates with the humerus. (*b*) The surface by which the temporal bone articulates with the lower jaw: improperly extended in human anatomy to include the whole of the smooth surface of the vaginal process behind the Glaserian fissure, in relation with the parotid gland, and not concerned in the temporomaxillary articulation. See cut under *skull*.—**Guttural fossa**, that part of the base of the skull lying between the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone and the anterior border of the foramen magnum.—**Iliac fossa**, the general inner surface of the iliac bone, occupied by the iliacus muscle. See cut under *innominate*.—**Incisive fossa**, a little depression on the surface of the upper jaw-bone just above the sockets of the incisor teeth.—**Infraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula below the spine, occupied by the infraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula*.—**Ischiorectal fossa**, a deep pit in the perineum, on each side of the lower end of the rectum, between that and the tuberosity of the ischium, of triangular-pyramidal form, its base directed to the integument of the parts, its apex corresponding to the divergence of the levator ani from the obturator muscle. It is bounded internally by the sphincter and levator ani and coccygeus muscles, and externally by the ischium and obturator muscle, behind by the edge of the gluteus maximus and great sacrosciatic ligament, and is filled with a mass of adipose connective tissue, the frequent site of abscesses.—**Jugular fossa**, a pit on the temporal bone, entering into the formation of the posterior lacerate foramen of the skull, in special relation with the beginning of the jugular vein, at the confluence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses.—**Lacrymal fossa**, a small depression in the orbital part of the frontal bone, lodging the lacrymal gland.—**Myrtiform fossa.** Same as *incisive fossa*.—**Nasal fossæ**, the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation. See cut under *nasal*.—**Occipital fossæ**, two pairs, upper and lower, of depressions on the inner surface of the occipital bone, the upper lodging the occipital lobes of the cerebrum, the lower lodging the cerebellum, the latter being the same as the posterior cerebral or cerebellar fossa. The two pairs are separated horizontally at the plane of the tentorium by the ridges and groove for the lateral sinus, the right and left fossæ being separated vertically by the line of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli; at the junction of the four fossæ is the internal occipital protuberance.—**Olecranoid fossa**, a deep pit at the back of the lower end of the humerus, receiving the olecranon when the forearm is extended.—**Palatine fossæ.** Same as *palatine foramina* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Pituitary fossa**, a pit on the top of the body of the sphenoid bone, receiving the pituitary body. Called in human anatomy the *sella turcica* or *Turkish saddle*, and bounded by four prominent clinoid processes. It is the most important landmark of the skull, indicating the site of the trabeculæ cranii of the embryo, the forward limit of the notochord, and thus the boundary between the vertebral and the evertebral divisions of the cranium; in the early embryo it is a perforation. See cut under *skull*.—**Pterygoid fossa**, the depressed interval between the diverging internal and external pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, filled in by the internal pterygoid muscle. See cut under *skull*.—**Scaphoid fossa.** (*a*) A slight special depression of the general pterygoid fossa, whence arises the tensor palati muscle. (*b*) The innominate fossa of the outer ear; the groove between the helix and the antihelix; the fossa of the helix. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Sigmoid fossa**, a curved groove on the inner surface of the mastoid bone for the lateral venous sinus.—**Sphenomaxillary fossa**, a small triangular recess on the outer surface of the cranium, below the apex of the orbit, where the sphenoid, sphenomaxillary, and pterygomaxillary fissures converge, bounded by parts of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, and palate bones, lodging the sphenopalatine or Meckelian ganglion, communicating with the orbital, nasal, zygomatic, and cerebral cavities, and having opening into it the foramen rotundum, the vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, posterior palatine, and other foramina.—**Submaxillary fossa**, a pit on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone, where rests the

submaxillary gland. — **Subscapular fossa**, the concave anterior surface of the scapula occupied by the subscapularis muscle. — **Supraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula above the spinous process, occupied by the supraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula*. — **Temporal fossa**, the general depression on the outer surface of the side of the skull, in the temporal region, above the level of the zygoma, filled in by the temporal muscle, and continuous below the zygoma with the zygomatic fossa. — **Trochanteric fossa**. Same as *digital fossa*. See *digital*. — **Zygomatic fossa**, the general recess on the side of the skull below and within the zygomatic arch, being the downward extension of the temporal fossa, from which it is distinguished by a ridge on the great wing of the sphenoid bone separating the temporal from the external pterygoid muscle. It is bounded by the surrounding surfaces of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar, and inferior maxillary bones.

Fossa[2] (fos'ä), *n.* [NL., < *foussa*, a native name.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a genus of Madagascan viverrine quadrupeds, allied to the genets. *F. daubentoni* is the tambasading or fossa, a grayish-black animal, whitish below, striped and spotted above, and with the tail half-ringed.

2. [*l. c.*] The species of this genus, formerly called *Genetta fossa*.

fossage† (fos'āj), *n.* [< *foss*[2] + *-age*.] In *old law*, a duty levied on the inhabitants of a fortified town for the purpose of cleaning the foss surrounding it; or a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the foss.

fossak (fos'ak), *n.* An estuarine form of the common European trout, *Salmo fario*.

The tidal trout, or so-called *fossak* of the Inver and other rivers. *Athenæum*, April 21, 1888, p. 503.

Fossar (fos'är), *n.* [NL. (Adanson); etymology unknown.] The typical genus of *Fossaridæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Fossarian (fo-sā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *Fossarii*, pl., < L. *fossa*, a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. In *eccles. hist.*, about the fourth century, one of a body of minor clergy who were employed as grave-diggers, and more commonly known as *Copiatæ*. — 2. One of a body of sectaries, about the fifteenth century, who rejected the sacraments, and celebrated their peculiar rites in ditches and caves.

fossarid (fos'a-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fossaridæ*.

Fossaridæ (fo-sar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fossar* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Fossar*. The head is proboscidiform, the radula provided with seven rows of teeth, of which the central is cuspidate, the lateral transverse, and the marginal elongate and simple; the shell is turbinate, spirally costate or grooved, with an entire aperture and an almost straight columella; and the operculum is corneous and subspiral or subconcentric. The species are sparingly distributed in most warm seas.

fosse, *n.* See *foss*[2].

fosset (fos'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *faucet*.

fosset-seller† (fos'et-sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells faucets.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset-seller*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

fossette (fo-set'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse*, a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. A little hollow; a dimple. — 2. In *pathol.*, a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the center of which is deep.

fosseway, *n.* See *fossway*.

fossick (fos'ik), *v. i.* [Of obscure dial. origin.] 1. To be troublesome. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. In *gold-digging*, to undermine another's digging; search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, etc.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain: as, to *fossick* for clients. [Australia.]

The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb "to *fossick*." *Daily Telegraph* (London).

I discoursed with the eldest boy Alick, . . . who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother in liquor, by what is called *fossicking* in the creek for wasted gold. *H. Kingsley.*

fossick (fos'ik), *n.* [See *fossick*, *v.*] A troublesome person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fossicker (fos'i-kėr), *n.* A miner who tries his luck in abandoned mines, or works over old waste-heaps, in the hope of finding something of value. [Australia.]

A *fossicker* is to the miner as is the gleaner to the reaper; he picks the crevices and pockets of the rocks. *R. Brough Smyth.*

fossil (fos'il), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fossile*; < F. *fossile* = Sp. *fósil* = Pg. *fossil* = It. *fossile*, < L. *fossilis*, dug out, dug up, < *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig.] I. *a.* 1. Dug out of the earth: as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt.

Lo! from the depth of many a yawning mine
Thy *fossil* treasures rise. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, iii.

2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; preserved by natural inhumation, as an organic body, in form and sometimes in texture: as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood. See II., 2.

Language is *fossil* poetry. *Emerson*, The Poet.

Fossil remains of Men or implements of human manufacture have hitherto been found only in late Tertiary . . . deposits, and in caves, mingled with the remains of animals which lived during the glacial epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 422.

Spiders are not creatures which belong solely to the present geologic era of the earth, for *fossil* spiders . . . as well as spiders in amber have been found; the oldest in the coal formation. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 299.

3. Figuratively, antiquated; superannuated; outgrown; belonging to a past epoch or discarded system: as, a *fossil* statesman; *fossil* manners or literature. — **Fossil bezoar, buttonmold, copal,** etc. See the nouns. — **Fossil charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*). — **Fossil cork, flax, paper,** and **wood,** popular names for asbestos respectively of cork-like, flax-like, or paper-like texture, or resembling fossilized wood. — **Fossil farina.** See *farina*. — **Fossil flour,** infusorial earth, as that often found beneath peat-beds: a white, impalpable, flour-like powder, consisting for the most part of the siliceous shells of diatoms. — **Fossil ivory,** ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths preserved from prehistoric times in the ice of northern Siberia. It is of good quality, and sufficient in quantity to be an important article of trade. — **Fossil screw,** a popular name for a cast in rock left by a spiral shell. *E. D.*

II. *n.* 1. Any rock or mineral, or any mineral substance, whether of an organic or of an inorganic nature, dug out of the ground. — 2. Specifically, in later geological and mineralogical use, anything which has been buried beneath the surface of the earth by natural causes or geological agencies, and which bears in its form or chemical composition the evidence that it is of organic origin. Thus, the shell of a mollusk may be preserved unchanged, in both form and chemical composition; or, while retaining its original form, it may have been converted into silica; or it may have disappeared entirely, leaving only a cast as evidence of its former existence; or there may remain only a mold of its interior, formed after the soft parts had entirely decayed: in any of these cases, the specimen or fragment of rock which thus shows by its form that it, either wholly or in part, belonged to an organic body, or that its configuration resulted from the presence of something having had an organized existence, would be properly called a *fossil*. Even the rocks showing traces of trails, footprints, bored cavities, or other evidences of contact with organic life, are usually designated as *fossils*. The bones or other remains of species now living on the earth, if buried by any recent catastrophe, such as a flood or landslide, would not, as a general rule, be designated as *fossil*, but would be called *recent*. If, however, such an entombment took place in prehistoric times, the term *fossil* would by most geologists be used in describing the occurrence in preference to *recent*.

3. Hence, figuratively, one who or something which is antiquated, or has fallen behind the progress of ideas; a person or thing of superannuated or discarded character or quality: as, a curious literary *fossil*. — **Dyestone fossil.** Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

fossiled (fos'ild), *a.* [< *fossil* + *-ed*[2].] Fossil; fossilized.

fossiliferous (fos-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fossilifère*, < L. *fossilis*, fossil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing fossils: as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

Neither Hutton nor his friends had any conception of the existence of the great series of *fossiliferous* formations which has since been unfolded by the labors of later observers. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 29.

fossilification (fo-sil″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *fossilify*: see *-fication*.] The act of fossilizing or of becoming fossil; petrifaction.

fossilify (fo-sil'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilified*, ppr. *fossilifying*. [< *fossil* + *-i-fy*.] I. *trans.* To convert into a fossil; fossilize; petrify.

II. *intrans.* To become a fossil; petrify.

fossilisation, fossilise. See *fossilization*, *fossilize*.

fossilism (fos'il-izm), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being fossil; the character of a fossil, in any sense of that word. Also *fossility*. — 2. The scientific study of fossils; paleontology. Also called *fossilogy*, *fossilology*.

fossilist (fos'il-ist), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ist*.] One who studies fossils; one versed in the scientific study of fossils; a paleontologist.

It is well shaded by tall ash trees of a species, as Mr. Jones, the *fossilist*, informed me, uncommonly valuable. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

fossility (fo-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fossilité*; as *fossil* + *-ity*.] Same as *fossilism*, 1.

fossilization (fos″il-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fossilisation*; as *fossilize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of fossilizing, or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions; the state of being fossilized. Also spelled *fossilisation*.

A large proportion of aquatic creatures have structures that do not admit of *fossilization*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 349.

fossilize (fos'il-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilized*, ppr. *fossilizing*. [= F. *fossiliser*; < *fossil* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reduce to a fossil condition; convert into a fossil: as, to *fossilize* bones or wood. — 2. To render like a fossil; cause to become antiquated or out of harmony with present time and circumstances and the progress of ideas: as, age has a tendency to *fossilize* men's minds and ideas.

There, indeed, you are among the French, the *fossilised* remains of the old régime. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become or be changed into a fossil. — 2. To become antiquated or obsolete; become out of harmony with the present time and circumstances by falling behind the progress of ideas.

Also spelled *fossilise*.

fossilogist (fo-sil'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *fossilologist*. *Jodrell.*

fossilogy (fo-sil'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *fossilism*, 2.

fossilologist (fos-i-lol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *fossilology* + *-ist*.] One versed in fossilology; a fossilist.

fossilology (fos-i-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ology*: see *-ology*.] Same as *fossilism*, 2.

fossor (fos'ȯr), *n.*; pl. *fossores* (fo-sō'rēz). [L., < *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig: see *foss*[2].] A gravedigger.

The *fossores*, or grave-diggers, who appear to have established a kind of property in the Catacombs. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 214.

Fossores (fo-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fossor*, a digger: see *fossor*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of aculeate hymenopterous insects. It was divided into *Scolietes*, *Sapygites*, *Sphegites*, *Bembecides*, *Larrates*, *Nyssoniens*, and *Crabronites*, and was nearly equivalent to the modern *Fossores*, not including the family *Mutillidæ*. (*b*) The digger-wasps; the *Fossoria*. It is a group of burrowing hymenopterous insects having the posterior abdominal segments not retractile and the basal joint of the hind tarsi not dilated. The females are armed with a sting, and the neuters, when there are any, are winged. The group includes such families as the *Vespidæ*, *Sphegidæ*, *Pompilidæ*, etc., together with the *Mutillidæ*. (*c*) A Latreillean group of fossorial caraboid beetles, the *Bipartiti* or *Scaritides*. — 2†. In *mammal.*, a group of burrowing or fossorial quadrupeds.

Fossoria (fo-sō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Fossores*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including the burrowers, as burrowing-wasps, sand-wasps, mud-wasps, daubers, etc.: practically the same as *Fossores*, 1 (*b*).

fossorial (fo-sō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *fossorius*, < L. *fossor*, a digger: see *fossor*.] I. *a.* 1. Digging, burrowing, or excavating, especially in the ground; fodient: as, a *fossorial* animal. — 2. Fit or used for digging or burrowing: as, a *fossorial* limb. — 3. Able to dig or burrow; being a burrower; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fossores*, *Fossoria*, or *Fodientia*: as, *fossorial* nature or habits; a *fossorial* insect or quadruped. — **Fossorial Hymenoptera,** *Hymenoptera* belonging to Latreille's group of the *Fossores*. They generally have all the tibiæ strongly spined, but not expanded as in the typical fossorial limb. — **Fossorial legs,** in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ are very broad, flat, or concave beneath, and generally with several processes or teeth on the outer edge, serving like claws for digging. The tarsus also may be expanded, but generally it is small and sometimes entirely absent; the whole leg is stout and has great muscular force. The fossorial form is most commonly seen in the anterior legs; it is well exemplified in the mole-crickets and in many *Coleoptera*.

II. *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

fossorious (fo-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *fossorius*: see *fossorial*.] In *entom.*, same as *fossorial*.

fossula (fos'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *fossulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fossa*, a ditch: see *foss*[2].] A small fossa; specifically, a vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals, as the *Rugosa*, more fully called a *septal fossula*. Also *fossule*.

The *septal fossula* usually presents itself as a more or less conspicuous depression or groove in the chalice. . . . In general it is a simple space or deficiency caused by the absence or abortion of one of the four primary septa. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 382.

fossulate (fos'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *fossula* + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, grooved; slightly excavated or hollowed out; having a small or shallow fossa.

fossule (fos'ūl), *n.* [< *fossula*.] Same as *fossula*.

fossulet (fos'ū-let), *n.* [< *fossule* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a somewhat long and narrow depression; a fossula: said of the sculpture of insects.

fossway (fos′wā), *n.* One of the great Roman roads in England: so called from the ditch on each side. Also spelled *fosseway*.

The *Fosse-way* at Leicester. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 372.

foster[1]† (fos′tèr), *n.* [< ME. *foster*, < AS. *fōstor*, *fōster*, *fōstur*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering (= Icel. *fōstr*, nursing, = Sw. Dan. *foster*, fetus, embryo, offspring; cf. D. *voedster*, nurse), for **fōdtor*, < *fōda*, food: see *food*, *fodder*[1].] 1. Nourishment; care; keeping.

Of thare sorow no some [sum, end], bot ay to be yelland
In oure *fostre*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 320.

2. A nursling; a child; progeny; offspring.

Hit was the forme-*foster* that the folde [earth] bred.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 257.

Thu art *foster* of freo monne.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 4.

3. [Rather a contr. of *fosterer*.] A fosterer or cherisher. *Davies*.

Thu art *foster* and feder to helplesse children.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 8.

He plays the serpent right, describ'd in Esop's tale,
That sought the *foster's* death, that lately gave him life.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., [p. 131.

foster[1] (fos′tèr), *v.* [< ME. *fostren*, < AS. **fōstrian*, umlauted *fēstrian*, nourish, foster (= Icel. *fōstra* = Sw. *fostra* = Dan. *fostre*, foster; cf. D. *voedsteren* (poet.), feed, foster), < *fōstor*, *fōster*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering: see *foster*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To feed; nourish; support; bring up.

He es my fadire in faithe, for-sake saile I never!
He has me *fosterde* and ledde, and my faire bretherene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4144.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Bacchus and *fostering* Ceres, powers divine,
Who gave us corn for mast, for water wine.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, l.

2. To sustain by aid, care, or encouragement; give support to; cherish; promote: as, to *foster* the growth of tender plants; to *foster* an enterprise; to *foster* pride or genius.

They [the priests] shave their heads and *foster* their beards, contrary to the laity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Oft, 'mid some green plot of open ground,
Wide as the oak extends its dewy gloom,
The *fostered* hyacinths spread their purple bloom.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 27.

Benignly *fostered* by the good St. Nicholas, the infant city thrived space. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 140.

= **Syn. 2.** *Harbor*, etc. (see *cherish*); to indulge, favor, forward, advance, further, help on.

II.† *intrans.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser*.

foster[2]† (fos′tèr), *n.* A contracted form of *forster*, *forester*.

And still the *foster* with his long bore-speare
Him kept from landing at his wished will.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 20.

fosterage (fos′tèr-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *fosteridge*; < *foster*[1] + *-age*.] The act of fostering, nursing, or nourishing; specifically, the rearing of another's child as one's own, in the relation of foster-parent and foster-child.

Some one or other adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosteridge* of this child [Semiramis].
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. xii. § 3.

Fosterage was an institution which, though artificial in its commencements, was natural in its operations; and . . . the relation of foster-parent and foster-child tended, in that stage of feeling, to become indistinguishable from the relation of father and son.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

foster-babe (fos′tèr-bāb), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *babe*.] An infant foster-child.

All thy *foster-babes* are dead.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 89.

foster-brother (fos′tèr-bruᴛʜ″èr), *n.* [< ME. **foster-brother*, < AS. *fōstor-brōthor* (= Icel. *fōstbrōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterbroder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *brōthor*, brother.] A male child nursed at the same breast as another, or reared by the same person, but not the offspring of the same parents.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *foster-brother's*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

foster-child (fos′tèr-chīld), *n.* [< ME. *foster-child*, < AS. *fōstor-cild*, < *fōstor*, foster, + *cild*, child.] A child nursed or brought up by one not its own mother or father.

Then I avow, by this most sacred head
Of my deare *foster childe*, to ease thy griefe
And win thy will. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 33.

foster-dam (fos′tèr-dam), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *dam*.] A nurse; one who nourishes a child but is not its mother.

There by the wolf were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden, Æneid.

foster-daughter (fos′tèr-dâ″tèr), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrdōttir* = Dan. *fosterdatter* = Sw. *fosterdotter*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *daughter*.] A female nourished or reared like an own daughter, though not such by birth.

Go, go: give your *foster-daughters* good counsell.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 2.

foster-earth (fos′tèr-ėrth), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrjörd*, native country, = Dan. *fosterjord*; as *foster*[1] + *earth*.] Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips*.

fosterer (fos′tèr-ėr), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of a parent; hence, one who or that which promotes or sustains: as, a *fosterer* of rebellion; intemperance is a *fosterer* of crime.

Beauty allures to delights, delights to ease, ease consequently the *fosterer* to discouraged pusillanimity.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

They [kings] by God are destined to be the protectours of the church, the patrons of religion, the *fosterers* and cherishers of truth, of virtue, of piety.
Barrow, Works, I. x.

fosteress (fos′tèr-es), *n.* Same as *fostress*.

foster-father (fos′tèr-fä″ᴛʜèr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-fader*, < AS. *fōster-fæder* (= Icel. *fōstrfadhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterfader*; cf. D. *voedstervader*), < *fōster*, *fōstor*, foster, + *fæder*, father.] One who takes the place of a father in nourishing and rearing a child; a nurse's husband.

Faine would she [Esther] uncase her *foster-father* [Mordecai] of these mournfull weeds, and change his sackcloth for tissue. *Bp. Hall*, Haman Disrespected.

The ordinary *foster-father* was bound by the law to give education of some kind to his foster-children.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 243.

fosterhood (fos′tèr-hůd), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *-hood*.] The state or condition of fostering or being fostered; the relation established by fosterage.

foster-land (fos′tèr-land), *n.* [< AS. *fōstorland*, *fōsterland*, < *fōstor*, provision, feeding, foster, + *land*, land. Cf. Icel. *fōstrland* = Sw. Dan. *fosterland*, native country.] 1†. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land assigned for maintenance or the procuring of provisions, as for a monastery.—2. The land of one's adoption.

foster-leant, *n.* [AS. *fōster-leán*, *fōstor-leán* (= Icel. *fōstrlaun* = Dan. *fosterlön*; cf. D. *voedsterloon*), < *fōster*, *fōstor*, rearing, feeding, fostering, + *leán*, payment, reward (= OS. *lōn* = D. *loon* = OHG. MHG. *lōn*, G. *lohn* = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön* = Goth. *laun*, reward); perhaps related to *lucre*, q. v., but in no wise to *loan*, with which it is often confused in dictionaries.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster-child. [Otherwise stated as "the jointure of a wife." *Wharton*.]

fosterling (fos′tèr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *fosterling* (cf. D. *voedsterling*), < AS. *fōsterling*, < *fōster*, rearing, fostering, + dim. *-ling*.] A foster-child.

I'll none o' your Light Heart *fosterlings*, no inmates.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

fosterment† (fos′tèr-ment), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Food; nourishment.

foster-mother (fos′tèr-muᴛʜ″èr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-moder*, < AS. *fōstor-mōdor*, *fōster-modor*, also *fēster-moder*, etc. (= Icel. *fōstr-mōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fostermoder*; cf. D. *roedstermoder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who takes the place of the mother in suckling and bringing up a child; a nurse.

The children, housed
In her foul den, then at their meat would growl,
And mock their *foster-mother* on four feet,
Till, straighten'd, they grew up to wolf-like men,
Worse than the wolves. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

foster-nurse (fos′tèr-nėrs), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *nurse*.] A nurse; a cherisher or sustainer.

Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

foster-parent (fos′tèr-pār″ent), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *parent*.] A foster-father or foster-mother.

fostership† (fos′tèr-ship), *n.* [< *foster*[2] for *forester* + *-ship*.] The condition or occupation of a forester.

foster-sister (fos′tèr-sis″tèr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fōster-sweostor* (Somner) (= Icel. *fōstr-systir*, *fōsystir*), < *fōster*, foster, + *sweostor*, sister.] A female child, not a sister, reared with another child by the same person.

foster-son (fos′tèr-sun), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstr-son* = Dan. *fostersön* = Sw. *fosterson*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *son*.] A male child nourished or reared like an own son, though not such by birth.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed; O *fosterson* of Jove!
Dryden, Æneid.

fostress (fos′tres), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ess*.] A woman who nourishes or rears; a nurse.

Come forth; your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

fot[1]†, **fote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *foot*.

fot[2]†, *v. t.* A dialectal variation of *fet*[1].

fother[1] (foᴛʜ′èr), *n.* [Also written *fodder*, dial. *fudder*; < ME. *fother*, *fothur*, rarely *foder*, < AS. *fōther*, *fōthur*, a load (of wood, fagots, gravel, etc.), a wagon-load, cart-load, = OS. *fōthar* = D. *voeder*, *roer*, a wagon-load, cart-load, *voeder*, a wine-cask, = LG. *foder*, *for* = OHG. *fuodar*, MHG. *vuoder*, G. *fuder*, a wagon-load, a certain measure for wine. The F. *foudre*, a tun, Sw. *foder*, a tun, *fora*, a wagon-load, are of LG. origin.] 1†. A wagon-load; a cart-load.

With him ther was a ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde lad of dong ful many a *fother*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 530.

2†. A load; weight; burden; mass.

Many man weeneth to grieve other,
And on his head falleth the *fother*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1731.

Heore nether lippe is a foul *fother*.
King Alisaunder, l. 6467.

3. An old unit of weight for lead, lime, and some other substances; a two-horse cart-load. A fother of lead varies from 19½ to 22½ hundredweight, each hundredweight being usually 120 pounds avoirdupois. At Newcastle in England a fother is ¼ a third of a chaldron; and in American lead-mines the word is sometimes used for a short ton.

fother[2] (foᴛʜ′èr), *v. t.* [Prob. < Icel. *fōðra*, line or fur (a garment), = Dan. *fodre*, *fore* = Sw. *fodra*, line or fur (cf. Dan. *foring*, lining, naut. ceiling, foot-waling), = G. *füttern*, line, case, < Icel. *fōðr* = Dan. Sw. *foder*, a lining, case, Dan. *foer*, lining, = AS. **fōder*, *fōdder* (rare), a case (*boga-fōdder*, a quiver), = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case, = Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath: see further under *forel* and *fur*[1].] To place a sail or tarpaulin over, as a leak in a ship's hull, for the purpose of keeping the water out. In fothering a leak, rope-yarns, oakum, etc., are thickly stitched on the sail or tarpaulin.

If you can't stop a leak by *fothering*, you can ease the pressure of water upon the hole.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxvii.

fotive† (fō′tiv), *a.* [< L. *fotus*, pp. of *fovere*, warm: see *foment*.] Nourishing.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dews, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.

fotmal (fot′mal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A commercial term for 70 pounds of lead. It was legalized by a statute of Edward I.

fou (fö), *a.* [Sc., also written *fow* and *fu'*, = E. *full*[1], *a.*] Full of food or drink; drunk.

They had been *fou* for weeks thegither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fou (fö), *n.* [A particular use of *fou*, *a.*, full.] A bushel. [Scotch.]

For my last *fou*,
A heapit stimpart [fill of corn], I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fouage†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feuage*.

fouat (fö′at), *n.* See *fouet*.

Foucault currents (fö-kō′ kur′ents). Currents of electricity which are induced in a mass of metal when in motion relatively to a non-uniform magnetic field, or when stationed in a magnetic field of varying intensity. When the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding a mass of metal or other conductor is by any means increased or diminished, Foucault currents are generated in the conductor. Uniform motion of translation in a uniform magnetic field does not produce such currents. Rotatory motion of the conductor in a uniform magnetic field does produce them. Their energy is expended in heating the mass or in arresting the motion to which they are due.

foucht, *n.* [A contr. of *fourch*.] In *hunting*, a quarter of a buck.

foucht, *v. t.* [< *fouch*, *n.*] To divide (a buck) into quarters.

foudre†, *n.* See *foulder*.

foudroyant (fö-droi′ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *foudroyer*, strike with lightning, < *foudre*, lightning: see *foulder*.] 1. Sudden and overwhelming in effect; like a lightning-stroke. [Rare.]

She was not far out of the way, and with Helen Darley as a foil anybody would know she must be *foudroyant* and pyramidal—if these French adjectives may be naturalized for this one particular emergency.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, II. xxi.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, beginning in a very sudden and severe form: said of disease.

fouet (fö'et), *n.* [Sc., also written *fouat, fouets, fows, foose, fews;* origin obscure.] The house-leek.

The king's leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the Grassmarket.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

fougade (fö-gåd'), *n.* [F., < *fougue*, < It. *foga*, impetuosity, passion, fury, prob. a var. of *fuga*, flight, < L. *fuga*, flight: see *fugue*. Cf. *fougasse.*] *Milit.*, a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth. Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works of a fortification or post as a defense, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

fougasse (fö-gas'), *n.* [F., < *fougue:* see *fougade.*] Same as *fougade.*

fough† (fō), *interj.* [Var. of *faugh, foh*[1].] Bah! an exclamation expressing disgust or contempt.

Fough! he smells all lamp-oil with studying by candle-light. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

fought (fôt). Preterit and past participle of *fight.*

foughten (fô'tn), *p. a.* [Another form of *fought*, pp. of *fight;* for the second meaning, cf. *for-foughten.*] 1. That has been fought. [Archaic.]

And not a *foughten* Field,
Where Kingdoms' rights have lain upon the spear and shield,
But Plains have been the place.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 137.

Hence—2 (fôch'tn). Overworked; outwearied; troubled. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Are we nae *foughten* an' harass'd
For gear to gang that gate at last?
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

foul[1] (foul), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *foul, ful*, < AS. *fūl* = D. *vuil* = OHG. *fūl*, MHG. *vūl*, G. *faul*, foul, rotten, lazy, idle, etc., = Icel. *fūll* = Sw. Dan. *ful* = Goth. *fuls*, foul: with deriv. suffix *-l*, from a verb repr. by Icel. pp. *fūinn*, rotten, Teut. √ **fu* = Indo-Eur. √ **pu*, in L. *pus* (Gr. πύον), pus, *putere*, stink, *putrere*, be rotten, Gr. πύθειν, make rotten (> ult. E. *putrid*), Lith. *puti*, rot, Skt. √ *pū*, stink: see *putrid, pus*, etc. Hence *filth, fulsome* (in part), *foulmart*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Grossly offensive to the senses; of a filthy or noxious character or quality; noisome; disgusting: as, *foul* matter or exudations; a *foul* smell; *foul* breath.—2. Of a harmful or mischievous character; causing trouble or annoyance; obnoxious; obstructive; clogging: as, *foul* weeds; *foul* weather; a *foul* wind.

In the morning [ye say], It will be *foul* weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring. Mat. xvi. 3.

What a brave day again;
And what fair weather, after so *foul* a storm!
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Till our arrival here we have had only one day's *foul* wind. *The Century*, XXXVII. 24.

3. Affected by noisome or defiling matter; in a filthy state or condition; unclean; dirty; turbid; defiled: as, *foul* clothing; a *foul* den; a *foul* stream.

My face is *foul* with weeping, and on my eyelids is the shadow of death. Job xvi. 16.

The way was long and wonderous *foule*.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Throw *foul* linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Let Austria clear thy way, with hands
Foul from Ancona's cruel sack.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

4. Affected by harmful matter or things; obstructed by anything fixed or attached; clogged; choked: as, a *foul* garden (one full of weeds); a *foul* chimney (one choked with soot); the ship's bottom is *foul* (clogged with seaweeds or barnacles); the channel has a *foul* bottom (one cumbered by rocks, wrecks, or the like).

He acquainted his lordship that his ship had grown *foul* to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 257.

The voyage to Suez is very dangerous, more especially south of Tor, where there is much *foul* ground. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 135.

5. Clogged or impeded as by collision or entanglement; in a state of obstructing contact or involvement: with *of* before the obstructive object: as, the ship is *foul of* a rock or *of* another ship; a rope or an anchor is *foul* from being jammed, entangled, or clogged in any way.

The wind blew so high, they durst not send out a Boat, though they much doubted she would be *foule of* their Rocks. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 151.

6. Contrary to or violating rule or established usage; done, acting, or acted upon improperly; irregular; disorderly; unfair: as, a *foul* blow or stroke; a *foul* player or fighter; a *foul* attack. See *foul play*, below.—7. Grossly offensive or loathsome in a moral sense; manifesting, or prompted or actuated by, base or vicious feeling; vile; odious; shameful; revolting: as, *foul* thoughts or actions; *foul* language; a *foul* slander, murder, conspiracy, etc.; a *foul* slanderer or conspirator.

Foul whisperings are abroad: unnatural deeds
Do breed unnatural troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

This was extremely *foul*, to vex a child thus.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Nature crost
Was mother of the *foul* adulteries
That saturate soul with body.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Extremely bad as to effect or result; unfavorable; unlucky; pernicious; distressing: as, a *foul* accident; a *foul* prospect or omen. [Not now in common use.]

Some *foul* mischance,
Torment me for my love's forgetfulness.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

If I cannot recover your niece, I am a *foul* way out.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

A *foule* trouble there was to make him kneele to receive his Crowne. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

Eadbald, vext with an evil Spirit, fell oft'n into *foul* fits of distraction. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

9†. Coarse; common; of little value.

Let us like merchants show our *foulest* wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

10†. Ill-favored; ugly; homely.

Well, I am not fair; . . . I thank the gods I am *foul*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

My pretty maid,
I dare not bring thee home; my wife is *foul*,
And therefore envious.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

They that are *foul* shall have a greater portion; if fair, none at all, or very little.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 67.

Foul anchor, an anchor with the slack of its cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes: the badge of the British Admiralty.

On one of his broad arms he had a crucifix (stamped with India ink), and on the other the sign of the *foul anchor*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 95.

Foul ball, in *base-ball*, a ball struck so that it falls outside of the lines connecting the "home" with the first and third bases respectively, or their continuation.—**Foul berth**, a berth or position in a harbor of such a nature that the vessel occupying it cannot swing at her anchor without becoming foul of another ship.—**Foul bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*[3].—**Foul chieve him**†. See *chieve*[1]. *Nares.*

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

Foul copy. See *copy.*—**Foul fish**, fish during the spawning season.—**Foul hawse**, a phrase applied to the chains of a moored ship when they have been twisted together by the swinging round of the ship.—**Foul play**, primarily, cheating or unfair action in a game or contest of any kind; hence, underhand intrigue or dishonest action in general, to the detriment of another or others.

They'll feed ye up wi' flattering words,
And that's *foul play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

Foul proof, in *printing*, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified; a proof containing many errors.—**To fall foul**†, to fall out; quarrel.

If ever the King of Spaine and we should *fall foule*, those Countries being so capable of all materialls for shipping, by this might have beene owners of a good Fleet of ships. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 264.

If they be any ways offended they *fall foul*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

To fall foul of or (formerly) **on** or **upon.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to run against, or come into collision with.

The principall Galleon of Sinill . . . *falling foule of* another shippe, had her fore-mast broken.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 597.

Steer straight unto good, and *fall* not *foul on* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 17.

Here we split our skiff, *falling foule upon* another through negligence of the master.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641.

(*b*) To attack; make an assault upon. See *afoul.*

Captain Bobadill tells me he is *fallen foul of* you too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

Missing Preferment makes the Presbyters *fall foul upon* the Bishops. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 96.

In his sallies their men might *fall foul of* each other.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To make foul water (*naut.*), to come into such shoal or low water that the motion of the keel stirs up the mud from the bottom and fouls the water: said of a ship.

=**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Dirty, Filthy*, etc. (see *nasty*); impure, unclean, stained, sullied, polluted, noisome, squalid, disgusting.—7. Vile, scurvy, base, scandalous, infamous, sinister, dark, disgraceful.

II. *n.* 1. The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a contest of any kind, a violation of the governing rules.—2. In *base-ball*, a hit which makes the ball land outside the lines from home to first or to third base continued indefinitely; a foul ball or a foul hit. See *base-ball.*—3. An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**To claim a foul,** to claim that an opponent has made a foul, in order to prevent adverse award of victory.

foul[1] (foul), *adv.* [< ME. *foule;* < *foul*[1], *a.*] In a foul manner.

Thei haue take the Duke and ledde hym a-wey, magre hem alle betinge hym *foule*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

You offer *foul*, signior, to close; keep your distance.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An antagonist who neither flinches nor hits *foul*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 449.

foul[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *foulen, fulen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fūlian, ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, parallel with E. *file*[2], < ME. *fylen, filen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fȳlan* (in comp.), make foul (= LG. *fülen* = OHG. *fūlan, fūlen*, tr., MHG. *vūlen*, G. *faulen*, intr.), < *fūl*, foul: see *foul*[1], *a.*, and cf. *file*[2], *defile*[1], *defoul*, and *foil*[4].] I. *trans.* To make foul, in any sense; befoul. (*a*) To defile; dirty; soil.

He cut his own throate at length with a razour, *fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest departing.
Saville, tr. of Tacitus, p. 41.

But if you be nice to *fowl* your fingers (which good anglers seldome are), then take this bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

Where'er I turn, some scandal *fouls* the way.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to entangle.

'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say,
That *foul'd* my cable when I ought to slip.
Hood, Sailor's Apology.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become foul or dirty: as, a gun *fouls* from long use.

Metford's Military Grooving does not *foul* as rapidly, and is more easy to clean than the Match Rifle Grooving.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 169.

2. *Naut.*, to come into collision, as two boats; become entangled or clogged: as, the rope *fouled;* the block *fouled.*—3. In *base-ball*, to strike a foul ball.—**To foul out**, in *base-ball*, to be retired from the bat through the catching of a foul ball by one of the opposite nine.

foul[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowl*[1].

foulard (fö-lärd'), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] 1. A soft, thin, and flexible washable silk, without twill. It was originally made in India, but is now successfully produced in the south of France.

Foulard is simply the name for plain-woven silk not dyed in the yarn, of which pongee is the Asiatic kind.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

Hence—2. A silk handkerchief, especially one used as a cravat or to tie around the neck.

Their mother's beautiful brown hair is usually covered with a violet *foulard*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 738.

foulardine (fö-lär-dēn'), *n.* [< *foulard* + *-ine*[2].] A cotton material made soft and flexible in imitation of foulard.

foul-brood (foul'bröd), *n.* A germ-disease of bees, the seeds of which lurk in the honey, whence bees contract it.

That terrible fungoid malady, *foul-brood*, which bee-disease is indicated by a nauseating stench.
Science, V. 73.

fould†, *adv.* [An irreg. var. of *foul*[1]. Cf. *vild* for *vile.*] An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

fouldert, *n.* [< ME. **fouldre, foudre*, < OF. *foudre*, later *fouldre*, F. *foudre* = Pr. *foldre* = It. *folgore*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, < *fulgere*, lighten: see *fulgent.*] Lightning.

That thynge that men calle *foudre*,
That smite sometime a toure to poudre.
Chaucer, Honse of Fame, l. 535.

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.
Baldwin, in Mir. for Mags., p. 389.

foulder†, *v. i.* [< *foulder, n.*] To emit great heat; flame, as lightning; burn.

Seemd that lowde thunder, with amazement great,
Did rend the ratling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 20.

foulert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowler.*

foul-faced (foul'fāst), *a.* 1. Having the face foul or filthy.—2†. Of foul aspect or character; foul-mouthed.

If black scandal, or *foul-fac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

foully (foul'li), *adv.* [< ME. *foullîche, fulliche,* < AS. *fūllīce,* foully, < *fūllīc,* a., foul, < *fūl,* foul, + *-līc,* -ly[2].] In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

Her swelien eyes were much disfigured,
And her faire face with teares was *fowly* blubbered.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 13.

Thou play'dst most *foully* for't.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

foulmart, foumart (foul'märt; in second form (Sc.), fou'märt), *n.* [Formerly also *fulmart, fulmar, fowmart, fumart, foumard;* < ME. *fulmart, fulmard, fulmerd, folmard, fulmere,* a polecat, < *foul, ful,* foul, + *marte,* a marten, partly < AS. *mearth,* a marten, and partly < OF. *martre, marte,* a marten: see *marten.*] An old name of the fitchew or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris;* literally, foul or stinking marten: so called from its offensive odor. See *polecat.*

It is erdsnit . . . that he pay . . . for x *Fowmartis* skinnis csliit Fithowis, xd. *Acts Jas. I.,* 1424.

In the night time . . . foxes and *foumardes,* with all other vermine, and noysome beastes, use most styrringe.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

In the second class [of beasts of the chase] are placed the *fulimart,* the fitchat or fitch, &c., and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 14.

foul-mouthed (foul'moutht), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language; given to abusive or filthy speech.

Wilt thou ever be a *foul-mouth'd* and calumnious knave?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

I
Have never been *foul-mouth'd* against thy law.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

foulness (foul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *foulnesse,* < AS. *fūlnes* (= OFries. *fulnisse* = D. *vuilnis* = MLG. *vūlnisse* = OHG. *fūlnussī,* G. *fäulniss*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-nes,* -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being foul or filthy; impurity; filthiness; defilement; pollution; corruption: as, the *foulness* of a cellar or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

This *foulness* must be purged,
Or thy disease will rankle to a pestilence.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

2†. Ugliness; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness,* and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 5.

The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. Unfairness; dishonesty; atrociousness; villainy; treachery; abusiveness; scurrility: as, the *foulness* of a blow or a scheme; the *foulness* of a slander or crime.

The duke nor the constable welde nat departe thens tyll they had ye castell at their wyll, outher with fayrnesse or *foulnesse.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxi.

These aspersions were rais'd from the *foulness* of his own actions. *Milton,* Eikoneklastes, xv.

Through the pageants of a patriot's name
They pierc'd the *foulness* of thy secret aim.
Akenside, Epistle to Curio.

Bag of foulness. See *bag*[1].

foul-spoken (foul'spō'kn), *a.* Using scurrilous, slanderous, profane, or obscene language; foul-mouthed.

Foul-spoken coward, that thund'rest with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dar'st perform.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

foul-tongued (foul'tungd), *a.* Foul-spoken; foul-mouthed.

They curse him. They are very *foul-tongued.*
Livingstone, Missionary Travels and Researches, p. 269.

foumart, *n.* See *foulmart.*

found[1] (found). Preterit and past participle of *find.*

found[2] (found), *v.* [< ME. *founden,* < OF. *fonder,* F. *fonder* = Pr. *fondar* = Sp. Pg. *fundar* = It. *fondare* = MD. *fonderen* = MLG. *fundēren* = MHG. *funden, fundieren,* G. *fundieren* = Dan. *fundere* = Sw. *fundera* (Teut. forms partly after F.), < L. *fundare,* lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing, found, establish, < *fundus,* bottom, base, foundation, akin to E. *bottom:* see *fund*[1] and *bottom.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay the basis of; fix, set, or place, as on something solid; ground; base; establish on a basis, physical or moral.

And thou Lord in the begynnyng *foundidist* the erthe, and heuenes ben werkis of thin hondis.
Wyclif, Heb. i. (Oxf.).

Thou, Izraels King, serue the great King of All,
And only on his Conducts pedestall
Found thine Affaires.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The man who first saw that it was possible to *found* an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

Nothing is more shameful for a man than to *found* his title to esteem not on his own merits, but on the fame of his ancestors. *Sumner,* Orations, I. 6.

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; begin to raise; make a beginning of; originate by active means: as, to *found* a city or an empire.

And it was one of the firste Cyties of the worlde *founded* by Japheth, Noes sone, and beryth yet his name.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

Most of the buildings are *founded* like to these of the Venetian houses. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 206.

3. To make provision for the establishment of; originate by gift, grant, or endowment: as, to *found* an institution or a professorship by bequest.

He [King Edward the Confesser] *founded* also the College of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, and gave unto it the Village of Ottery. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 19.

A prince should *found* hospitals, the noble and rich may diffuse their ample charities. *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

II. *intrans.* To base one's opinion; rely: followed by *on* or *upon:* as, I *found upon* the evidence of my senses.

It [theology] *founds* thus necessarily *on* faith equally with religion. *Princeton Rev.,* Sept., 1879, p. 315.

found[3] (found), *v. t.* [< OF. *fondre,* F. *fondre* = Pr. *fondre* = Sp. Pg. *fundir* = It. *fondere,* melt or cast, as metals, < L. *fundere,* pp. *fusus,* pour, cast metals (see *fuse*[1]), √ **fud* = Goth. *giutan* = AS. *geótan,* etc., pour (see *gush, gut*), akin to Gr. *χεῖν,* pour (see *chyle, chyme*[1], etc.). Hence ult. (from L. *fundere*) E. *font*[2] = *fount*[2], *fuse*[1], *fusion,* etc., *affuse, effuse, infuse, perfuse, profuse,* etc.] To cast; form into shape by casting in a mold, as metal or a metallic article.

A fellow *founded* out of charity,
And moulded to the height, contemn his maker,
Curb the free hand that frsm'd him! this must not be.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 2.

A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 703.

found[3] (found), *n.* [< *found*[3], *v.*] The operation of casting metal, etc.; the melting of metal or of the materials for glass, etc.

The first operation is to heat up the pots thoroughly, before filling them. This occupies from two to four hours, and on it depends in a great measure the success of the subsequent melting or *found.* *Glass-making,* p. 120.

found[4] (found), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A three-sided, single-cut file, used in making combs.

found[5]†, *v. i.* [ME. *founden, funden,* < AS. *fundian,* hasten, < *findan,* pp. *funden,* find: see *find.*] To hasten; go (to get or seek something); strive.

found[6] (found), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fond*[2], *fand*[2].

foundation (foun-dā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *foundacioun, fundacioun,* < OF. *fondation,* F. *fondation* = Pr. *fundacio, fondation* = Sp. *fundacion* = Pg. *fundação* = It. *fondazione,* < LL. *fundatio(n-),* foundation, < L. *fundare,* found: see *found*[2].] 1. The act of founding, originating, or beginning to raise or build; the act of establishing.

Thou lovedst me before the *foundation* of the world.
John xvii. 24.

That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the *foundation* of the monarchy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

2. The solid ground or substructure on which the walls of a building rest; also, the lowest division of the building or wall, which is generally below the surface of the ground.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation* a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation.* Isa. xxviii. 16.

Hence—3. The basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported or confirmed.

So shook the whole *foundation* of his mind,
As they did all his resolution move.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

He [Giles D'Anez] returned with the same good fortune to Portugal, after having found . . . that there was no *foundation* for those monstrous appearances or difficulties mariners till now had expected to find there.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

I cannot but think that the *foundations* of all natural knowledge were laid when the reason of man first came face to face with the facts of Nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

4. A fund invested for a benevolent or charitable purpose; a donation or legacy for the support of an institution, as a school or hospital, or of some specific object, as a college professorship, a ward in a hospital, etc.; an endowment.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.* *Swift.*

At Trinity the Scholars and Sizars have a right to remain in residence just as much as the Fellows themselves, being equally "on the *foundation.*"
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 106.

5. That which is founded or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

We see there be many orders and *foundations* which . . . take themselves to have a kind of contract, fraternity, and correspondence one with the other.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 115.

I went to see the Weese-house, a *foundation* like our Charter-house, for the education of decay'd persons, orphans, and poore children. *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

In Germany, since the first *foundation* at Prague in 1348, only forty-two universities have been established.
Science, VI. 246.

6. In *crochet, knitting,* etc., the first stitches put upon the needles, to which all that follows is secured.—7. Same as *foundation-muslin* and *-net.*—8. In *apiculture,* a sheet of wax, artificially shaped to resemble the foundation of a comb, attached to the slats or bars of a hive, or placed in a honey-frame, to induce the bees to build combs where desired; a guide-comb.—**Old foundation, new foundation,** terms used with reference to the organization of the cathedral chapters of England. At the establishment of the reformation under Henry VIII. the collegiate chapters were left unchanged in constitution, and their cathedrals are said to be of the *old foundation.* But the monastic chapters were suppressed, and new ones were organized for their cathedrals, and for the abbey churches converted into cathedrals; and these are said to be of the *new foundation.* The terms have no relation to the age of the cathedrals themselves.

foundational (foun-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

foundation-chain (foun-dā'shon-chān), *n.* Same as *foundation,* 6.

foundationer (foun-dā'shon-ėr), *n.* In Great Britain, one who is supported on the foundation or endowment of a college or an endowed school.

foundationless (foun-dā'shon-les), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-less.*] Having no foundation.

foundation-muslin (foun-dā'shon-muz″lin), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth woven very loosely, like a canvas, and stiffened with gum, used for giving stiffness to parts of garments.

foundation-net (foun-dā'shon-net), *n.* A material used for the same purpose as foundation-muslin, but still coarser, with large meshes.

foundation-school (foun-dā'shon-skōl), *n.* An endowed school. See *foundation,* 4.

foundation-square (foun-dā'shon-skwār), *n.* In *gem-cutting,* one of eight squares formed in bevel planes round the edges of a brilliant, and of which all the angles are subsequently cut away so as to make triangular facets.

foundation-stone (foun-dā'shon-stōn), *n.* One of the stones of which the foundation of a building is composed; specifically, a corner-stone.

My castles are my king's alone,
From turret to *foundation-stone.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

founder[1] (foun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *founder, foundour, fondoure,* < OF. *fondeor, fondour, fundour, fondeur* (mod. F. *fondateur* = Pr. *fundator, fondador* = Sp. Pg. *fundador* = It. *fondatore*), < L. *fundator,* a founder, < *fundare,* found: see *found*[2].] One who founds or establishes.

(*a*) One who lays a foundation or begins to build: as, the *founder* of a temple or a city.

Julius Cæsar was the first *founder* of this tower, which he erected to the end to fortifie that place.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

(*b*) An originator; one from whom anything derives its beginning; an author: as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family.

At Saynt Stevens kirke thei laid him with honoure.
Himseld dit [did] it wirke, he was thar *fondoure.*
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 84.

Each person is the *founder*
Of his own fortune, good or bad.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Bishop Robinson . . . has been looked upon as the *founder* of the eighteenth century school of English diplomacy. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

(*c*) One who establishes by endowment; one who provides a permanent fund for any purpose: as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.

Here stands my father rector,
And you professors; you shall all profess
Something, and live there, with her grace and me
Your *founders.* *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iv. 1.

Huge cathedral fronts of every age, . . .
The statues, king, or saint, or *founder,* fell.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

(*d*†) A creator; a maker.

He that is mi *foundeor* may hit felfulle,
That was ded on the cros & bought us so deore.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

founder[2] (foun'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *fondeur,* F. *fondeur* = Sp. Pg. *fundidor* = It. *funditore,* < ML. *fundator, *funditor* (L. *fusor*), < L. *fundere,*

pp. *fusus*, pour, found: see *found*[3].] One who founds metals, or articles of metal or glass (the material of which is called *metal*); a caster: as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, printing-types, etc.

Item, The Court doth order and declare that there shall be foure *Founders* of letters for printing allowed, and no more. *Decree of Star Chamber concerning Printing*, xxvii.

The "*founder*," as he is called, with his staff of assistants or "crew," now takes charge of the furnace.
Glass-making, p. 120.

Founders' dust, charcoal-powder, and coal- and coke-dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.—**Founders' sand**, fine sand used for making foundry-molds.

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *foundren*, founder (as a horse), tr. cast down, destroy, < OF. *fondrer*, in comp. *afondrer*, *affondrer*, sink, founder, go to the bottom, and *effondrer*, sink, founder, etc., F. *effondrer*, give way, fall in, tr. dig deep (cf. *fondriere*, F. *fondrière*, a pit, gully, mire, bog), var. of *fonder*, fall, < OF. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *found*[2] and *fund*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to fill or become filled and sink, as a ship.

Vain efforts! still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, delug'd by the foam,
The ship sinks *foundering* in the vast abyss.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

The ship, no longer *found'ring* by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

The house or hut is half sunk in the general accumulation [of snow], as if it had *foundered* and was going to the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Hence—2. To fail; miscarry.

The king . . . perceives him, how he coasts,
And hedges, his own way. But in this point
All his tricks *founder*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Do I halt still i' the world, and trouble Nature,
When her main pieces *founder* and fail daily?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

3. To trip; stumble; go lame, as a horse.

His hors for fere gan to turne,
And leep asyde, and *foundrede* as he leep.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1829.

II. *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to cause to fill and sink, as a ship.

We found a strong Tide setting out of the Streights to the Northward, and like to *founder* our Ship.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 82.

2. To cause internal inflammation in the feet of, as a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

In Deceit & Subtilty, by such Colour and Device to take Horses, and the said Horses hastily to ride & evil entreat, having no Manner of Conscience or Compassion in this Behalf, so that the said Horses become all spoiled and *foundered*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have *foundered* nine-score and odd posts [post-horses]. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Are they *foundered*, ha? his mules have the staggers belike, have they? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *n.* [< *founder*[3], *v.*] In *farriery*, lameness caused by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; laminitis. Also called *closh*.

founderous (foun'dėr-us), *a.* [< *founder*[3] + *-ous*.] Causing to founder, go lame, or be disabled. [Rare.]

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

foundery (foun'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *founderies* (-iz). Same as *foundry*.

founding (foun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *found*[3], *v.*] The act or process of casting metals.

Now long before this time [A. U. C. 608], those great masters and imageurs, so famous for metall-*founding* and casting of images, were dead and gone.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 2.

foundling (found'ling), *n.* [< ME. *foundling*, *foundeling*, *fundeling*, *fundling*, etc. (= D. *vondeling* = MLG. *vundelink* = MHG. *vundeline*, G. *findling*), < *funden*, found, pp. of *finden*, find, + dim. *-ling*. Cf. equiv. ME. *funding*, with term. *-ing*[3].] An infant found abandoned or exposed; a child without a parent or claimant.

I am an Israelite, not by engraffynge, but by kyndred: not a strange *foundlyng*, but a Jewe, being borne of the Jewes. *J. Udall*, On Philippians iii.

She is
None of our child, but a mere *foundling*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

It is remarkable that a law of King Ina orders the care and education of *foundlings* to be regulated by their beauty. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 1.

foundment† (found'ment), *n.* [< ME. *foundement*, < OF. *fondement*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament*.] A foundation.

Foundement of our clergie,
Rewle hit is of haly vie.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

foundress (foun'dres), *n.* [< *founder*[1] + *-ess*.] A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, as a charitable institution, or who endows with a fund, as a school or a hospital.

In the midst on the South-side is the Emperour Constantines [picture], opposite to his mothers, the memorable *Foundresse*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 129.

Saint Bede's is one of the most ancient of the minor colleges of Avonsbridge. Its *foundress's* . . . face, clad in the close coif of the time of the wars of the Roses, still smiles over the fellows' table in hall.
Mrs. Craik, Christian's Mistake, ii.

foundry (foun'dri), *n.*; pl. *foundries* (-driz). [Also uncontr. *foundery*; < F. *fonderie* (= Sp. *fundería* (rare) = It. *fonderia*), a foundry, < *fondre*, found: see *found*[3].] 1†. The casting of metals.

The art of *founderie* or casting metals.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 7.

2. An establishment for the founding of metallic articles: as, a *foundry* of bells or of cannon; a type-*foundry*.—**Foundry iron**, iron containing carbon in sufficient quantity to admit of casting.

foundryman (foun'dri-man), *n.*; pl. *foundrymen* (-men). A founder; one engaged in the work of a foundry.

The first man he would send home for would be his old pattern maker and the next the boss *foundryman*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 297.

fount[1] (fount), *n.* [< ME. *fount*, *funt*, also *font*, only in the sense of a baptismal font (see *font*[1]); < OF. *funt*, *font* = Sp. *fuente* = Pg. It. *fonte*, < L. *fōn(t-)s*, a spring, fount, fountain, prob. orig. **foron(t-)s* (= Gr. *χέων*, orig. **χεϝον(τ-)ς*, ppr. of *χεῖν*, orig. **χεϝειν*, pour), ppr. of a shorter form of the root which appears in *fundere*, pour, whence ult. E. *found*[3] and *fount*[2]: see *found*[3], *fount*[2], *fuse*[1], etc.] 1. A spring of water; a fountain.

The soft green grass is growing
O'er meadow and o'er dale;
The silvery *founts* are flowing
Upon the verdant vale.
T. J. Ouseley, Seasons of Life, Spring.

2. A source; a fountainhead.

What a goblet! It is set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden; it is carved by angelic hands, and filled at the eternal *fount* of goodness.
D. Jerrold, Cup of Patience.

Aonian fount. See *Aonian*.

fount[2] (fount), *n.* [Another form of *font*[2], < F. *fonte*: see *font*[2]. Remotely connected with *fount*[1].] Same as *font*[2], 2.

fountain (foun'tān), *n.* [< ME. *fountayne*, *fontayn*, < OF. *funtaine*, *fontaine*, F. *fontaine* = Pr. *fontana*, *fontayna* = Sp. It. *fontana*, < ML. *fontana*, a fountain, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount: see *fount*[1]. Cf. *mount* and *mountain*.] 1. A natural spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream.

Aftyr that we eam to a *flountayne* wher our blyssyd lady was wont many tymes to wasse hyr clothes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 53.

The *Fountain* of these Waters is as unknown as the Contriver of them.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook, or *fountain's* murmuring wave.
Beattie, The Minstrel, ii.

2. An artificial basin or tank for receiving a flow of living water, from which it may be drawn for any use, or from which by the force of its own pressure it may rise or spout through orifices in jets or showers. For the latter purpose it is necessary that the water should flow through a pipe or closed conduit from a source considerably higher than the level of the fountain. Ornamental fountains thus supplied are often very elaborately constructed.

And in the midst of all a *fountaine* stood,
Of richest substance that on earth might bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Fountains, playing through the trees,
Give coolness to the passing breeze.
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 3.

3. Origin; first source; cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.
Book of Common Prayer.

And how many Nations were founded after that by Abrahams posteritie (not to mention so many other *Fountaines* of Peoples), by the sonnes of Hagar, and Keturа, and Esau the sonne of Isaac. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

4. In *her.*: (*a*) A roundel, barry wavy of six argent and azure, or more rarely having a greater number of barrulets. (*b*) The representation of an ordinary architectural fountain with basin, etc.—5. A tin-lined copper holder used in transporting aërated waters, or the combination of ornamental faucets and syrup-holders from which such waters are drawn; a soda-fountain.—6. The ink-holder of a printing-press.—7. The supply-chamber of a fountain-pen or of a fountain-inkstand, or the reservoir for oil in certain kinds of lamps, etc.—**Hero's fountain**, a pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column: named from Hero of Alexandria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed. It consists essentially of an open basin, and two closed reservoirs at different levels below the basin. A tube connects the upper parts of both the reservoirs. Another tube connects the bottom of the basin with the lower part of the lower reservoir. A detachable tube with a jet-nozle at its upper end passes through the center of the basin and down into and very nearly to the bottom of the higher reservoir. The detachable tube being removed, the higher reservoir is partly filled with water through the opening; then the tube is replaced, and water poured into the basin. This water, running down into the lower reservoir, forces the air from the latter up into and increases the pressure in the higher reservoir, displacing the water therein and forcing it through the detachable tube in the form of a jet. This ejected water falls into the basin and thence passes to the lower reservoir, and thus the action continues till nearly all the water in the higher reservoir has been discharged through the jet.—**Steam-fountain**, a fountain in which the liquid is raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface in a reservoir.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Spring*, etc. See *well*.

Fountain, def. 4 (*a*).

fountained (foun'tānd), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-ed*[2].] Provided or embellished with artificial fountains.

The preacher said good-day, and started down the steps that used to lead from the levee down across a pretty *fountained* court and into the town.
G. W. Cable, An Large, xxii.

fountaineer† (foun-tā-nēr'), *n.* [Also *fontanier*; < OF. *fontenier*, a maker or manager of fountains or conduits, < *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] A manager or engineer of a fountain. *Davies*.

The hedge of water, in forme of lattice-worke, which the *fontanier* caused to ascend out of the earth by degrees, exceedingly pleased and surpris'd me.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

fountain-fish (foun'tān-fish), *n.* A ctenophoran; one of the cœlenterates of the class *Ctenophora*: so called from the currents of water caused by their cilia. *Beroë* is an example.

fountainhead (foun'tān-hed), *n.* A fountain or spring from which a stream of water flows; the head or source of a stream; hence, primary source in general; original.

We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves. *Paley*, Evidences, II. viii.

fountainless (foun'tān-les), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-less*.] Having no fountain; without springs or wells.

For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry.
Milton, P. R., iii. 264.

fountainlet (foun'tān-let), *n.* [< *fountain* + *-let*.] A little fountain.

In the aforesaid Village there be two *Fountainelets*, which are not farre asunder.
Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon.

fountain-pen (foun'tān-pen), *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

fountain-shell (foun'tān-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*, 2.

fountful (fount'fûl), *a.* [< *fount*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of springs.

Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cry'd,
On yon tall summit of the *fountful* Ide.
Pope, Iliad, xv.

fountstone†, *n.* See *fontstone*.

Sles [slays] them alle . . .
But yiff they graunte, with mylde mood,
To be baptysed in *fountston*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3939.

Fouquiera (fō-ki-ā'rä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier*, a professor of medicine at Paris (1776–1850).] An anomalous genus of Mexican shrubs or small trees, which has been placed in the order *Tamariscineæ* by recent authorities. The wood is brittle and resinous; the spiny stems and branches are usually leafless; and the flowers, which are of a brilliant crimson, are in terminal spikes or panicles. There are four species, one of which, *F. splendens*, is found within the southern borders of the United States.

four (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *four*, *fowr*, *fower*, *feower*, < AS. *feówer* (in some compounds *fyther-*, *fither-*) = OS. *fiuwar*, *fiur*, *fior* = OFries. *fiuwer*, *fiower*, *fior*, NFries. *fjouwer* = D. *vier* = MLG. *vēr*, LG. *veer* = OHG. *fior*, *fier*, MHG. *vier*, G. *vier* = Icel. *fjórir* = OSw. *fiugur*, Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fire* = Goth. *fidwor* = W. *pedwar* = Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir* = L. *quattuor*, *quatuor* (whence It. *quattro* = Sp. *cuatro* = Pg. *quatro* = F. *quatre*) = Oscan *petur* = Gr. *τέτταρες*, *τέσσαρες*,

dial. *τέτορες, πέτταρες, πέτορες, πίσυρες* = OBulg. *chetyri* = Russ. *chetvero* = Lith. *keturi*, Lett. *chetri* = Skt. *chatur, chatvār*, four.] **I.** *a.* One more than three; twice two: a cardinal numeral: as, *four* legs; *four* wheels.

Her hair shall grow rough, and her teeth shall grow lang,
And on her *four* feet shall she gang.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Four corners. See *corner*.

II. *n.* **1.** A number, twice two or the sum of three and one; the number of the fingers of one hand, without the thumb.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 4, IV, or iv.—**3.** A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat. —**4.** (*a*) A playing-card with four pips or spots on it. (*b*) In *dice* or *dominoes*, the face of a piece showing four spots. (*c*) *pl.* In the game of poker, a hand containing four cards of the same denomination, and ranking between a full and a straight flush.—**5.** A team of four horses harnessed together to draw a coach or other vehicle: as, a coach and *four;* a well-matched *four.*—**6.** *pl.* Same as *fourings.*

It is interesting, however, to note that in the eastern counties at harvest time bever cakes are made and handed round to the harvesters in the afternoon, this refreshment being called *fours.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 306.

Four o'clock, four hours after noon or midnight.—**To be, go,** or **run on all fours,** or (formerly) **on all four.** (*a*) To go or run on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

Whilum thei *went on alle four* as doth wilde beates.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1788.

I am almost founder'd
In following him; and yet I'll never leave him;
I'll crawl *of all four* first. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

'Tis Man, said he, who, weak by Nature,
At first creeps, like his Fellow-Creature,
Upon all four. *Prior*, Two Riddles.

(*b*) To be perfect or consistent in all respects: as, the proposition does not *run on all fours.*

No prophecy can be expected to *go upon all fours.*
Southey, Doctor, xciv.

This example *is on all-fours* with the other. *Macaulay.*

It is exceedingly dangerous for him [the English lawyer] to . . . endeavour . . . to pick out [from the Corpus Juris] a case *on all fours* with his own.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 377.

fourbt (förb), *n.* [< F. *fourbe*, a trick, cheat, imposture, < *fourbe*, a., tricky, knavish (= It. *furbo*, a rogue, knave, cheat), perhaps < *fourbir*, furbish, polish, make bright: see *furbish.*] A tricky fellow; a cheat.

The basest drudgery of a sycophant in flattering ye Cardinal, . . . as where I can shew you him speaking of this *fourb* for one of the most learned persons of the age.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat.

The referring these *fourbs* to the secretary's office to be examined always frustrated their designs.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

fourbt (förb), *v. t.* [< *fourb, n.*] To cheat.

I ask then how those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 370.

fourbery† (för'bèr-i), *n.* [< *fourb* + *-ery.*] Cheating; trickery.

You have unmask'd the *fourbery*, you have discover'd the imposture. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 373.

four-boater (för'bō″tèr), *n.* A whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes.

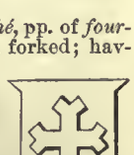
four-cant (för'kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *four* + *cant*[1].]
I. *a.* Consisting of four strands, as a rope.
II. *n.* Four-stranded rope.

four-centered (för'sen″tèrd), *a.* Described from four centers: noting a type of curve or arch, as the ogee arch or accolade. See cut under *arch*[1].

fourcht (försh), *n.* [< OF. *fourche*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] In *hunting*, one of the forks or haunches of a deer. Also *fouch.*

fourcht (försh), *v. t.* [< *fourch, n.*] To divide into four quarters, as a deer.

fourché (för-shā′), *a.* [< F. *fourché*, pp. of *fourcher*, fork: see *fourch.*] In *her.*, forked; having the extremities divided into two: said of any bearing, especially of a cross. Also *fourchi, furché.*


Cross Fourché.

fourchette (för-shet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, a fork: see *fork.*] **1.** In *surg.*, an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frenum.—**2.** In *glove-making*, the side of a finger, to which the front and back portions are sewed. Also *forgette.*

Out of the parts left [from the pieces cut for hands] he cuts pieces for the thumbs and *fourchettes* or sides of the fingers—usually pronounced "forgets."
Chambers's Journal, quoted in Library Mag., July, 1886.

3. In *ornith.*, the furcula or united clavicles of a bird; the merrythought or wishbone of a fowl.—**4.** In *anat.*, the frenulum pudendi; the small thin fold just within the posterior commissure of the vulva, separated therefrom by the fossa navicularis, and commonly ruptured in first parturition.

fourchi, *a.* See *fourché.*

four-cornered (för'kôr″nèrd), *a.* [< ME. *four-cornarde, fowrecorneryd;* < *four* + *corner* + *-ed*[2].] Having four corners or angles.

They haue a *foure-cornered* garment, which some put on with the rest when they rise; others, then when they will pray. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

Four-cornered cap. See *cap*[1].

four-corners (för'kôr″nèrz), *n. pl.* An old form of the game of bowls in which but four pins are used. See the extract.

Four-corners is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. . . . The excellency of the game consists in beating them down by the fewest casts of the bowl.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 367.

Fourcroya (för-kroi′ä), *n.* See *Furcræa.*

fourfold (för'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fourfold, fourfald,* < AS. *feówerfeald* (= OFries. *fiuwerfald* = D. *viervoud-ig* = MLG. *vērvalt, vervold-ich* = OHG. *fiervalt*, MHG. *viervalt*, G. *vierfält-ig* = ODan. *firefold*, Dan. *firfold* = Goth. *fidurfalths*), < *feówer*, four, + *-feald*, -fold.] Four times numbered or reckoned; quadruple: as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold.* 2 Sam. xii. 6.

Renowned Spenser, lye a thought more nigh
To learned Chaucer; and rare Beaumont, lye
A little nearer Spenser, to make roome
For Shakspeare in your threefold, *fourfold* tombe.
William Basse, On Shakspeare.

four-footed (för'fùt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *fourefoted* (= Sw. *fyrfotad* = Dan. *firföddet*); cf. AS. *feówerfēte*, also *fytherfēte, fytherfote* = OFries. *fiuwerfoted* = D. *viervoet-ig* = MLG. *vērvoted, vērvot-ich* = OHG. *fiorfuozi*, G. *vierfüssig* = L. *quadrupes* (*-ped-*), etc., four-footed: see *quadruped, tetrapod.*] Having four feet; quadruped: as, a *four-footed* animal.

fourgon (för-gôṅ′), *n.* [F., a van, baggage-wagon.] An ammunition-wagon or tumbril; a baggage-cart.

"We have had, of course," said the young lady, who was rather reserved and haughty, "to leave the carriages and *fourgon* at Martigny." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxxvii.

four-handed (för'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having four hands; quadrumanous.

A temperature sufficiently high for arboreal Mammalia of the *four-handed* order.
Owen, British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. 3.

2. Done or played by four hands, or by four persons: as, a *four-handed* piece for the piano; a *four-handed* game of cards.

four-horse (för'hôrs), *a.* Drawn by four horses: as, a *four-horse* coach.

Fourierism (fö′ri-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The communistic system propounded by the French socialist Charles Fourier (1772–1837), based on his philosophy of the passions and affections. According to his plan, society was to be organized into phalanxes or associations united by the principle of attraction, each large enough for all industrial and social requirements (estimated at about 1,800), arranged in groups according to occupations, capacities, and attractions, living in phalansteries or common dwellings, and guaranteeing to every member the means of self-support, or maintenance under disability, and opportunities for the harmonious development of all his faculties and tastes. Several phalansteries were established in France and the United States; but it was not found practicable to carry out his plans fully in any of them, and their existence was brief. Also called *associationism.*

The most skilfully combined, and with the greatest foresight of objections, of all the forms of socialism, is that commonly known as *Fourierism.*
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourierism was brought to America about 1840, and soon found numerous advocates, including many names of which America is proud.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 107.

Fourierist (fö′ri-ėr-ist), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ist.*] An adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier. See *Fourierism.*

According to the *Fourierists*, scarcely any kind of useful labour is naturally and necessarily disagreeable, unless it is either regarded as dishonourable or is immoderate in degree. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourieristic (fö′ri-ėr-is′tik), *a.* [< *Fourierist* + *-ic.*] Relating to Charles Fourier or his socialistic system; based on the principles of Fourierism: as, a *Fourieristic* scheme.

All the strictly *Fourieristic* experiments tried in France thus far have failed.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 102.

Fourierite (fö′ri-ėr-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Fourier or to Fourierism.
II. *n.* Same as *Fourierist.*

four-inched (för'incht), *a.* Four inches broad; four-inch. [Rare.]

The foul fiend . . . made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over *four-inched* bridges.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

fourings (för'ingz), *n.* [< *four* + *-ing*[1].] An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. Also called *fours.* [Prov. Eng.]

four-in-hand (för'in-hand), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A vehicle drawn by four horses driven by one person.

Both Oxford and Cambridge try to prevent extravagant expenditure on the part of students, by prohibiting gaming, horse-racing, . . . driving *four-in-hands*, etc.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 237.

2. A team of four horses attached to a single vehicle, or matched for the purpose of being driven in this way.

As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

II. *a.* **1.** Drawn by four horses driven by one person: as, a *four-in-hand* coach.—**2.** Having to do with a four-in-hand: as, a good *four-in-hand* driver.

It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these *four-in-hand* gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle.
Irving, Salmagundi, No. 3.

four-jointer (för'join″tèr), *n.* An anglers' rod made in four joints or sections. [Colloq.]

four-lane-end (för'lān-end), *n.* A place where four roads meet.

He, being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city. *Archæologia*, VIII. 203.

fourling (för'ling), *n.* [< *four* + *-ling*[1].] **1.** One of four children born at the same birth. [Rare.]—**2.** In *mineral.*, a twin crystal made up of four independent individuals. See *twin.*

fourmt, *n.* See *form.*

fourneau (för-nō′), *n.*; pl. *fourneaux* (-nōz′). [F., a stove, furnace, chamber of a mine, etc., < OF. *fornel* = Sp. *fornelo* = It. *fornello*, < ML. *fornellus*, a fourneau, *furnellus*, a furnace, dim. of L. *fornus, furnus*, an oven; cf. *fornax*, a furnace, and see *furnace.*] *Milit.*, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

four-o'clock (för'ọ-klok′), *n.* **1.** The Australian friar-bird or leatherhead, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus:* so called from its cry, which is fancied to sound like *four o'clock.* See cut under *friar-bird.*—**2.** The marvel-of-Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa:* so called from the fact that its flowers open in the afternoon.—**3.** Same as *fourings.*

four-part (för'pärt), *a.* In *music*, having four voices or parts in the harmony.

She [the queen] was particularly fond of joining in *four-part* singing. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

fourpence (för'pens), *n.* **1.** In the British islands, the sum of four pence, equal to one third of a shilling, or about eight cents of United States money.—**2.** A small silver coin of this value, usually called a *four-penny bit* or *four-penny piece*, and sometimes a *groat.* See *groat* and *joey.*

Obverse. Reverse.
Fourpenny Piece of Queen Victoria. (Size of the original.)

fourpence-halfpenny (för'pens-hap′ẹ-ni or -hā′pen-i), *n.* A name popularly given in New England to a small Spanish coin, the half-real (of Mexican plate), the value of which was equal to 4½*d.* of the old New England currency, or 6¼ cents. Also called *fippenny bit,* or *fip,* in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States.

fourpenny (för'pen-i), *a.* **1.** That may be purchased for fourpence: as, *fourpenny* calico; a quart of *fourpenny* ale.—**2.** Of the value of fourpence: as, a *fourpenny* piece or bit. [Eng. in both senses.]

four-poster (för'pōs″tèr), *n.* A large bed having four posts for curtains.

"Will you allow me to in-quire why you make up your bed under that 'ere deal table?" said Sam. "'Cause I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here, and I find the lega of the table answer just as well," replied the cobbler. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xliv.

Nobody mistook their pew for their *four-poster* during the sermon. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, vii.

four-pounder (för'poun′dèr), *n.* A cannon carrying a ball of the weight of 4 pounds.

fourquinet (för-kēn′), *n.* [F., < *fourche*, fork: see *fork.*] The musket-rest used in the sixteenth century. See *fork,* 2 (*c*) (2).

fourscore (fōr'skōr), *a.* [< ME. *fourscore;* < *four* + *score.*] Four times twenty; eighty.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be *fourscore* years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

foursome† (fōr'sum), *a.* [Also *foursum;* also used as a noun, four in company; < *four* + *some.*] By fours; with four: said of anything in which four act together: as, a *foursome* reel. Compare *fivesome, sevensome, twosome.*

foursquare (fōr'skwār), *a.* [< ME. *fowresquare;* < *four* + *square.*] Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular: as, a *foursquare* altar.

So he measured the court, an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, *foursquare.* Ezek. xl. 47.

O fall'n at length that tower of strength
Which stood *four-square* to all the winds that blew!
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

fourteen (fōr'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtene, feowertene,* < AS. *feówertȳne* (= OS. *fiertein* = OFries. *fiuwertine* = D. *veertien* = MLG. *vērtein, vērteigen, vērlēn, vērtīn,* LG. *vertein* = OHG. *fiorzehan,* MHG. *vierzehen,* G. *vierzehn* = Icel. *fjōrtān* = Sw. *fjorton* = Dan. *fjorten* = Goth. *fidwōrtaihun* = L. *quattuordecim* (> It. *quattuordici* = Pg. *quatorze* = Sp. *catorce* = Pr. F. *quatorze*) = Gr. τεσσαρες(-καί-)δεκα = Skt. *chaturdaça*), fourteen, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *teón,* pl. *-tȳne,* E. *ten,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Four more than ten, or one more than thirteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The sum of ten and four, or thirteen and one.—2. A symbol representing fourteen units, as 14, XIV, or xiv.

fourteenth (fōr'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtenethe, fourtend, fourtethe, fourteothe,* etc., < AS. *feówerteótha* (= OFries. *fiuwertinda* = D. *viertiende* = G. *vierzehnte* = Icel. *fjōrtāndi* = Sw. *fjortonde* = Dan. *fjortende*), fourteenth, < *feówertȳne,* etc., fourteen, + *-tha, -th,* the ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirteenth: an ordinal numeral.—**Fourteenth night**†, a fortnight.

The queen was highly offended . . . that hee had agreed upon such a cessation as might evcry *fourteenth night* be broken. *Holland,* tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 131.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by fourteen; one of fourteen equal parts of anything: as, nine *fourteenths* ($\frac{9}{14}$) of an acre.—2. In *music,* the octave or replicate of the seventh, an interval one diatonic degree less than two octaves.

fourth (fōrth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourthe, forthe, furthe, ferthe, feorthe,* < AS. *feórtha, feówrtha* (= OS. *fiortho* = OFries. **fiuwerda, *fiurda* = D. *vierde* = MLG. *vērde* = OHG. *fiordo,* MHG. *vierde,* G. *vierte* = Icel. *fjōrdhi* = Sw. Dan. *fjerde* = Goth. **fidwōrta*—not recorded), fourth, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *-tha, -th,* ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the third: an ordinal numeral.

The thridde was from Habraham forte Moyses com,
The *ferthe* fro Moyses to Dauid kyndom.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 9.

Fourth-day, Wednesday: so called by members of the Society of Friends.

I have an invitation to visit the Duchess of Gloucester next *Fourth-day.* *Elizabeth Fry,* in Ryder, viii.

Fourth estate, nerve, position, shift, etc. See the nouns.—**Fourth figure of syllogism,** that type of syllogism in which each of the three terms occurs once as subject and once as predicate. See *figure,* 9.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by four; one of four equal parts of anything; a quarter: as, three *fourths* ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an acre.—2. In *early Eng. law,* a fourth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music:* (*a*) A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two such tones. (*d*) In a scale, the fourth tone from the bottom; the subdominant: solmizated *fa,* as F in the scale of C, or D in that of A. The typical interval of the fourth is that between the first and fourth tones of a scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 4—that is, in number of vibrations—and equal to two diatonic steps and a half. Such a fourth is called *perfect* or *major;* a fourth one half step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor;* a fourth one half step longer is called *augmented, extreme, sharp,* or *superfluous.* The perfect fourth is the second most perfect consonance after the octave, and the next to the fifth.

When two musical tones form a *fourth,* the higher makes four vibrations while the lower makes three.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 22.

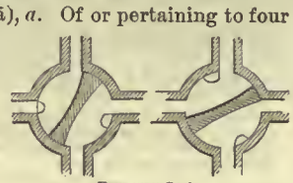
The Fourth, in the United States, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which was promulgated July 4th, 1776.

fourth-class (fōrth'klȧs), *a.* Belonging to the class next after the third.—**Fourth-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States (1889), mail-matter consisting of merchandise—that is, not consisting of written or printed matter.

fourthly (fōrth'li), *adv.* [< *fourth* + *-ly*2.] In the fourth place.

fourth-rate (fōrth'rāt), *a.* Of the fourth rate or class: specifically, formerly, the rating of a vessel carrying from 50 to 70 guns. At present the ratings of ships, both in the British service and in that of the United States, are changeable and indefinite. Formerly the rating was determined by the number of guns; now, in the United States service, the classification is by displacement.

four-way (fōr'wā), *a.* Of or pertaining to four ways or passages.—**Four-way cock,** a cock having two passages in the plug and four passageways for delivery, or one which unites four pipes so as to deliver from either one at will, according to the position of the valve. Such a faucet is used in the continuous air-brake.



Four-way Cock.

four-wheeled (fōr'hwēld), *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

four-wheeler (fōr'hwē'lėr), *n.* A carriage with four wheels; especially, a four-wheeled cab. [Colloq.]

He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler,* got into the hansom beside her.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, x.

four-wings (fōr'wingz), *n.* [Said to be translated from the Arabic name.] A name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis,* in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings. The streamer-bearing night-jar or four-wings is *Cosmetornis vexillarius.* Also called, for the same reason, *standard-bearers.* See cut under *Macrodipteryx.*

fouse†, *a.* [ME. *fous,* earlier *fus,* < AS. *fūs,* ready, prompt, quick, eager (= OS. *fūs* = OHG. *funs,* ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss* = Norw. Sw. dial. *fus,* willing, eager) (cf. Sw. *fram-fus, fram-fusig,* Dan. *fremfusende,* pert, saucy); orig. **funs,* perhaps allied to AS. *fundian,* ME. *founden,* strive after, go, hasten: see *found*5. Hence ult. *feeze*1, *feaze*1, *v.,* and prob. *fuss,* q. v.] Ready; willing; eager; prompt; quick.

He wass *fus* to lernenn. *Ormulum,* l. 16997.
Of hir and Martha was *fus*
Abote the nedes of thare hus.
Cursor Mundi, l. 191.
To dele ech man rappes
Ever he was *fous.* *Lybeaus Disconus,* l. 287.

foussa (fō'sȧ), *n.* The galet, *Cryptoprocta ferox.* See *Cryptoprocta.*

fouter1 (fō'tėr), *v. i.* To bungle. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter1 (fō'tėr), *n.* [< *fouter*1, *v.*] A bungler; a "handless" or shiftless person. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter2† (fō'tėr), *n.* [Also *foutre, foutra;* < F. *foutre,* v., < L. *futuere,* have sexual commerce with.] A gross term of contempt: used interjectionally.

If I 'scape Monsieur'a 'pothecary shops,
Foutre for Gnise's shambles!
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.
A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

fouth (fōth), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *fowth;* < ME. *fulthe,* fullness: see *fulth.*] **I.** *n.* Abundance; plenty.

So auld ȝe cheis ȝour Pastoris gnde
That hes the *fouth* of heuinly fude
To satisfie the houngre scheip
Quhilk in thare cure thay hane to keip.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), i. 320.
He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets,
Rusty airn caps and jinglin' jackets.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *a.* Abundant; copious; plenteous.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be *fouth.*
Scotch proverb.

foutra†, *n.* See *fouter*2.

fouty (fō'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Also *footy;* < F. *foutu,* used in slang and vulgar speech in a great variety of senses, expressing contempt or emphasis; pp. of *foutre,* < L. *futuere:* see *fouter*2.] **I.** *a.* Mean; contemptible; despicable.

He, Sampson like,
Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
Broke one rogue's back with a strong wooden stool,
And, at a second blow, with little pains,
Beat out another *fouty* rascal's brains.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 353.

II. *n.*; pl. *fouties* (-tiz). A base, contemptible fellow.

[Scotch and North. Eng.]

fovea (fō'vē-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *foveæ* (-ē). [L., a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a depression or shallow pit in a surface, generally more or less rounded.—2. In *bot.,* a depression or pit; especially, a depression on the upper surface of the leaf-sheath in *Isoetes,* in which the sporangium is formed.—**Fovea anterior** or **superior,** a depression on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in front of the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea axillaris,** the armpit.—**Fovea cardiaca,** the space occupied by the heart in the early embryo.—**Fovea centralis retinæ,** a little pit in the middle of the macula lutea or yellow spot of the retina. See *retina.*—**Fovea hemielliptica,** an oval transverse depression on the roof of the vestibule of the inner ear, separated from the fovea hemispherica by the crista vestibuli.—**Fovea hemispherica,** a small rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear, perforated by minute orifices for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve.—**Fovea ovalis.** Same as *fossa ovalis* (which see, under *fossa*1).—**Fovea posterior** or **inferior,** a depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle on either side below the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea supraclavicularis,** the depression above the clavicle between the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.—**Fovea trochlearis,** a depression (sometimes replaced by a prominence, the spina trochlearis) on the inner anterior region of the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle is fastened.

foveal (fō'vē-ȧl), *a.* [< *fovea* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea: as, a *foveal* image (an image formed upon the fovea centralis of the retina).

foveate (fō'vē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *foveatus,* < L. *fovea,* a small pit, pitfall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* having foveæ; fossulate; alveolate; pitted.—2. In *bot.,* covered with small excavations or pits; pitted.

foveated (fō'vē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *fovcate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *foveate.*

A small irregular *foveated* vesicle was present.
Medical News, LII. 545.

foveola (fō-vē'ō-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *foveolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *fovea,* a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a slight pit or depression found at the summits of the papillæ of the kidney, at the bottom of which are the mouths of the uriniferous tubules.—2. In *bot.,* in the leaves of *Isoetes,* above the fovea, a small depression out of which the ligule springs.—3. In *entom.,* a small fovea, or rounded impressed space.—**Lateral foveolæ,** in orthopterous insects, two small depressions on the margins of the vertex, near the compound eyes.—**Median** or **central foveola,** in orthopterous insects, a depressed part of the vertex, bounded by raised margins.

foveolarious (fō″vē-ō-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *foveola* + *-arious.*] Foveolate.

foveolate (fō'vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foveolatus,* < *foveola,* q. v.] In *anat., zoöl.,* and *bot.,* having foveolæ; marked by little depressions or pits.

foveole (fō'vē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *foveola,* dim. of L. *fovea,* a pit: see *fovea.*] A foveola.

foveolet (fō'vē-ō-let), *n.* [< *foveole* + *-et.*] In *entom.,* a small foveole; a small, roundish, rather deep depression of a surface, larger than a variole.

fovilla (fō-vil'ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim., irreg. < L. *fovere,* warm, cherish: see *foment.*] In *bot.,* the contents of a pollen-grain, consisting of coarsely granular protoplasm and other matters.

fowage†, *n.* [< OF. *fouage, feuage:* see *feuage.*] Hearth-money; feuage.

Bethink ye, Sirs,
What were the *fowage* and the subsidies
When bread was but four mites that'a now a groat?
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., ii. 6.

fowert, *a.* and *n.* See *four.*

fowk, *n.* A dialectal form of *folk.*

fowl1 (foul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foul, foule;* < ME. *fowl, foul, fowel, fuwel, fuel, fuzel, fugel,* < AS. *fugol, fugel* = OS. *fugal, fugl* = OFries. *fugel* = D. *vogel* = MLG. *vogel, voggel, vagel* = OHG. *fogal,* MHG. *vogel,* G. *vogel* = Icel. *fugl, fogl* = Sw. *fågel* = Dan. *fugl* = Goth. *fugls,* a fowl, a bird. It is possible that the orig. form was **flugl,* AS. **flugol,* etc., < ✓ **flug,* AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly; cf. G. *geflügel,* fowl collectively (< *fliegen* = E. *fly*), with equiv. MHG. *gevügele.* Cf. *fugleman,* G. *flügelmann.*] 1. A bird: generally unchanged in the plural when used in a collective or generic sense.

This launde that I of speke was so feire and plesaunt to be-holde for the swote sauours, that thei hadde no will to meve thens and for the awete songe of the *fowles.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.
In Hnntlee bannkes es mery to bee,
Whare *fowles* synges bothe nyght and daye.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

This river also, as the two former, is replenished with fish and *foule.* *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 117.

Specifically—2. A barn-yard cock or hen; also, a domestic duck or turkey; in the plural, poultry. [This is now the usual meaning of the word when used without qualification, *bird* being the general term for a feathered biped.]

Then waiter leans over,
To take off a cover
From *fowls*, which all beg of,
A wing or a leg of. *Hood*, A Public Dinner.

My mother went about inside the house, or among the maids and *fowls*. . . . But the *fowls* would take no notice of it, except to cluck for barley.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vi.

Barn-yard, dunghill, etc., **fowl.** See the qualifying words.—**Fowl-grass,** the *Poa serotina*, a meadow-grass of Europe and North America. Also called *fowl meadow-grass*.—**Frizzled fowl.** See *frizzle*.—**Wild fowl,** non-domesticated birds, especially game-birds, or such as are hunted for food.

fowl[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *fowlen, foulen*, < AS. *fugelian* (= MHG. *vogelen*), fowl, < *fugol*, a fowl: see *fowl*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To catch or kill wild fowl as game or for food, as by means of decoys, nets, or snares, by pursuing them with falcons or hawks, or by shooting.

In these every man may hunt, and *fowl*, and fish.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

You sit at their tables—you sleep under their roof-tree—you fish, hunt, and *fowl* with them.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 9.

II. *trans.* To hunt wild fowl over or in; catch or kill wild fowl in.

They hunt all grounds, and draw all seas,
Fowl every brook and bush, to please
Their wanton taste. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

fowl[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

fowl-cholera (foul'kol″ę-rä), *n.* Same as *chicken-cholera*. See *cholera*, 3.

fowler (fou'lèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fouler*; < ME. *fowler, foweler, foulere*, < AS. *fugelere, fuglere* (= MLG. *vogelēre* = OHG. *fogalāri*, MHG. *vogelære, vogeler*, G. *vogler*), a fowler, < *fugelian*, fowl: see *fowl*[1], *v.*] 1. One who pursues or snares wild fowls; one who takes or kills birds for food.

The bird that knowes not the false *fowlers* call
Into his hidden nett full easely doth fall.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 54.

The foolish bird hiding his head in a hole thinks himself secure from the view of the *fowler*, because the *fowler* is not in his view. *South*, Works, VII. xiii.

Vainly the *fowler's* eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

2†. A small piece of ordnance carrying stone-shot. Many such cannon were distinguished by the names of birds, as *falcon, saker*, etc. Also called *veuglaire*.

fowlerite (fou'lèr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Samuel *Fowler* (1779–1844).] A variety of the manganese silicate rhodonite, from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, containiug 5 or 6 per cent. of zinc oxid.

Fowler's solution. See *solution*.

fowlery (fou'lèr-i), *n.* [< *fowl* + *-ery*.] 1. Fowling.—2. A place where fowls are kept or reared; a poultry-yard; a hennery.

fowling (fou'ling), *n.* [< ME. *fowlynge;* verbal n. of *fowl*[1], *v.*] The practice or sport of shooting or snaring birds.

fowling-net (fou'ling-net), *n.* A net for catching feathered game.

Entangled in a *fowling-net*,
Which he for carrion Crowes had set
That in our Peere-tree haunted.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

fowling-piece (fou'ling-pēs), *n.* 1. A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

We had sport that will be a memory through life, and until the age-weakened arms can no longer wield the *fowling-piece*. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Water Birds (1884), p. 129.

2. A picture of game.

The *fowling-piece*, which is something like the fine picture at the Prado. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

fowth, *n.* and *a.* See *fouth*.

fox[1] (foks), *n.* [< ME. *fox*, Southern *vox* (cf. *fixen, vixen*), < AS. *fox* = OS. *vohs, vus* (Schmeller) = D. *vos* = MLG. LG. *vos* = OHG. *fuhs*, MHG. *vuhs*, G. *fuchs* (ODan. *fos*, a fox, < LG.; Icel. *fox*, only in the fig. sense of fraud) = Goth. **fauhs* (not recorded), with suffix *-s* (masc.), cf. Goth. *fauho* = OHG. *foha*, MHG. *vohe*, f., a she-fox (sometimes used as masc.), = Icel. *fōa*, f., a fox (mod. Icel. *tōa*, prob. an alteration of *fōa*, due to a superstitious notion of not calling a fox by its right name); ult. origin unknown. Hence AS. **fyxen, fixen*, E. *fixen, vixen* = G. *füchsin*, a she-fox.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Canidæ* and of the vulpine or alopecoid series of canines, especially of the restricted genus *Vulpes*, as *V. vulgaris* of Europe. This animal is much smaller than the wolf, with a pointed muzzle, erect ears, elongated pupils of the eyes, long, straight, bushy tail tipped with white, and mostly reddish-yellow or fulvous pelage. It is proverbially cunning, burrows in the ground, preys on lambs, poultry, and other small animals, and is the principal object of the chase in some countries, as Great Britain. It is more fully known as the *red fox*, and runs into several varieties, as the *cross-fox, silver* or *silver-gray fox, black fox*, etc. The common

Red Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris* or *fulvus*).

fox of North America is very similar to the red fox of Europe, being probably not specifically distinct. There are many other true foxes, or species of *Vulpes* proper, in different parts of the world, one of the most notable of which is the arctic fox or isatis, *V. lagopus*, which is of a dark color, and turns white in winter. (See cut of *arctic fox*, under *arctic*.) The corsak or adive (*V. corsac*) of Tatary and India is one of a group of small foxes, represented in North America by the kit or swift fox, *V. velox*. (See cut under *corsak*.) The gray fox of the United States is sufficiently different to have been placed in another genus, *Urocyon* (as *U. cinereo-argentatus*), to which the coast-fox of California (*U. littoralis*) also belongs. (The related animals of South America are the theöid, not alopecoid, and are known as *fox-wolves*, of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*.) The fennecs are small African foxes, closely allied to *Vulpes* proper, but commonly placed in a different genus, *Fennecus*. (See cut under *fennec*.) Resembling these externally, but structurally different, is the African fox, *Megalotis* or *Otocyon lalandi*, a generalized form representing a different subfamily *Megalotinæ*. The tail of the fox is called the *brush*. In the English Bible the word *fox* refers in some places to the jackal, in others to the fox. See *reynard*.

And whan thei seen the *Fox*, thei schulle have gret marveylle of him, be cause that thei saughe never suche a Beat. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

But a month ago
The whole hill-side was redder than a *fox*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

Hence—2. A sly, cunning fellow.

Go ye, and tell that *fox* [Herod Agrippa], Behold, I cast out devils. Luke xiii. 32.

We call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*.
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 1.

3. The gemmous dragonet: chiefly applied to the females and young males. Also called *fox-fish*. [Local, Eng.]—4. *Naut.*, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together and rubbing them down.—**Arctic fox, burnt fox, freshwater fox,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Fox and geese,** a game played on a cross-shaped board or on a chess-board with pins or checkers, one of which is the fox, the rest the geese. The geese move forward one square at a time, and win if they can surround the fox or drive him into a corner. The fox can move forward or backward, captures the geese as men are taken in checkers, and wins if he captures all the geese.

"Can you play at no kind of game, Master Harry?" "A little at *fox and geese*, madam."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 367.

Fox in the hole†, a game played by boys, who hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather. *Halliwell.*—**Spanish fox** (*naut.*), a single yarn twisted contrary to its original lay.—**To bolt a fox, to chop a fox,** etc. See the verbs.

fox[1] (foks), *v.* [< *fox*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hunt the fox.

With us of the North, *foxing* is by some followed during the late fall and winter, for the skins of the animal, which bring a fair price in market. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 17.

2. To employ crafty means; act with dissimulation.

The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and other petty princes are *foxing* already for fear.
Baillie's Letters, II. 175.

II. *trans.* To steal. *Coll. Eton.* (*Halliwell.*)

fox[2] (foks), *v.* [Prob., as *foxed, foxfire, foxy*, etc., in related senses indicate, < *fox*[1], *n.*, with ref. to the red or rusty color of the common fox.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become discolored: said of timber or of paper. See *foxed, foxfire*.

Foxing in prints and books is caused sometimes by damp, but often by rust. * *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 173.

2. To turn sour: said of beer when it sours in fermenting.

II. *trans.* To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

fox[3]† (foks), *v.* [Prob. in allusion to *fox*[1] or *fox*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To intoxicate; fuddle; stupefy.

Ah, blind as one that had been *fox'd* a seven-night!
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Item, such a day I was got *fox'd* with foolish methegiin.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The sole contention [is] who can drink most, and *fox* his fellow the soonest. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 143.

II. *intrans.* To become drunk.

The humble tenant that does bring
A chicke or egges for 's offering
Is tane into the buttry, and does *fox*
Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.
Verses prefixed to Lucasta, 1649.

fox[4] (foks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To repair, as a shoe, by renewing the front upper-leather; also, to cover the upper of (a shoe) with a piece of ornamental leather.

fox[5]† (foks), *n.* [Origin obscure; hardly an accom. of OF. *faux, faulx*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx*, and cf. *falchion*, from the same source. According to some, so called from the figure of a wolf (taken for a fox) on the Passau blades: see *wolf-blade*.] A sword. [Old slang.]

Put up your sword;
I have seen it often; 'tis a *fox*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

O, what blade is 't?
A Toledo, or an English *fox*.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox* as draw it in earnest. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding.

foxbane (foks'bān), *n.* A species of monk's-hood, *Aconitum Vulparia*.

fox-bat (foks'bat), *n.* A flying-fox; a fruit-bat; one of the large frugivorous bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*, such as the kalong or edible fruit-bat, *Pteropus edulis*, of the East Indies, measuring 4 or 5 feet in alar expanse: so called from the fox-like face. See cut under *flying-fox*.

foxberry (foks'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *foxberries* (-iz). A name of the plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*. See *bearberry*.

fox-bolt (foks'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which has one end split to receive a wedge. The wedge, when the bolt is driven in, secures it. See *fox-wedge*.

fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* The tail of a fox.

fox-case (foks'kās), *n.* The skin of a fox.

fox-chase (foks'chās), *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

See the same man in vigour, in the gout, . . .
Mad at a *fox-chase*, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 74.

fox-earth (foks'ėrth), *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

Shall the vile *fox-earth* awe the race that atormed the lion's den? *Macaulay*, Virginius.

foxed (fokst), *p. a.* [< *fox*[2] (in def. 3 < *fox*[4]) + *-ed*[2].] 1. Discolored by incipient decay: said of timber.—2. Discolored, stained, or spotted: said of books or prints, with reference to the paper. The discoloration in books is usually caused by imperfect cleansing from the chemicals used in the manufacture of the paper.

3. Covered by a foxing, as a shoe.

foxery (fok'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *foxerie* (= G. *fuchserei*); < *fox*[1] + *-ery*.] Behavior like that of a fox; fox-like character; wiliness; cunning.

I have wel lever . . .
Bifore the puple [people] patre and preye,
And write [cover] me in my *foxerie*
Under a cope of papelardie [hypocrisy].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6795.

fox-evil (foks'ē″vl), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

fox-finch (foks'finch), *n.* Same as *fox-sparrow*.

foxfire (foks'fīr), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *fire*.] The phosphorescent light given forth by decayed or foxed timber.

fox-fish (foks'fish), *n.* Same as *fox*[1], 3.

foxglove (foks'gluv), *n.* [< ME. *foxes glove*, < AS. *foxes glōfa*, i. e., fox's glove: *foxes*, gen. of *fox*, fox; *glōfa*, glove. Cf. Norw. *rev-bjelde*, lit. fox-bell. See other names under *Digitalis*.] 1. A common ornamental flowering plant of gardens, *Digitalis purpurea*, a native of Europe, where it is found in hilly and especially rocky subalpine localities. It has large tubular-campanulate flowers in long terminal racemes, and is one of the most stately and beautiful of European plants. The flowers are purple or sometimes white or rose-colored. The plant has valuable medicinal properties as a sedative and diuretic. See *Digitalis*.

Pan through the pastures often times hath runne
To pincke the speckled *fox-gloves* from their stem.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

Bring orchis, bring the *foxglove* spire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. The name in Jamaica of species of *Phytolacca*.—3. One of several plants of other genera.—**False foxglove,** of the United States, *Gerardia flava* and *G. quercifolia*, species allied to *Digitalis*, with large yellow flowers.—**Foxglove-pug,** *Eupithecia pulchellata*, a small geometrid moth of England.—**Mullen foxglove,** the *Seymeria macrophylla*, a species similar to false foxglove, a plant with yellow flowers, densely woolly within.

fox-goose (foks′gös), *n.* The Egyptian or Nile goose, *Chenalopex* or *Alopochen ægyptiaca:* so called either from the rusty-reddish coloration or from the bird's breeding in underground burrows.

fox-grape (foks′grāp), *n.* The common name of several species of North American wild grapes, especially *Vitis Labrusca* of the northern and western and *V. vulpina* of the southern United States: so called from their musky or foxy perfume.

foxhound (foks′hound), *n.* A hound for chasing foxes: a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches. It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound. It is commonly of a white color, with patches of black and tan.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *n.* A chase or hunting of a fox with hounds.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *v. i.* [< *fox-hunt, n.*] To hunt foxes with hounds.

> I have engaged a large party to come here . . . and stay a month to *fox-hunt*. *Duke of Richmond*, To Burke.
>
> He *fox-hunted* wherever foxes were to be found. *Christian Union*, March 31, 1887.

fox-hunter (foks′hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

fox-hunting (foks′hun″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The sport of hunting the fox.

II. *a.* Relating to the hunting of the fox; having the tastes or habits of a fox-hunter.

> Cowper himself, . . . in poems revised by so austere a censor as John Newton, calls a *fox-hunting* squire Nimrod. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

foxiness[1] (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being foxy. (*a*) The state or quality of being fox-like, or cunning like a fox; wiliness; cunning; craftiness. (*b*) The quality of having a peculiar penetrating, sweet, musky, and somewhat sickish taste and smell, as some American grapes.

foxiness[2] (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[2] + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being foxed, decayed, stained, discolored, or spotted, as books; decay.

> Oak timber of the gnarled description, and having some figure in the grain, is in request for articles of furniture; and even when in a state of decay, or in its worst stage of *foxiness*, the cabinet-maker prizes it for the deep red colour. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 47.

2. The state or quality of being of a harsh, sour taste, as wine or beer.

foxing (fok′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fox*[4], *v.*] An extra or ornamental surface of skin or leather over the upper of a shoe.

foxish (fok′sish), *a.* [< ME. *foxyshe* (= G. *fuchsisch*); < *fox*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a fox; especially, cunning. [Rare.]

> Among foxys be *foxische* of nature;
> Among ravenours thynk for avantage.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

foxly† (foks′li), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a fox: as, *foxly* craft.

> So men that *foxlie* are,
> And long their lust to haue
> But cannot come thereby,
> Make wise they would not craue.
> *Turberville*, A Fox that wold Eate no Grapes.

fox-moth (foks′môth), *n.* A rather large cinnamon or grayish-brown bombycid moth of Europe, *Lasiocampa rubi:* so called from its color. The larva feeds on the heath.

fox-nosed (foks′nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a fox's: an epithet applied to the lemurs called *fox-nosed* monkeys.

fox-shark (foks′shärk), *n.* The sea-fox, sea-ape, swingletail, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes*, a large shark from 12 to 15 feet long, of which the tail forms more than half, whence the name. It is of a bluish lead-color above and white beneath. See cut under *Alopias*.

foxship (foks′ship), *n.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

> Hadst thou *foxship*
> To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
> Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

fox-sleep (foks′slēp), *n.* A feigned sleep.

fox-snake (foks′snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Coluber vulpinus*, of a light-brown color with squarish chocolate blotches.

fox-sparrow (foks′spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of North America, belonging to the genus *Passerella:* so called from the rusty-reddish or foxy color of the common species. The common species, *P. iliaca*, is found throughout eastern parts of North America. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the sparrows, 6¾ inches long and 11 in extent of wings; it is reddish above, more or less obscured with gray, white below, blotched and streaked with reddish, and has two whitish wing-bands and a yellowish lower mandible. It is a fine songster. It breeds in British America, is migratory, and winters in the Middle States and southward. It nests indifferently in bushes or on the ground, and lays greenish-white eggs thickly speckled with rusty brown. Several varieties of the fox-sparrow inhabit western parts of the continent, all of them less foxy in color than the typical *P. iliaca*. Also called *fox-finch*.

fox-squirrel (foks′skwur″el), *n.* The largest true arboreal squirrel of eastern North America. It is about 12 inches long (the tail being as much more), and varies in color from black, with white nose and ears, through various shades of reddish, rusty brown, and gray. The ears are not tufted. It is much larger and otherwise distinct from the ordinary gray and red squirrels, and its several varieties or subspecies have received different names. The rusty and grayish form is *Sciurus cinereus*,

Black Fox-squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).

the northern fox-squirrel; the black is *S. niger*, the southern fox-squirrel; the strongly reddish form of the Mississippi region is *S. ludovicianus*, the western fox-squirrel. Also called *cat-squirrel*.

foxtail (foks′tāl), *n.* 1. The tail of a fox. It was anciently one of the badges of a fool. [Properly *fox-tail.*]—2. One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, especially of the genus *Alopecurus*, and also of the genera *Setaria* and (in Jamaica) *Andropogon*. The meadow-foxtail is *Alopecurus pratensis;* the slender foxtail, *A. agrestis;* the water-foxtail, *A. geniculatus;* the bristly foxtail, *Setaria glauca;* and the green foxtail, *S. viridis*. Also *foxtail-grass*.

3. A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Prov. Eng.]

> That plant which in our dale
> We call Stag's-horn or *Fox's tail*.
> *Wordsworth*.

4. In *metal.*, the cinder, of a more or less cylindrical form and hollow in the center, obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process.—**Foxtail wedge.** Same as *fox-wedge.*—**Foxtail wedging,** in *joinery*, a method of fastening performed by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits the bolt, expands it, and thus secures it. See *fox-bolt* and *fox-wedge.*—**To give one a flap with a foxtail**†, to deceive or make a fool of him.

> *A flap with a foxe-taile*, a jest. *Florio*.

fox-tailed (foks′tāld), *a.* Having a tail like that of a fox.

foxtail-grass (foks′tāl-gràs), *n.* Same as *foxtail*, 2.

foxtongue (foks′tung), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*. [Ireland.]

fox-trap (foks′trap), *n.* A trap, gin, or snare designed to catch foxes.

fox-trot (foks′trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a series of short steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

> She heard a horse approaching at a *fox-trot*.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 897.

Fox-type (foks′tīp), *n.* [Named from H. *Fox* Talbot, whose surname was already employed in the term *talbotype*, q. v.] 1. A photolithographic process in which the negative is printed on a gelatin film, the unaltered gelatin washed away, and an electrotype made from the resulting image. Also called *Fox-Talbot process.*—2. A picture produced by this process.

fox-wedge (foks′wej), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a thin wedge of hard wood inserted in the point of a wooden pin or tenon to be driven into a hole which is not bored through. When the back of the wedge reaches the bottom of the hole, it is forced into the pin, and spreads its end so that it cannot be withdrawn from the hole. Also called *foxtail wedge, nose-key.* Compare *fox-bolt*, and *foxtail wedging*, under *foxtail*.

fox-wolf (foks′wůlf), *n.* One of the South American canine quadrupeds of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*, which resemble both foxes and wolves.

foxwood (foks′wůd), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *wood*[1]; cf. *foxfire.*] Foxed wood; decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light. [U. S.]

foxy[1] (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of foxes; resembling or suggestive of a fox; hence, tricky; given to cunning or subtle artifice.

> Oh, *foxy* Pharisay, that is thy leuen, of which Christ so diligently bad vs beware. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 148.
>
> Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
> Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow *foxy* face.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Of the color of the common red fox; rufous; reddish; ferruginous.

> That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the painters call *Foxy*. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Note on Dufresnoy.
>
> His frosted earlocks, striped with *foxy* brown.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.
>
> He was a youngish fellow, with *foxy* whiskers under his chin. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xix.

3. Having the peculiar sickish-sweet taste and smell of the American fox-grape, illustrated in the familiar Concord grape.

foxy[2] (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*[2] + *-y*[1]; or a particular use of *foxy*[1], with ref. to *fox*[2].] 1. Sour: said of wine, beer, etc., which has sonred in the course of fermentation.—2. Discolored, as by decay; stained; foxed. See *foxed*. Specifically applied in dyeing to colors which assume an undesirable reddish shade, due to insufficient soaping or chemicking.

foy[1]† (foi), *n.* [< OF. *foy, foi* (F. *foi*), earlier *fei, feid*, faith, > E. *fay*[4] and *faith*, q. v.] Faith; allegiance.

> He Easterland subdewd, and Denmarke wonne,
> And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 41.

foy[2]† (foi), *n.* [< OD. *foey*, a compact (Kilian), < OF. *foy, foi*, faith: see *foy*[1].] A feast given by a person who is about to make a journey or who has just returned.

> He did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 236.

foy[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Some sort of cheat or swindler. *Davies*.

> Thou you be crossbites, *foys*, and nips, yet you are not good lifts.
> *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

foyaite (foi′a-īt), *n.* [< *Foya*, a locality in Portugal, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *elæolite-syenite*.

foyalt†, *a.* See *foial*.

foyer (fwo-yā′), *n.* [F., hearth, fireside, green-room, lobby of a theater, focus, etc., < ML. *focarius*, hearth, prop. adj., < L. *focus*, hearth, fireplace (> F. *feu*, fire): see *focus*.] 1. In theaters, opera-houses, etc., a public room at or near the entrance next to or comprising the lobby: often, as in the Grand Opera at Paris, a magnificent saloon, elaborately decorated.

> We met next in the *foyer* of the opera, between acts of Traviata. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, v.

2. In a furnace, the crucible or basin which holds the molten metal.

foylet. An obsolete form of *foil*[1], *foil*[2].

foynt, *v.* A variant of *foin*[1].

foysont, *n.* An obsolete form of *foison*.

foze (fōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fozed*, ppr. *fozing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with E. *fust*[2], *fusty, foist*[2], etc.] To become moldy; lose flavor.

foziness (fō′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fozy; sponginess; softness; hence, want of stamina; want of spirit; dullness. [Scotch.]

> The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, Dec., 1821, p. 753.

fozy (fō′zi), *a.* [Cf. *foze.*] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fp. An abbreviation of *forte-piano*.

F. P. A. An abbreviation of *free of particular average*, a phrase of frequent use in marine insurance. See *average*[2].

Fr. An abbreviation of *French*.

fra†, *prep.* and *adv.* Same as *fro*.

frab (frab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frabbed*, ppr. *frabbing*. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To worry; harass.

> I was not kind to you; I *frabbed* you and plagued you from the first, my lamb. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxvi.

frabbit (frab′it), *a.* [< *frab* + *-it*[4] = *-ed*[2].] Peevish. *Mrs. Gaskell*.

fracas (frā′kas; F. pron. fra-kä′), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *fracaso* = Pg. It. *fracasso*), an uproar, crash, < *fracasser* = Sp. *fracasar* = Pg. *fracassar*, < It. *fracassare*, break in pieces, destroy, < *fra*, within, amidst, in, upon (prob. shortened from L. *infra*, within), + *cassare*, < L. *quassare*, shatter, break, intensive of *quatere*, shake: see *cash*[1], *cass*[1], and *quash*.] A disorderly noise or uproar; a brawl or noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

> Officers of the earl's household, livery-men and retainers, went and came with all the insolent *fracas* which attaches to their profession. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

frache (frāsh), *n.* [A technical term, of uncertain origin; perhaps (?) < F. *fraiche*, fem. of *frais*, fresh, cool.] In *glass-works*, an iron pan

in which glass vessels which require annealing are exposed to heat in the leer.

fracid† (fras'id), *a.* [< L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow, < **fracere*, inceptive *fracescere*, become soft or mellow, rot, spoil.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe.

frack[1] (frak), *a.* Same as *freck*[1].

frack[2] (frak), *v.* [Perhaps < *frack*[1] = *freck*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To abound, swarm, or throng. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To fill to excess. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

frack[3] (frak), *n.* A hole in a garment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

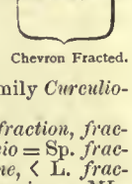
fractable (frak'ta-bl), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break, + *-able*.] In *arch.*, a gable-coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, etc.

fracted (frak'ted), *a.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* (*frag-*), break, = E. *break*.] 1†. Broken; violated.

His days and times are past,
And my reliances on his *fracted* dates
Hath smit my credit. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.

His heart is *fracted*, and corroborate.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, broken asunder. This condition is depicted in different ways: thus, a fesse *fracted* may be represented as two demi-bars touching at one angle, or as a bar with a piece broken out of the middle and moved away. The blazon must therefore give more than the mere epithet *fracted*.



Chevron Fracted.

Fracticornes† (frak-ti-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A group of coleopterous insects, representing a division of the family *Curculionidæ*.

fraction (frak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *fraction, fraccion*, < OF. F. *fraction* = Pr. *fraccio* = Sp. *fraccion* = Pg. *fracção* = It. *frazione*, < L. *fractio(n-)*, a breaking, a breaking in pieces, ML. a fragment, portion, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break, = E. *break*, q. v.] 1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken, especially by violence; a breaking or fracture. [Rare.]

Such public judgment in matters of opinion must be seldom, . . . for in matters speculative, as all determinations are fallible, so scarce any of them are to purpose, nor ever able to make compensation of either side, either for the public *fraction*, or the particular injustice.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 383.

2. Specifically (*eccles.*), the liturgical act of breaking or dividing the eucharistic bread, or host. Four such fractions are found in different liturgies at different points in the office, but all do not occur in any one liturgy, namely: (1) A preparatory cutting or separation of portions at the beginning of the office or in the office of prothesis; (2) a breaking at the word "brake" (*fregit*) in the institution; (3) the solemn fraction after consecration and before communion; (4) a division for distribution among the communicants.

The bread, when it is consecrated and made sacramental, is the body of our Lord; and the *fraction* and distribution of it is the communication of that body, which died for us upon the cross. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 305.

The *Fraction* . . . in some Liturgies precedes the Lord's Prayer. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 518.

3. A fragment; a separated portion; a disconnected part.

The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

There was an elect *fraction* who did not turn their backs on the Messiah.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 38.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; the ratio between any two numbers. The number of parts into which the unit is divided is termed the *denominator*, and the number of these parts taken is termed the *numerator*. The denominator is commonly written below, and the numerator above, a horizontal or diagonal line: thus, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$. Fractions written in this form are called *common* or *vulgar fractions*. (See *decimal*.) A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator; an *improper fraction*, one whose numerator is greater than its denominator: as, $\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{4}{4}$. A *simple fraction* expresses the ratio between two whole numbers: as, $\frac{3}{4}$; a *compound* or *complex fraction* expresses the ratio between fractions (or mixed numbers), or between a fraction (or mixed number) and a whole number: as,

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{3}},\quad \frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{3}},\quad \frac{2\frac{3}{8}+\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{3}{8}},\quad \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{7}{7}}.$$

Compound or complex fractions can always be reduced to simple fractions. A *compound fraction* is also defined as a fraction of a fraction. A fraction is said to be reduced to its lowest terms when the numerator and denominator contain no common factor.

The *fraction* which denotes the ratio of the map to the true area is sometimes termed the representative *fraction*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 11.

(*b*) In *alg.*, a ratio of algebraic quantities analogous to the arithmetical vulgar fraction, and similarly expressed.—**Astronomical** or **physical fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power thereof: so called because angular degrees are so divided by astronomers, and lengths formerly were so also.—**Continued fraction.** See *continued*.—**Convergent fraction.** See *convergent, n.*—**Decimal fraction.** See *decimal.*—**Rational fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are rational; especially, one which can be resolved into a sum of two fractions of lower denominators.—**Vanishing fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are infinitesimal or vanishing together.—**Vulgar fraction.** See def. 4 (*a*).

fractional (frak'shon-al), *a.* [< *fraction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction: as, *fractional* numbers.

So soon as the [colored] child is able to wield a hoe, he is regarded a *fractional* field-hand, and during the cotton-picking season quite a large fraction.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 42.

Fractional cultivation, currency, distillation, precipitation, etc. See the nouns.

fractionally (frak'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a fractional manner; by a fraction.

The new discoveries in California and Australia rendered gold *fractionally* cheaper than silver.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 455.

The chloride was next *fractionally* distilled, and a portion eventually obtained boiling constantly at 120° C.
Nature, XXXIX. 39.

fractionary (frak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fractionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *fraccionario*; as *fraction* + *-ary*.] 1. Fractional.—2. Of a fractional nature; constituting a small part; hence, subordinate; unimportant.

Our sun . . . describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy. *Chalmers.*

Those who were contemporary to these great agencies [by which Christianity moved] saw only in part; the *fractionary* mode of their perceptions intercepted this compulsion from them. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

Fractionary function. Same as *meromorphic function* (which see, under *meromorphic*).

fractionate (frak'shon-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fractionated*, ppr. *fractionating*. [< *fraction* + *-ate*[2].] To subject to or obtain by the process of fractionation.

The liquid in the receiver was *fractionated* into portions.
Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 6.

These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully *fractionated* pure light coal oils.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 5.

fractionation (frak-sho-nā'shon), *n.* [< *fractionate* + *-ion*.] Chemical separation by successive operations, each removing from a liquid some proportion of one of the substances. The operation may be one of precipitation, or more familiarly of distillation.

The isohexane . . . was obtained by *fractionation* from gasoline. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.

fractionlet (frak'shon-let), *n.* [< *fraction* + *-let*.] A small fraction. [Rare.]

Wrote a *fractionlet* of verse entitled "The Beetle."
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 16.

fractious (frak'shus), *a.* [Appar. an alteration (simulating *fraction, fracture*, etc.) of **fratchous* (cf. *fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse), < *fratch*, scold, quarrel, squabble, + *-ous*.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; rebellious: as, a *fractious* child; a *fractious* temper.

The leading animals became *fractious*, and we were obliged to stop every few minutes, until their paroxysms subsided. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 144.

Men struggling doubtfully with *fractious* cows and frightened sheep. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 46.

fractiously (frak'shus-li), *adv.* In a fractious manner.

fractiousness (frak'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fractious; a fractious or snappish temper.

fractuosity (frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, broken (see *fracted*), + *-osity*, appar. after *anfractuosity*.] The state of being fractured; superficial fracture.

This defect is remedied by replating, which reincorporates and reunites the surface, correcting all *fractuosity*, and making the ware bright and new.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

fractural (frak'tūr-al), *a.* [< *fracture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fracture.
Worcester, Supp. (1881).

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fracture*, F. *fracture* = Pr. *fractura, frachura* = Sp. Pg. *fractura* = It. *frattura*, < L. *fractura*, a breach, fracture, cleft, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction*.] 1. A breaking or a break; especially, a partial or total separation of parts of a continuous solid body under the action of a force; specifically, in *surg.*, the breaking of a bone. The fracture of a bone is *simple* when the bone only is divided; *compound* when the breaking of the bone is accompanied by a lacerstion of the integuments; and *comminute* or *communuted* when the bone is broken in more than one place. Fractures are also termed *transverse, longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to their direction in regard to the axis of the bone.

Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, cerot made with the seed of rue and wax together is able to souder the *fracture*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

2. A broken surface, with reference to texture or configuration, or to manner of breaking; specifically, in *mineral.*, the characteristic breakage of a substance, or appearance presented by its surface on cleavage: as, a compact *fracture;* a fibrous *fracture;* foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture*, etc.

Fracture, taste, color, polarization, electrical properties, and transparency are among the least decisive peculiarities of minerals. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 586.

3. Forcible separation or disunion; quarreling. [Rare.]

Let the sick man set his house in order before he die, . . . reconcile the *fractures* of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

Colles's fracture, fracture of the lower end of the radius of the forearm.—**Greenstick fracture**, a partial fracture of a young bone.—**Pott's fracture**, fracture of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation at the astragalotibial articulation.—**Syn.** *Fracture, Rupture, Breach. Fracture* of something hard, as a bone, glass, rocks; *rupture* of something soft, as a blood-vessel, the skin; *breach*, a bad break of any kind: as, the cannon made a *breach* in the wall. *Fracture* is rarely used figuratively; the others often are.

A bone may be broken at the part where it is struck, or it may break in consequence of a strain applied to it. In the former case the *fracture* is generally transverse, and in the latter more or less oblique in direction.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 681.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her mural *breach*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 879.

fracture (frak'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fractured*, ppr. *fracturing*. [< *fracture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To break; cause a fracture in; crack: as, to *fracture* a bone or the skull.

Loud the northern main
Howls through the *fractur'd* Caledonian isles.
Thomson, Britannia.

=Syn. *Cleave, Split*, etc. See *rend*, and *fracture, n.*

II. *intrans.* To break; undergo fracture.

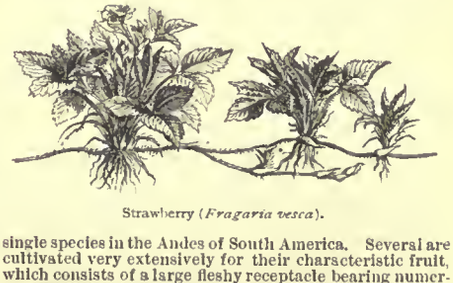
The implements of the Trenton gravels are of sandstone chiefly, those of the upper Mississippi are of quartzite, neither of which *fractures* properly when subjected to heat. *Science*, IV., No. 95, p. 5.

fracture-box (frak'tūr-boks), *n.* A box used to incase a fractured leg, securing immobility and facilitating the application of dressings.

frae (frā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *fro, from.*

frænula, frænulum, etc. See *frenula*, etc.

Fragaria (frā-gā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraga*, pl., strawberries, > F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3].] A genus of perennial herbs with creeping stolons, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, the fruit of which is known as the *strawberry*. There are 6 or 8 species widely distributed through the temperate and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, besides a single species in the Andes of South America. Several are cultivated very extensively for their characteristic fruit, which consists of a large fleshy receptacle bearing numerous small, hard achenes upon its surface, and of which there are many varieties. *F. Indica*, which is the only species with yellow flowers, has handsome but tasteless fruit, and is cultivated for ornament. See *strawberry*.



Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

fraggle (frag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fraggled*, ppr. *fraggling*. [Origin obscure.] To rob. [Local, U. S.]

fragile (fraj'il), *a.* [= F. *fragile* = Pr. *fragil, fragel* = Sp. *frágil* = Pg. *fragil* = It. *fragile*, < L. *fragilis*, easily broken, brittle, frail, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*. Doublet, *frail*[1], q. v.] Easily broken; brittle; hence, offering weak resistance to any destroying force; weak; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Other iocident throes
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

When subtile wits have spun their thread too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton, P. R., iii. 388.

Yet scem'd the pressure twice as sweet
As woodbine's *fragile* hold.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

=**Syn.** *Fragile, Frail;* weak, infirm, slight, delicate. *Fragile* is nearly always restricted to the physical; *frail* applies to the physical, but has also been extended to the moral.

On a sudden a low breath
Of tender air made tremble in the hedge
The *fragile* bindweed-bells and briony rings.
Tennyson, The Brook.

How short is life! how *frail* is human trust.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 235.

The Kanawits have a custom of sending much of their deceased chief's goods adrift in a *frail* canoe on the river.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

fragilely (fraj'il-li), *adv.* In a fragile manner.

fragileness (fraj'il-nes), *n.* Fragility.

fragility (frā-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fragilite, fragelite,* < OF. *fragilite,* F. *fragilité* = Pr. *fragilitat* = Sp. *fragilidad* = Pg. *fragilidade* = It. *fragilità,* < L. *fragilita(t-)s,* brittleness, < *fragilis,* brittle: see *fragile.* Doublet of *frailty.*] The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, weakness in general; liability to be destroyed or to fail; frailness.

Wite ye fro whens this cometh of the grete *fragelite* that is in hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

Of *fragility* the cause is an impotency to be extended: and therefore stone is more fragile than metal.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Honor seem'd in me
To have forgot her own *fragility.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 57.

The controversy as to the relative *fragility*, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government, appears to be a controversy of this kind.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 171.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fragment,* < F. *fragment* = Pr. *fragment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragmento,* < L. *fragmentum,* a fragment, remnant (cf. *fragmen,* a fracture, pl. *fragmina,* fragments), < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction.*] A part broken off or otherwise separated from a whole; a small detached portion; hence, a part of an unfinished whole, or of an uncompleted design: as, the *fragments* of a broken vase, of Anacreon's poems; this building is but a *fragment* of the original plan.

I saw . . . a block of marble four feet diameter, which seem'd to have been the head of a colossal statue, and many pieces about it appear'd to be *fragments* of the same statue. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 12.

Claudian, in his *fragment* upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

As when rich China vessels, fall'n from high,
In glitt'ring dust and painted *fragments* lie.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 160.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. (*a*) Portions of a New Testament codex, supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century, recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbüttel in Germany from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville. (*b*) A rationalistic work on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the eighteenth century. =**Syn.** Bit, scrap, chip, remnant.

fragmental (frag'men-tal), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-al.*] Consisting of fragments; fragmentarily combined.

Trap, granite, gneiss, and metamorphic and eruptive rocks generally, were giving way to the sedimentary and *fragmental.* *Science*, III. 226.

fragmentarily (frag'men-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; piecemeal.

Even the facts here *fragmentarily* collated point clearly to some common mode of genesis for both planets and satellites. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 368.

fragmentariness (frag'men-tā-ri-nes), *n.* [< *fragmentary* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fragmentary; want of continuity; brokenness.

This stupendous *fragmentariness* heightened the dream-like strangeness of her bridal life.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

fragmentary (frag'men-tā-ri), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; hence, not complete or entire; disconnected; disjointed.

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, Second Anniversary.

It is only from little *fragmentary* portions of village churches that we learn that the round Gothic style was really at one time prevalent in the province.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 523.

He murmured forth in *fragmentary* sentences his happiness. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

There is no complete man, but only a collection of *fragmentary* men. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, vi.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, made up of fragments of other rocks: said of rocks such as tufas, agglomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.

fragmentation (frag-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *fragment* + *-ation.*] A breaking up into parts or fragments; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a breaking up into parts or joints which become new individuals, as in some *Schizomycetes:* a form of fission.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that groups of cells break away from their former connexion as longer or shorter straight or curved filaments, or as solid masses. In some filamentous forms this *fragmentation* into multicellular pieces of equal length or nearly so is a normal phenomenon, each partial filament repeating the growth, division, and *fragmentation* as before.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 402.

fragor[1] (frā'gor), *n.* [= Pg. *fragor* = It. *fragore,* < L. *fragor,* a breaking, a breaking to pieces, a crash, noise, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction.*] A loud harsh sound; the report of something bursting; a crash. [Rare.]

Scarce sounds so far
The direful *fragor,* when some southern blast
Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep fang'd, and ancient tenants of the rock.
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

fragor[2]†, **fragour**† (frā'gor), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fragrare,* emit a scent: see *fragrant.*] A strong sweet scent.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia ontvies.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 165.

fragrance (frā'grans), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fragrancia* = It. *fragranza, fragranzia,* < ML. **fragrantia,* < L. *fragran(t-)s,* fragrant: see *fragrant.*] The quality of being fragrant; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance.* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 425.

The train prepare a cruise of curious mold,
A cruise of *fragrance,* formed of burnish'd gold.
Pope, Odyssey, vi.

Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd *fragrance* fling.
Gray, Spring.

The south wind searches for the flowers whose *fragrance* late he bore. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

=**Syn.** *Perfume, Aroma,* etc. (see *smell, n.*); redolence, incense, balminess.

fragrancy (frā'gran-si), *n.*; pl. *fragrancies* (-siz). Same as *fragrance.*

The goblet, crown'd,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

fragrant (frā'grant), *a.* [= F. *fragrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragrante,* < L. *fragran(t-)s,* sweet-scented, ppr. of *fragrare,* emit an odor (usually an agreeable odor).] Affecting the sense of smell in a pleasing manner; having a noticeable perfume, especially an agreeable one: often used figuratively.

How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame
Which, like a canker in the *fragrant* rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name!
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 645.

Their *fragrant* memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalm'd forever in its own perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 631.

Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings,
And bowers of *fragrant* sassafras.
Bryant, Earth's Children.

=**Syn.** Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented, balmy, odorous, odoriferous, perfumed, redolent; spicy, aromatic.

fragrantly (frā'grant-li), *adv.* With fragrance.

As the hops begin to change colour and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fragrantness (frā'grant-nes), *n.* The quality of being fragrant; fragrance.

frait, fraiet, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *fray*[1].

fraight†, *a.* Same as *fraught.*

frail[1] (frāl), *a.* [< ME. *freyl, freel, frele,* < OF. *frele,* F. *frêle* (also uncontr. *fragile*), frail, = It. *fraile, frale* (also uncontr. *fragile*), < L. *fragilis,* brittle, fragile: see *fragile,* which is a doublet of *frail*[1].] 1. Easily broken or destroyed; fragile; hence, weak in any way; likely to fail and decay; perishable; infirm in constitution or condition.

I am ferd, by my faith, of thi *frele* yowth.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 829.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how *frail* I am.
Ps. xxxix. 4.

These houses are composed of the *frail* materials of the country, wood and clay, thatched with straw, though, in the inside, they are all magnificently lined, or furnished.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 623.

More *frail* than the shadows on glasses.
A. C. Swinburne, Poems and Ballads, Ded.

2. Specifically, weak in moral principle or resolution; not strong to resist temptation to evil; so weak as to be in danger of falling, or to have fallen, from virtue; of infirm virtue.

All flesh is *frayle* and full of ficklenesse.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 41.

I know I am *frail*, and may be cozen'd too
By such a siren. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 1.

Prodigious, this! the *frail* one of our play
From her own sex should mercy find to-day!
Pope, Jane Shore, Epil.

3. Weak-minded. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. Tender in sentiment.

Deep indignation, and compassion *frail.* *Spenser.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Fragile, Frail* (see *fragile*); brittle, slight.

frail[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *frailen;* < *frail*[1], *a.*] To make frail.

Thou bringest my body in bitter bale,
And *fraill* my sowle with thy frailte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

frail[2] (frāl), *n.* [< ME. *fraiel, frayle, frayl, freyel,* < OF. *fraiel, fraiaus* (ML. *fraellum*), a basket; origin obscure.] 1. A flexible basket made of rushes, and used, especially in commerce, for containing fruits, particularly dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.
Mir. for Mags., p. 482.

As in Grape-Harvest, with vnweary pains,
A willing Troop of merry-singing Swains
With crooked hooks the sprouting Clusters cut,
In *Frails* and Flaskets them as quickly put.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Three *frails* of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

[Here is] a *frail* of figs, which I send to yourself (in the barrel of raisins). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

2. A rush used for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds, contained in a frail.

frailly (frāl'li), *adv.* [< *frail*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a frail manner; weakly; infirmly. *Imp. Dict.*

frailness (frāl'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frāl'ti), *n.*; pl. *frailties* (-tiz). [< ME. *freylte, freeltie, freletee, frelote, freltc, frealte,* < OF. **frailite,* Norm. **frealte* (Mann), F. *fragilité,* < L. *fragilita(t-)s,* brittleness: see *fragility,* which is a doublet of *frailty.*] 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of condition or of resolution; infirmity; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Other for ye have kept your honestee,
Or elles ye han falle in *freletee.*
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 12012.

To forget, may proceed from the *Frailty* of Memory.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 16.

God knows our *frailty* [and] pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. A fault proceeding from human weakness; a foible; a sin of infirmity.

Finally for lone, there is no *frailtie* in flesh and bloud so excusable as it, no comfort or discomfort greater then the good and bad successe thereof.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode.
Gray, Elegy.

=**Syn.** Imperfection, failing.

fraiment†, *n.* See *frayment.*

frain[1] (frān), *v. t.* [Formerly also *freine, fraine;* < ME. *frainen, fraynen, freinen, freynen,* < AS. *frignan,* also syncopated *frinan* (pret. *frægn,* pl. *frugnon, frunon, frunnon,* pp. *frugnen*) = OS. *fregnan* = Icel. *fregna* = Goth. *fraihnan* (pret. *frah,* pl. *frēhum,* < pres. **fraihan*), ask, with verb-formative *-n* (prop. of pres. tense), parallel with AS. *fricgan* = Goth. as if **frigjan,* with verb-formative *-j* (*-i*), ask; from the same root as OS. *fragōn* = D. *vragen* = OHG. *frāgēn, frāhēn,* MHG. *vragen,* G. *fragen,* ask; Teut. **freh* = L. √ **prec* in *precari,* ask, pray (whence ult. E. *pray*[1], *precarious,* etc.), *preces,* prayers, *procus,* a wooer, etc., = OBulg. *prositi,* demand, = Skt. √ *prachh,* ask. See *pray*[1].] To ask. [Now only prov. Eng.]

His bretheren and his sustren gonne hym *freyne*
Whi he so sorwful was in al his cheere.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1227.

This folke *frayned* hym firste fro whennes he come.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 532.

And she toke the yonger in counseill and *frayned* her of many dyuers thynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

frain[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *frayne, freyn,* < OF. *fraisne, freisne, frasne, fresne,* F. *frêne* = Pr. *fraisne, fraisse* = Sp. *fresno* = Pg. *freixo* = It. *frassino,* < L. *fraxinus,* ash: see *Fraxinus.*] The ash; the ash-tree.

For it [the child] was in an asche ysounde;
She cleped it *Frain* in that stounde.
The *freyns* of the asche is a *freyn*
After the language of Breteyn.
Lay le Freine, l. 223 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

They founde Firumbas thar a lay vndre a tre of *frayne*.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1035 (Ellis, Spec. Early Eng. Metr. Rom.).

fraischeur† (frā′shėr), *n.* [< OF. *fraischeur*, F. *fraîcheur*, < OF. *frais*, fem. *fraische*, F. *fraîche*, fresh, cool: see *fresh*.] Freshness; coolness. [Rare.]

Hither in summer evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air.
Dryden, To his Sacred Majesty.

fraise[1]†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *frāsian*, ask, try, tempt, = OS. *frēsōn*, try, tempt, endanger, = OHG. *freisōn*, be in danger or terror; cf. OHG. **freisjan*, MHG. *vreisen*, endanger, terrify; weak verbs, associated with Goth. *fraisan*, try, prove, test. Cf. *fraist*.] To put in terror or danger.

He feliez forests fele, forraysc the landez,
ffrysthez [read *frythez*, i. e., *friths*, spares] no fraunchez,
bot *fraisez* the pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1247.

fraise[2] (frāz), *n.* [Also written *froise*, perhaps < OF. *frois*, *froise*, broken, *froisser*, break, crush, bruise. Cf. F. *fraise*, pluck (of a calf, lamb, etc.).] A pancake with bacon in it. [Prov. Eng.]

fraise[3] (frāz), *n.* [F., a strawberry, < LL. as if **fragea*, < L. *fragum*, a strawberry-plant, pl. *fraga*, strawberries (> It. *fraga* = Walloon *frève*, strawberry).] In *her.*, the conventional strawberry-leaf, as those in the coronets of English dukes, marquises, etc.

fraise[4] (frāz), *n.* [< F. *fraise*, a ruff like those worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth, formerly also *freze*, another form of *frise*, *frize*, part of the entablature of an order: see *frieze*[1]. But there seems to be a reference to *frise* in *chevaux-de-frise*, q. v.] **1.** In *fort.*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined position. See cut under *fortification*.—**2.** A tool used by marble-workers for enlarging a drill-hole. It is grooved and somewhat conical.

fraised (frāzd), *a.* [< *fraise*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Fortified with a fraise.

fraist†, *v.* [ME. *fraisten*, *freisten*, *frasten*, < Icel. *freista* = Sw. *fresta*, try, attempt, test, tempt, = Dan. *friste*, try, attempt, tempt, experience; with formative *-t* (akin to Goth. **fraistan*, in deriv. *fraistubni*, *fraistobni*, trial, temptation), from the verb (Goth. *fraisan*, etc.) represented by *fraise*[1]: see *fraise*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To try; test; prove; put to the proof.

Thou *fraisted* us, als silver *fraisted* isse.
Ps. lxv. 10 (ME. version) [lxvi. 10].

Fulle many men the world here *fraistes*,
Bot he is noght wyse that tharin traystes.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1090.

2. To learn by trial; experience.

3oure douhtynesse of blode the Sarazins salle *freiste*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 175.

3. To seek to learn; ask; inquire.

ffrayne will I fer and *fraist* of there werkes,
Meue to my mater and make here an ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 97.

4. To seek; be eager for; desire.

Nay, *frayst* I no fyʒt, in fayth I the telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 279.

II. *intrans.* To go forth on an expedition; sally forth.

The kyng *frayste* a-furth over the fresche strandez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.

fraiter†, **fraitor**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frayter*, *fraytor*, *froyter*; < ME. *fraitor*, *fraitour*, *fraytour*, *freitour*, *freitur*, *fratour*, *frature*, < OF. *fraitur*, by apheresis from *refreitor*, *refretor*, *refretour*, *refretoire*, < ML. *refectorium*, a dining-hall in a convent, a refectory: see *refectory*. Hence *fratery*, *fratry*, and in comp. *frater-house*.] A dining-hall in a convent; a refectory.

Thus thei ben exempt from cloistre, and from risyng at mydnyʒt, and fro fastinge in her [their] *fraitour*, and other workes of obedience.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 292.

And thanne freres in here *freitoure* shal fynden a keye
Of Constantynes coffres, in which is the catel
That Gregories god-children han yuel dispended.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 323.

fraket†, *n.* See *freke*.

fraked†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *fracoth*, *fracuth*, *fracod*, *fraced*, bad, base, unseemly, vile, shameful. Cf. *frakel*.] Bad; vile; shameful.

Nis none werse fo thene *frakede* fere [than a bad companion]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 189.

frakelt, *a.* [ME., also *frekel*, var., with term. *-el*, of *fraked*, q. v.] Same as *fraked*.

Scruen, hwen thou naldes [wouldst not] Godd, this fikele world & *frakele*. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

fraken†, *n.* See *freeken*.

fraknedt, *a.* See *freckened*.

fraknyt, *a.* See *freckny*.

framable (frā′ma-bl), *a.* [< *frame* + *-able*.] Capable of being framed or formed. [Rare.]

Man hath still a reasonable understanding, and a will thereby *framable* to good things, but is not thereunto now able to frame himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

frambœsia (fram-bē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < F. *framboise* (whence Sp. *frambuesa*), raspberry, dial. (Walloon) *frombâhe*, perhaps (with change of *br* to *fr* by association with F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3]) < D. *braambezie*, raspberry, blackberry, = OHG. **brāmberi*, *pramperi*, MHG. *brāmbere*, G. *brombeere*, blackberry: see *bramble*, *brambleberry*.] In *pathol.*, the yaws, a chronic contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles, some parts of Africa, and other tropical regions, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences, whence the name. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to other affections of the skin anatomically resembling the yaws. Also called *pian*, *verrugas*, and *polypapilloma tropicum*.

frambœsioid (fram-bē′si-oid), *a.* [< *frambœsia* + *-oid*.] Like or indicating the disease called frambœsia.

Vegetations and growths occur, at first wart-like, later profusely hypertrophic—*frambœsioid*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 77.

frame (frām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *framed*, ppr. *framing*. [< ME. *framen*, construct, build, *framen*, *fremen*, *fremmen*, strengthen, refresh, *fremen*, *fremmen*, perform, execute, *framen*, *framien*, *fremien*, *fremen*, intr. (with dat. obj.), profit, be of advantage, avail, < AS. *fremman*, *fremian*, tr., advance, promote, perform, execute, commit, do, *framian*, *fremian*, intr., profit, avail, = OS. *fremmian*, perform, = OFries. *frema*, commit, effect, = MLG. *vromen*, LG. *framen* = OHG. *fremman*, *freman*, MHG. *fremen* = Icel. *fremja*, *frama* = Sw. *främja* = Dan. *fremme*, promote, further, perform (etc.; the various verbal forms and senses are mingled), < AS. *fram*, *from*, a., bold, forward, strenuous, strong, = OS. *from*, earnest, = OFries. *fremo*, *from* = D. *vroom* = MLG. *vrome* = MHG. *vrum*, *vrom*, G. *fromm*, pious, strong, brave, honest, kind, = Icel. *framr*, forward, prominent, = Sw. Dan. *from*, pious, meek; connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, prep., from: see *from*. The sense 'construct' appears first in ME.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To strengthen; refresh; support.

Thor [there] ghe [she] gan *fremen* Ysmael
With watres drinc and bredes mel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

At last, with creeping crooked pace forth came
An old, old man, with beard as white as snow,
That on a staffe his feeble steps did *frame*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 30.

2†. To execute; perform.

Alle haueden sworen him oth . . .
That he sholden hise wille *freme*.
Havelok, l. 439.

The silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely *frame* the office. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

3. To fit, as for a specific end; make suitable or conformable; adapt; adjust.

I will hereafter *frame* my self to be coy.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 85.

He hath a person, and a smooth dispose,
To be suspected, *fram'd* to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

It is a happiness to be born and *framed* unto virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

It seems to me the little lass is *framing* herself to some artifice. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 86.

4. To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; fabricate by union of constituent parts: as, to *frame* a house, a door, or a machine.

First are two seates placed, or one so *framed* that two may sit in the same apart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 191.

A fairer creature never did
Dame Nature ever *frame*.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

5. In general, to bring or put into form or order; adjust the parts or elements of; compose; contrive; plan; devise.

Exceedingly they troubled were in thought,
Ne wist what answere unto him to *frame*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 313.

He began to *frame* the loveliest countenance he could.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Frame a Will; whereto you shall inscribe
My master your sole heir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Our English Universities, however far in the historic distance we may throw back their origin, must have been *framed* on the model of the Continental Universities.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

6. [< *frame*, *n.*] To surround or provide with a frame, as a picture; put into a frame, as a piece of cloth.

There at the window stood,
Framed in its black square length, with lamp in hand,
Pompilia. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 286.

Lo! God's likeness—the ground-plan—
Neither modell'd, glaz'd, nor *framed*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Satins may also be cleaned, dried, damped, brushed, *framed*, and finished, exactly as described for silk damasks.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 147.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To profit; avail.

Of ther childer it sais the names,
To neven [name] tham here it ne *framee*.
Rob. of Brunne, in Layamon (ed. Madden), III. 389.

The meate with some of them could scant *frame*, by reason of their queazie stomackes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

2†. To fit; accord.

When thou hast turned them all ways, and done thy best to hew them and to make them *frame*, thou must be fain to cast them out.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 106.

Sweet! then, while each thing doth *frame*,
Take me to thee, and thee to me!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 563).

My rude rhymes ill with thy verses *frame*.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 274).

3†. To succeed in doing or trying to do something; manage.

Said he, "Sae weel we *frame*,
I think it is convenient
That we should sing a psalm."
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VIII. 133).

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right. Judges xii. 6.

4. To wash ore with the aid of a frame.—**5.** To move. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

An oath, and a threat to set Throttler on me if I did not *frame* off, rewarded my perseverance.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

frame (frām), *n.* [< ME. *frame*, a fabric, structure, also profit, advantage, benefit, < AS. *fremu*, *freme*, profit, advantage, benefit, = Icel. *frami*, advancement; from the verb.] **1**†. Profit; advantage; benefit.

He made an aucter [altar] on Godes name,
And sacrede he thor-on for sowles *frame*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

We trowe it is to our *frame*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 162.

2†. The act of planning or contriving; contrivance; invention.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

3. Form, constitution, or structure in general; system; order: as, the *frame* of government.

For then [at the last day] the present *frame* of things shall be dissolved, and the bounds set to the more subtile and active parts of matter shall be taken away.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The law of Moses, as distinguished from all other religious institutions, had nothing in the *frame* and design of it apt either to recommend it to its professors, or to invite proselytes. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

4. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure: used especially of natural objects with reference to their physical structure or constitution.

This goodly *frame*, the earth, seems to me a steril promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The very mould and *frame* of hand, nail, finger.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

As you enter at the door, there is opposed to you the *frame* of a wolf in the hangings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

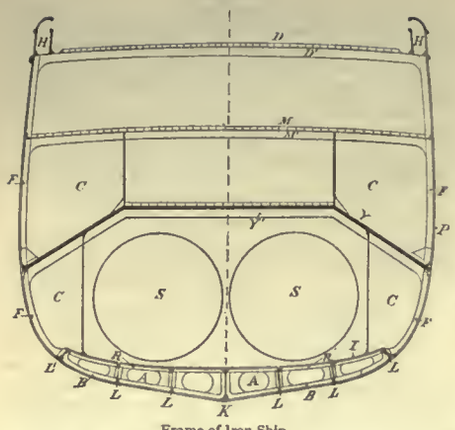
All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal *frame*,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, Love.

5. The sustaining parts of a structure fitted and joined together; framework: as, the *frame* of a house, bridge, ship, or printing-press. See cut on following page.—**6.** Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, whether fixed or movable: as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart;
My body is the *frame* wherein 'tis held.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

The mill yawned all ruinous with unglazed *frames*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xix.

China has the *frame* of morals, but has no picture to place within it; it wants an ideal to give beauty to its own conception. *Faiths of the World*, p. 83.



Frame of Iron Ship.

A, double bottom; *B*, bracket frame; *C*, coal-bunkers; *D*, upper or spar deck; *D'*, upper- or spar-deck beam; *F*, main frame; *H*, hammock-berthing; *I*, inner bottom plating; *K*, keel; *L*, longitudinals; *M*, main deck; *M'*, main-deck beam; *P*, outside plating; *R*, reverse frame; *S*, boilers; *V*, protective deck; *V'*, protective-deck beam.

Specifically—(*a*) An open elevated framework of wood or iron that supports the cases out of which the compositor picks his types. (*b*) A loom; especially, a sort of loom on which linen, silk, etc., are stretched for quilting or embroidering, or on which lace, stockings, etc., are made. (*c*) In *milit. engin.*, a framework of four stout pieces of scantling fastened together in rectangular form, placed at intervals in shafts and galleries, to support and hold in position the sheeting. (*d*) In *hort.*, a glazed structure of different kinds, portable or permanent, for protecting young plants from frost, etc. (*e*) In *mining*, a very simple apparatus for washing ore, consisting of a table of boards slightly inclined, over which runs a gentle stream of water. See *framing-table*. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*f*†) A raft. *Davies.*

Set sayles aloft, make out with oares, in ships, in boates, in *frames*. *Phaer*, Æneid, iv.

Hence—**7.** An inclosing border of any kind; specifically, in *art*, a purely ornamental surrounding border, as in sculptured or other relief ornament; a carved border to a sunken panel or opening; in surface-decoration, a painted or inlaid ornament carried round a fresco-painting or other picture upon a wall.

There were no flowers, no garden-beds; only a broad gravel-walk girdling a grass-plat, and this set in the heavy *frame* of the forest. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

8. Particular state, as of the mind; mental condition; natural temper or disposition: as, an unhappy *frame* of mind.

Christianity is not so much a Divine institution as a Divine *frame* and temper of spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 19.

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*. *Swift.*

I sat by his bed the whilst—He passed away in a blessed *frame*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

Only in the gathered silence
Of a calm and waiting *frame*
Light and wisdom as from Heaven
To the seeker came. *Whittier*, To ——.

9. Shape; form; proportion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Good my lord, put your discourse into some *frame*, and start not so wildly from my affair. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

A bear's a savage beast, . . .
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1308.

Balloon frame, in *carp.*, a wooden frame for a building, formed of light scantlings, all of equal size, and nailed together, instead of being framed and pinned together. Such a frame depends for its strength chiefly upon the boarding nailed to the outside.—**Flexible frame**, in *car-* and *carriage-building*, a frame so constructed that the natural spring of the wood may serve in part as an equivalent for metallic springs, which may thus be dispensed with entirely or in part. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Out of frame.** See *out*.

framea (frā′mē-ä), *n.*; pl. *frameæ* (-ē). [L.; of Teut. origin.] **1.** In *hist.*, a long spear used by the Franks, having a socketed head, sometimes barbed, but more commonly formed like a lance-head with a flat double-edged blade.—**2.** In *archæol.*, a celt of the socketed form. See *celt*[2] and *amgarn*.

frame-breaker (frām′brā′kėr), *n.* A weaver who attempted to prevent by violence the introduction of looms operated by machinery. [Eng.]

I only wish the machines—the frames—were safe here, and lodged within the walls of this mill. Once put up, I defy the *frame-breakers*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

frame-bridge (frām′brij), *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.

frame-diagram (frām′dī′a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

frame-helmet (frām′hel′met), *n.* A helmet in which there is a solid frame, consisting of a ring round the brows with two, three, or more half-arches meeting at the top, and a boss to which the half-arches are bolted, the spaces between the arches being filled with lighter metal in plates, which can easily be bent to the slight curve required. Helmets of this form are common among peoples who are not skilful in forging.

frame-house (frām′hous), *n.* **1.** A house constructed with a skeleton frame of timber covered in with boards, and sometimes with shingles, etc.—**2**†. A house in which framing or building is carried on. [Rare.]

God's scholars have learned otherwise to think of the cross, that it is the *frame-house* in the which God frameth his children like to his Son Christ. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 78.

frame-knitting (frām′nit′ing), *n.* A kind of weaving or knotting made upon pins fixed in a frame, and resembling, when finished, ordinary knitting.

frameless (frām′les), *a.* [< *frame*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no frame.

A couple of finished pictures . . . stood in one corner, *frameless*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 541.

frame-level (frām′lev′el), *n.* A masons' level. *E. H. Knight.*

framer (frā′mėr), *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

Almighty *framer* of the skies!
O let our pure devotion rise
Like incense in thy sight.
Chatterton, Hymn for Christmas Day.

Of the numerous servants of the Company who have distinguished themselves as *framers* of minutes and despatches, Hastings stands at the head. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

frame-saw (frām′sâ), *n.* A thin saw stretched in a frame to give it sufficient rigidity for working.

frame-timber (frām′tim′bėr), *n.* One of the timbers constituting part of the frame of a house or a vessel.

framework (frām′wėrk), *n.* **1.** A structure or fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame; a skeleton: as, the *framework* of a building; the bones are the *framework* of the body.

The screen in front [of Kenheri Cave] has all the mortices and other indications, as at Karli, proving that it was intended to be covered with wooden galleries and *framework*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 130.

2. Structure; constitution; adjusted arrangement; system.

Once we held debate, a band
Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
And labour and the changing mart,
And all the *framework* of the land.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. A kind of fancy work made with yarn of silk or worsted drawn across a frame in two directions, and knotted or otherwise secured at the intersections, producing reticulated patterns, sometimes of considerable elaboration. [Properly *frame-work*.]—**Branchial framework.** See *branchial*.

framing (frā′ming), *n.* [< ME. *framynge*; verbal n. of *frame*, *v.*] **1.** The manner or style of putting together.—**2.** A framework or frame; a system of frames.—**3.** In metallurgical operations, a process of separating the slime, as received from the trunk, into grades according to value. Also called *ragging*. See *framing-table*.

framing-chisel (frā′ming-chiz′el), *n.* In *carp.*, a heavy chisel used for making mortises.

framing-table (frā′ming-tā′bl), *n.* In *mining*, an inclined table over one end of which is spread slime from the trunk. A current of water let in upon that end washes the poorer portions and impurities downward, toward or out of the lower end, the heavier and richer portions of the ore remaining at the top. When the slime is thus cleansed and distributed, the table is revolved on its supporting axles, and the contents are dumped into assorting-boxes beneath, from which the ore is taken to be submitted to other operations suited to its character. This operation of sorting is called *framing* or *ragging*, and there were formerly various modifications of the process in use in Cornwall, England, where, however, the simplest form of ore-dressing has been nearly superseded by improved methods and machinery. See *buddle*[2] and *percussion-table*.

frammit (fram′it), *a.* A Scotch form of *fremd*.

An' monie a friend that kiss'd his caup
Is now a *frammit* wight.
Burns, The Five Carlines.

frampel, frampold (fram′pel, -pōld), *a.* [Also written *frampal, frampul, frampald, frampled, frampard, framfold*, etc.; < W. *ffromfol*, passionate, < *ffromi*, fume, fret, *ffrom*, testy.] Unruly; froward; evil-conditioned; peevish; rugged; quarrelsome. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

For this flower of age . . . winseth and flingeth out like a skittish and *frampold* horse, in such sort that he had need of a sharpe bit and short curb. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 12.

He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

I come from the fine, froward, *frompud* lady,
One was run mad with pride.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel?*
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

franc (frangk), *n.* [Now spelled as F.; formerly *frank*; < ME. *frank* (= MLG. *frank* = G. *frank* = Sw. Dan. *frank*), < OF. *franc*, F. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, a franc: so called, it is said, from the device *Francorum rex*, King of the Franks or French, on the coin as first struck by King John in 1360. See *Frank*[1], *n.*, *frank*[2], *a.*, and *French*.] **1.** Either of two ancient coins in France: one, of gold (the *franc à cheval*, the obverse being a horseman), first coined by John the Good in 1360; the other, of silver, by Henry III. in 1575. The gold franc weighed about 60 grains, and was worth about half a guinea English. The specimen of the silver coin given in the cut weighs about 217 grains, and was worth about one third as much as the gold coin. This coin afterward fluctuated greatly in size and value, and was not minted after 1641, being replaced by the still older livre, but remained as a money of account.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Silver Franc of Henry III. of France. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system. It has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium, and the lira of Italy, the drachma of Greece, the dinar of Servia, etc., have been made conformable to it. It is of the value of a little over 9½*d.* English money, or about 19 United States cents, and is divided into 100 centimes.

française (F. pron. froṅ-sāz′), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *français*, French: see *French*.] A French country-dance in triple rhythm, or the music for it.

franc-archer (F. pron. froṅk′är-shā′), *n.*; pl. *francs-archers* (froṅz′är-shā′). One of a body of bowmen formed by order of Charles VII. of France, one man being equipped by each parish, and being free of taxes in consideration of his service. The use of the bow by the peasantry of France had always been discouraged by the nobility with disastrous results on the field of battle, hence this undertaking on the part of the king, under whom the English were finally expelled from France.

francht, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *frunch*; cf. *craunch*, *crunch*.] To crunch with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Wherethrough a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.
Baldwine, in Mir. for Mags., p. 408.

franchise (fran′chiz or -chīz), *n.* [< ME. *franchise, fraunchise, fraunches, fraunchesse*, freedom, privilege, generosity, < OF. *franchise*, F. *franchise*, freedom, privileged liberty (= Pr. *franquesa* = Sp. Pg. *franqueza* = It. *franchezza*, freedom), < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *a.*] **1**†. Liberty; freedom from constraint or subjection; independence; enfranchisement.

In doubte is all our surete to denise,
And our noble and blissed *franchise*
Is full strangely changed into sernice.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3745.

Mulmutius . . .
Ordain'd our laws; . . . whose repair and *franchise*
Shall, by the power we hold, be our good deed.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. A privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign or government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a privilege of a public nature conferred on individuals by grant from government: as, a corporate *franchise* (the right to be and act as a corporation).

No man ne may bygge [buy] lether grene ne skyn grene in the towun, but ȝif he be of *fraunchyse*, vppeyne to nyme that good to the ferme of the towne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Your temples burned in their cement; and
Your *franchises*, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an auger's bore. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

He was the first that appointed the Forms of Civil Government in London, and other Cities, endowing them also with their greatest *Franchises*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

The *franchises* of the company were immense, that it might lay its own plans, provide for its own defence, and in all things take care of itself.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 278.

3. Specifically, the privilege of voting at public elections; the right of suffrage: distinctively called the *elective franchise*.

The *franchise*, as soon as its value was ascertained, became a subject of dispute between different classes of men. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular individual or corporate privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.

Whanne [he] came ther for moche people he sent,
The whiche held of his lordshippe and *fraunchesse*,
That thei shuld come to hym in eny wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1273.

Ye shall not suffer nor counsell any forynar to dwell withyn the *franschys* of this craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

At Worcester in 1466 the rule was that the members should be chosen openly in the Guildhall by the inhabitants of the *franchise*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. An asylum or sanctuary where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

6†. Nobility of spirit; generosity; highmindedness; magnanimity; liberality.

Heer may ye se how excellent *franchise*
In wommen is whan they hem narwe avyse.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 743.

Yef we be take or slain, the harme is owres and the shame youres, . . . and ther-fore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grete *fraunchise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

Corporate franchise. See def. 2.—**Elective franchise.** See def. 3.—**Franchise Bill**, a bill for the regulation of the rights of suffrage in a parliamentary or other election; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill passed in 1884, greatly extending the number of voters in elections for Parliament, particularly in the boroughs.—**Parliamentary franchise** of a borough or county, the right to send representatives to Parliament. [Eng.]

franchise (fran'chiz or -chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *franchised*, ppr *franchising*. [< ME. *franchisen*, *fraunchisen*, < OF. *franchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *franchir*, F. *franchir*, render free, < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *v.* Cf. *affranchise*, *disfranchise*, *enfranchise*.] To make free; enfranchise.

And to the sonnes of Aaron they gaue the *franchysed* cytyes Hebron and Lobnah, wyth their suburbes.
Bible of 1551, 1 Chron. vi. 57.

So I lose none [honor]
In seeking to augment it, but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd* and allegiance clear,
I shall be counsell'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

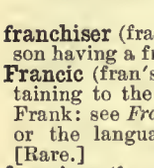
franchisement (fran'chiz- or -chīz-ment), *n.* [< OF. *franchisement*, *franchissement*; as *franchise*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Release from burden or restriction; enfranchisement.

That fate, which did thy *franchisement* inforce,
And from the depth of danger set thee free.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

franchiser (fran'chiz-ėr or -chīz-ėr), *n.* A person having a franchise. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Francic (fran'sik), *a.* [< ML. *Franciscus*, pertaining to the Franks, < *Francus*, pl. *Franci*, Frank: see *Frank*[1].] Pertaining to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. [Rare.]

francisca (fran-sis'kạ), *n.* [ML., fem. of *Franciscus*, Frankish: see *Frankish*.] A battle-ax used by the Franks, of which the typical form is a head long in proportion to its width, and expanding toward a convex curved edge, the general direction of which forms a considerable angle with the handle. Others are two-bladed, or have a spike on the side opposite to the blade; but these are more rare. Also *francisque*.


Francisca.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Franciscan (fran-sis'kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Franciscain* = Sp. Pg. *Franciseano* = It. *Francescano* (= D. *Franciskaan* = G. *Franciscaner* = Sw. Dan. *Franciskaner*, n.), < ML. *Franciscus*, a Franciscan, < *Franciscus*, Francis, a proper name, lit. 'Frankish': see *Frankish*, *French*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis; of or pertaining to the Franciscans.

Holy *Franciscan* friar! brother, ho!
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

They who, to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in *Franciscan* think to pass disguised.
Milton, P. L., iii. 480.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, authorized by the pope in 1210 and more formally ratified in 1223. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Under various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Gray Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe; among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V. and Clement XIV., and other eminent men; and the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early arose in regard to the severity of the rule, which culminated in the fifteenth century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or Observants and the Conventuals; the former follow a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The general of the Observantines is minister-general of the entire order. The order has been noted for missionary zeal, but suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark-brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

Franciscea (fran-sis'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Francis* I., Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.] A shrubby scrophulariaceous genus of Brazil, with large showy flowers, which is now referred to the genus *Brunfelsia*. Several species, as *F. Hopeana* and *F. eximia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. The stems and root of *F. uniflora* have been employed in the treatment of rheumatism, and are said to be used in Brazil as a remedy also for syphilis and other diseases.

franciscein (fran-sis'ē-in), *n.* [< *Franciscea* + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the Brazilian monaca-root, the product of *Franciscea uniflora* and other species. The alkaloid is said to have powerful purgative and diuretic qualities.

Francise, *v. t.* See *Francize*.

francisque (fran-sisk'), *n.* [F., < *francisca*, q. v.] Same as *francisca*.

Francize (fran'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Francized*, ppr. *Francizing*. [< ML. *Francus*, Frank, + *-ize*.] To make Frankish; Gallicize; Frenchify. Also spelled *Francise*. [Rare.]

He was an Englishman *Francized*, who, going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there.
Fuller, Worthies, Hertford.

Francoa (frang'kō-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Franco*, a physician and botanist of Valencia in the 15th century.] A genus of stemless perennial herbs, of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, of which there are two Chilian species. They have lyrately pinnatifid leaves and racemes of rose-colored flowers. The roots are said to have astringent and sedative properties, and are used for dyeing black.

Franco-Chinese (frang'kō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Relating to France and China; of or pertaining to both France and China, or French and Chinese.

The recent *Franco-Chinese* war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 48.

Franco-Chinese decoration, a style of decoration of French enameled pottery of the eighteenth century with designs imitated from or suggested by the decoration of Chinese porcelain. The pottery of Sinceny especially is known by this name. See *Sinceny ware*, under *ware*[2].

francolin (frang'kō-lin), *n.* [< F. *francolin* = Sp. *francolin* = Pg. *francolim* = It. *francolino* (NL. *francolinus*), francolin, appar. dim. of Pg. *frango*, *frangão*, a cockerel, a chicken, fem. *franga*, a pullet.] A partridge of the genus *Francolinus*. The common francolin, *F. vulgaris*, is an elegant species, formerly found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, but now chiefly confined to Asia. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed.

Black or Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*).

Francolinæ (frang-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The francolins as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds.

Francolinus (frang-kō-lī'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *francolin*.] The technical specific name of the common francolin, *Tetrao francolinus* (Linnæus), made by Stephens in 1819 a generic name of the francolins. There are several species besides *F. vulgaris*, as the Chinese, *F. chinensis*, and the Indian, *F. picius*.

francolite (frang'kō-līt), *n.* [< *Franco* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A grayish-green or brown variety of apatite from Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, England. It occurs in small rounded crystals grouped in stalactitic masses.

Franconian (frang-kō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Franconia* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, a medieval German duchy south of Thuringia, later the name of several territorial divisions, and now of three provinces (Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia) of Bavaria, consisting of parts of the old duchy.—**Franconian emperors**, the dynasty of German emperors who reigned 1024–1125: so called because they were descended from the ducal house of Franconia. Also called *Salian emperors*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Franconia.

Franco-Prussian (frang'kō-prush'ạn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to France and Prussia: as, the *Franco-Prussian* war.

franc-tireur (froṅ'tē-rėr'), *n.*; pl. *francs-tireurs* (-rėrz'). [F., lit. a free-shooter (G. *freischütz*); < *franc*, free, + *tireur*, a marksman, shooter, drawer, < *tirer*, shoot, draw.] A sharpshooter in the French service, sometimes making part of a corps of light troops and sometimes of a separate body of guerrillas. Franc-tireurs were first organized in 1792, and were prominent in the war of 1870.

frangent (fran'jent), *a.* [< L. *frangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *frangere*, break, √ **frag* = E. *break*. Cf. *fragile*, *fragment*.] Causing fractures. *H. Walpole.*

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *frangibilité* = It. *frangibilità*; as *frangible* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being frangible.

He allows the *frangibility* of charters when absolute occasion requires it.
Fox, Speech, East India Bills, Dec. 1, 1783.

frangible (fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *frangebyll* (once), < OF. and F. *frangible* = Sp. *frangible* = Pg. *frangivel* = It. *frangibile*, < L. *frangere*, break: see *frangent*.] Capable of being broken; liable to fracture; breakable.

Some solid and *frangible*, as the bones; others tough and flexible, as the ligaments. *Boyle*, Works, III. 68.

The women bore crockery and other *frangible* articles.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 138.

frangibleness (fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *frangibility*.

frangipane (fran'ji-pān), *n.* [< F. *frangipane*, supposed to be so called from the Marquis *Frangipani*, major-general under Louis XIV.] 1. An extract of milk for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating to dryness skimmed milk, mixed with almonds and sugar. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—2. A kind of pastry-cake, filled with cream, almonds, and sugar.— 3. A kind of perfume. See *frangipani*.

frangipani, frangipanni (fran-ji-pä'ni, -pan'i), *n.* [See *frangipane*.] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of a West Indian tree, *Plumiera rubra*, or red jasmine.

frangula (frang'gū-lä), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*, used in medicine for somewhat the same purpose as rhubarb.

frangulin (frang'gū-lin), *n.* [< *frangula* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$) contained in the bark of the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*, and other species of the same genus.

franion†, *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of OF. *faincant*, an idle or lazy fellow: see *fainéant*.] An idle, dissolute fellow; a paramour or boon companion; a gay or dissolute person of either sex. See first extract under *frank*[2], *a.*, 5.

This Ladie, which he sheweth here,
Is not (I wager) Florimell at all;
But some fayre *Franion*, fit for such a fere.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 22.

Frank[1] (frangk), *n.* [< ME. *Frank*, < AS. *Franca*, pl. *Francan* = D. *Frank*, pl. *Franken* = MLG. *Vranker* = OHG. *Franko*, MHG. *Vranke*, G. *Franke* = Dan. Sw. *Frank-er* = OF. and F. *Franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Franco*, < ML. *Francus*, pl. *Franci* (generally in the plural), a Frank (see def.), a tribal name usually explained, from the OHG. form, as < OHG. **francho*, **franko* = AS. *franca*, a spear, javelin, = Icel. *frakki*, also *frakka* (prob. < AS.), a kind of spear; the Franks being thus ult. 'Spear-men,' as Saxons were 'Sword-men' (see *Saxon*). The notion of 'free' associated with *Frank* is appar. later: see *frank*[2], *a.*] 1. A member of a body of Germanic tribes which coalesced under this name in the third century, and afterward separated into three groups, the Chatti, the Ripuarian Franks, and the Salian or Salic Franks. The Ripuarians dwelt along the Rhine, near Cologne. The Salians occupied the country on the lower Rhine, and in the fifth century, under Clovis, overthrew the Roman power in Gaul, founded the Merovingian Frankish monarchy, and gave origin to the name France.

2. [A readoption of the Oriental form of the European name *Frank*, originating at the time of the crusades, when the Franks (that is, the French, and by extension the other nations of western Europe) became familiar to the Turks, Arabs, etc. See *Feringee*.] A European of the western nations: a common designation among the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples for any western foreigner.

Trust not for freedom to the *Franks*.
They have a king who buys and sells.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

"*Franks!*" quoth the Arab. . . . "*Franks* are the fathers of hats, and do not wear guns or swords, or red caps upon their heads, as you do."
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 172.

frank[2] (frangk), *a.* [< ME. *frank* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *frank*, free, < OF. *franc*, frank, frec, at liberty, exempt from subsidies, etc., liberal, valiant, etc., honest, etc., = F. *franc* = Pr. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, < ML. *francus*, free, at liberty, exempt from service, etc.; as a noun, a free man, a nobleman; prob., and according to the usual statement, a generalization of the tribal name *Frank*, OHG. *Franko*, ML. *Francus*, a Frank, pl. *Franci*, the Franks, the 'free' people, in distinction from the tribes in subjection to them: see *Frank*[1]. Cf. *slave*[2], a serf, ult. < *Slave*[1], *Slav*, a Slavonian. Thus *frank*[2] has nothing to do, etymologically, with *free* or with *freck*[1].] 1. Free; open; unrestrained; unconditioned. [Now rare.]

Thou hast it wonne, for lt is of *franke* gift.
Spenser, Mother Hnb. Tale, l. 531.

At that time there is a faire, free and *franke* of al custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 210.

Thy *frank* election make;
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

In such *frank* style the people lived, hating three things with all their hearts: idleness, want, and cowardice. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 165.

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.]

The *franke* and bountifull Charter granted by king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Let them be ever so intelligent, and ever so *frank* of their advice. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Being *frank*, she [Nature] lends to those are free.
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

3. Free from disguise or concealment; candid in utterance; sincere and unreserved in manner: as, a *frank* disposition; a *frank* avowal.

Thia *frank* nature of his is not for secrets.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

4. Freely disclosed; clearly manifest; undisguised; indubitable: as, *frank* ignorance or poverty.

The gastric appearances somewhat resembled those shown in a case of death after operation for removal of the uterine appendage, although there *frank* peritonitis coexisted. *Med. News*, L. 306.

I find in the performances of these puppets . . . a *frank* admission of unreality that makes every shadow of verisimilitude delightful. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

5†. Unrestrained; using free license.

Might not be found a *francker* franion,
Of her leawd parts to make companion.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

Over the fields, in his *franke* lustinesse,
And all the champain o'er he [a butterfly] soared light.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 148.

Chaste to her husband, *frank* to all beside.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 71.

=Syn. 3. *Open*, *Ingenuous*, etc. (see *candid*); plain, unreserved, undisguised.

frank[2] (frangk), *v. t.* [= OF. *frankir*, *franquir* (var. of *franchir*: see *franchise*, *v.*), free, = It. *francare*, free, exempt (and cf. *franchise*, *v.*); from the adj.: see *frank*[2], *a.*] 1. To send or cause to be sent by public conveyance free of expense: as, to *frank* a letter. The privilege of franking their own letters through the post, by indorsing their names on them, and also of giving franks to their friends, belonged to the members of the British Parliament from about 1660 till 1840, when it was abolished on the establishment of penny postage. The practically unlimited franking privilege formerly enjoyed by members of the United States Congress and many officers of government was abolished in 1873; but provision was afterward made for the free transmission of mail-matter relating to official business, by the use of special envelops, etc.

The representatives of the people . . . begin to make distinctions, by making exceptions of themselves in the laws. They may *frank* letters; they are exempted from arrests, etc. *J. Adams*, On Government.

Hence—2. To facilitate the passage or movements of; give the right of way to, as a traveler. [Rare.]

English itself, which will now *frank* the traveller through the most of North America, through the greater South Sea Islands, in India, along much of the coast of Africa, and in the ports of China and Japan.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. In *carp.*, to form the joint of, as that of a window-sash where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a miter.

frank[2] (frangk), *n.* [< *frank*[2], *v.*] 1. The signature or indorsement of a person holding the privilege of franking mail-matter, written or impressed on the wrapper in token of the right of the inclosure to pass free.

Among some *franks* which were lately given to me were the undermentioned. I should feel much obliged if you could inform me . . . what in the succession was the writer, judging by the date of my *frank*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 10.

2. A letter thus indorsed, sent by mail free of postage.

frank[3]† (frangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *frank*, an inclosure for fattening swine, poultry, etc., < OF. *franc*, a sty for swine, < *franc*, free, privileged, reserved: see *frank*[2].] I. *n.* A pigsty; a pen for fattening boars.

P. Hen. Where saps he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?
Bard. At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Sty-fed. See I.

When they were once *franke* and fat, they stoode up together prondly againste the Lord and his worde.
Bp. Bale, On Revelation, l., sig. I, iiii.

frank[3]† (frangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *franken*; < *frank*[3], *n.*] 1. To shut up in a frank or sty: usually with *up*.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is *frank'd up* to fatting for his pains.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is *frank'd up* in hold.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5.

2. To feed; cram; fatten.

The *frank'd* hen, fatten'd with milk and corn.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

frank[4]†, *n.* A former spelling of *franc*.

frank[5] (frangk), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] A name of the heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Great Britain.]

frankalmoin, frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [< OF. *franc almoigne*, etc.: see *frank*[2] and *almoin*.] Free almoin; in *Eng. law*, a tenure of land free from all temporal service; a tenure by which a religious corporation might hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the old monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being in the Reformation altered and made conformable to the usage of the Church of England.

The lands of ecclesiastical corporations are to this day said to be held by the tenure of *frank almoigne* or free alms, though the explanation which originally supported the fiction of a tenure has disappeared since the Reformation. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 34.

The essence of the donation in *Frankalmoigne* was that it was a gift to God in free and perpetual alms, and therefore it could never be held or enjoyed by any but a "religious corporation." In other words, no gift in *Frankalmoigne* could be bestowed upon a parish or a layman.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 519.

frank-bank (frangk'bangk), *n.* Same as *free-bench*.

frank-chase (frangk'chās), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a right of liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within its limits are prohibited from cutting down any wood, etc., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the right. Also called *free-chase*.

The forest is the most noble of all, for it is a franchise of so princely a tenure that, according to our laws, none but the King can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, it is no more forest, but *franck-chace*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

Frankenia (frang-kē'ni-ą), *n.* [After Johann *Franke* (John *Frankenius*) (1590–1661), professor of medicine at Upsala.] A genus of low and heath-like perennial herbs or undershrubs, also constituting the natural order *Frankeniaceæ*, and nearly allied to the *Caryophyllaceæ*. There are about 20 species, widely distributed, but mostly found near the sea or in saline localities. The sea-heath, *F. levis*, is common in Europe, and 3 species are found in western North America.

Frankeniaceæ (frang-kē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of shrubs, represented by the genus *Frankenia*.

franker (frang'kėr), *n.* One exercising the privilege of franking mail-matter. See *frank*[2], *v.*

frank-fee (frangk'fē), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fee*[2].] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A holding of lands in fee simple; freehold. (*b*) Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

frank-ferm (frangk'fėrm), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *ferm*, farm: see *farm*[1].] In *Eng. law*, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the tenure by feoffment, etc., from knight-service to certain yearly service.

frank-fold (frangk'fōld), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fold*[2].] In *Eng. law*, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold sheep on the land of his tenant; faldage.

Frankfort black. See *black*.

frank-hearted (frangk'här″ted), *a.* Having a frank, candid disposition.

The *frank-hearted* Monarch full little did wot
That she smiled, in his absence, on brave Lancelot.
Scott, Bridal of Trlermain, l. 11.

frank-heartedness (frangk'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of having a frank or candid disposition. *Craig*.

Frankify (frang'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frankified*, ppr. *Frankifying*. [< *Frank*[1], 1, + *-i-fy*.] To give a Frankish or French appearance or seeming to; Frenchify. [Rare.]

As for *Frankifying* their own names, the Greeks do it worse than we do. *Lord Strangford*, Letters, p. 150.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *frankincence*; < ME. *frankincens*, *frankensence*, *franc encens*, < OF. *franc encens*, < ML. *francum incensum*, lit. pure incense, 'pure' being one of the senses of ML. *francus* and OF. *franc*: see *frank*[2] and *incense*.] 1. An aromatic gum resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, much used from ancient times, especially for burning as incense in religious observances. See *olibanum*. Also called *gum thus*.

Whan thei wil schryven hem, thei taken fyre, and aette it besyde hem and casten therin poudre of *franc encens*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

The priest shall burn . . . all the *frankincense* thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. ii. 16.

The tree which beareth *frankincence* hath a trunk or body writhen about, and putteth forth boughs and branches, like for all the world to the maple of Pontus.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 14.

Hence—2. Some other resin resembling olibanum in any way. The common frankincense of druggists is the concrete turpentine which collects upon the trunks of the pines in the turpentine-lands of the southern United States. It is a semi-opaque pale-yellow resin, and is used in the composition of plasters. A similar resin from the *Pinus Tæda* of Europe was formerly used in the churches as a substitute for olibanum.

Frankish (frang'kish), *a.* [< ME. *Frankish*, *Frenkisch*; cf. AS. *Francisc* (> E. *French*: see *French*) = OHG. *Frenkisc*, MHG. *Vrenkisch*, G. *Fränkisch* (ML. *Franciscus*); as *Frank*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Their [the Karlings'] dominion marked the predominance of the eastern part of the *Frankish* realm.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 5.

2. Of or pertaining to Europeans: said with reference to the Oriental use of *Frank*[1].

franklandite (frangk'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the English chemist *Frankland*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, allied to ulexite, found in Peru.

frank-law (frangk'lâ), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *law*.] Free or common law, or the rights a person enjoys under it.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* [< ME. *franklen*, *franklein*, *francolcyn*, < OF. **frankeleyn*, *francheleyn*, ML. *franchilanus*, accom. of a theoretical G. **frankling* (cf. *frankling*), < ML. *francus*, frank, free (see *frank*[2], *a.*), + *-ling*. The same termination, similarly changed, appears in *chamberlin*, *chamberlain*, q. v. Hence the proper name *Franklin*.] 1†. A freeman.

First he [Joseph] was here als our thain,
Bot now es he for al *frankelain*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 5373.

2. Formerly, in England, a freeholder; a yeoman; originally, a person distinguished from the common freeholder by the extent of his possessions, and by his eligibility to the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, etc.; in later times, a small landholder.

Ful wel biloved and famulier was he [a friar]
With *frankeleyns* over al in his cuntre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 216.

Provide me presently
A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

In everything that relates to science, I am a whole Encyclopædia behind the rest of the world. I should have scarcely cut a figure among the *franklins*, or country gentlemen, in King John's days. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 87.

frankling†, *n.* See *franklin*.

Frankling, libertus, municeps. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab.

Franklinian (frangk-lin'i-an), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin (1706–90): as, the *Franklinian* experiments in electricity.

The whole science of electricity, so far as it is known, according to the *Franklinian* theory.
Deluze, Anim. Mag. Eng. (trans.), p. 400.

Franklinic (frangk-lin′ik), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinian*) + *-ic.*] In *elect.*, frictional: an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction.

Lectures on Electricity (Dynamic and *Franklinic*).
Vail, Med. Cat., p. 12.

Franklinism (frangk′lin-izm), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ism.*] Same as *frictional electricity*. See *electricity*.

It has also been called "frictional" electricity, from the mode of its production; and also "Franklinic" electricity, or *Franklinism*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 556.

franklinite (frangk′lin-īt), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An oxid of iron, zinc, and manganese, belonging to the spinel group. It occurs in octahedral crystals and rounded grains, of a black color and metallic luster; it resembles magnetite, but is feebly if at all magnetic. It is found in New Jersey near the village of Franklin or Franklin Furnace (whence the name), associated with the zinc oxid zincite, the zinc silicate willemite, the manganese silicates rhodonite and tephroite, and other species.

franklinization (frangk″lin-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< **franklinize* (< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The therapeutic application of frictional electricity.

Another method that may be applied during the day is general *franklinization*. *Med. News*, L. 509.

frankly (frangk′li), *adv.* **1.** In a frank or unreserved manner; without reserve or disguise; candidly: as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.

He owned me *frankly* he had been much imposed upon by those false accounts of things he had heard in the country. *Addison*, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

2. Freely; without hindrance or restraint; willingly. [Now rare.]

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. Luke vii. 42.

O, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Her father and myself (lawful espials)
Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter *frankly* judge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

=Syn. See *frank*2, *a.*

frank-marriage (frangk′ mar″āj), *n.* [ME. *franke mariage*, < OF. *franc mariage:* see *frank*2 and *marriage*.] In *old Eng. law*, an estate of inheritance given to a man together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, to be held free of service other than fealty, to the fourth generation.

But you wil I gif gentilly, sire, of myne, . . .
With my fair doughter in *franke mariage:*
For other haue non discended of my lyne.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1506.

frankness (frangk′nes), *n.* **1.** Plainness of speech; candor; openness; ingenuousness: as, he told me his opinion with *frankness*.

With this candour does the gentleman speak of himself and others. The same *frankness* runs through all his conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

The ease of his manner freed me from painful restraint; the friendly *frankness*, as correct as cordial, with which he treated me, drew me to him.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

Frederick of Prussia said, with a commendable *frankness*, that he always found the God of Battles on the side of the strongest regiments. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 55.

2†. Liberality; bounteousness.

He [Verrio] was expensive, and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own *frankness* indulged.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

frank-pledge (frangk′ plej), *n.* [< OF. *franc plege:* see *frank*2 and *pledge*.] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen; specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for one another, so that if one of them committed an offense the other nine were bound to make reparation.

The Articles of the View of *Frank-pledge* were part of the Common Law, but were also enacted in Acts of Parliament, and were added to from time to time, as fresh circumstances arose.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxi.

The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or *frankpledge*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 41.

Who that has observed the common responsibility of the dwellers in a Chinese street for the preservation of order in that street, has not been reminded of the old Saxon *frank-pledge?* *Science*, VI. 479, Supp.

(*b*) A member of a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbors. (*c*) The decennary or tithing itself.

frank-service (frangk′sėr″vis), *n.* Service performed by freemen.

frank-tenant (frangk′ten″ant), *n.* A freeholder. *Stimson.*

frank-tenement (frangk′ten″ē-ment), *n.* In *Eng. law:* (*a*) The possession of the soil by a freeman. Hence—(*b*) An estate of freehold.

fransical†, *a.* [< *fransy* (= *frenzy*) + *-ic-al.* Cf. *frantic.*] Frantic. *Davies.*

A certain *fransical* maladie they call Love.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

fransy†, *n.* See *frenzy.*

frantic (fran′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frantick, frentick, frantik*, also *phrantick, phrentick;* < ME. *frentik, frenetik*, < OF. *frenetique*, F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico*, < ML. *frencticus*, L. *phreneticus* or *phreniticus* (whence E. also *phrenetic*), < Gr. *φρενητικός*, correctly *φρενιτικός*, mad, suffering from inflammation of the brain (phrenitis), < *φρενῖτις*, inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the brain: see *phrenitis*. Cf. *franzy* = *frenzy*, and *frenctic* = *phrenctic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Mad; raving; wild; distracted: as, *frantic* with fear or grief.

"Wel artow wyse," quod she to Witte, "any wysdomes to telle
To flatereres or to folis that *frantyk* ben of wittes!"
Piers Plowman (B), x. 6.

Shall the wild words of this distemper'd man,
Frantic with age and sorrow, make a breach
Betwixt your majesty and me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Some few hours more
Spent here would turn me aplsh, if not *frantic.*
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

2. Characterized by violence and mental disorder; springing from madness or distraction.

Blood to blood, self against self: O, preposterous
And *frantic* outrage! *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

About this time a *frantick* Opinion was held by one Peter Bourchet, a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, That it was lawful to kill them that opposed the Truth of the Gospel. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

To violate even prejudices which have taken deep root in the minds of a people is scarcely expedient; to think of extirpating natural appetites and passions is *frantic.*
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=Syn. **1.** Distracted, infuriate, frenzied, raging.

II.† *n.* A frenzied person; a madman.

Fantastik *frantiks*, that would innovate,
And every moment change your form of state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Have I put on this habit of a *frantic*,
With love as full of fury, to beguile
The nimble eye of watchful jealousy?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

frantic† (fran′tik), *v. i.* [< *frantic, a.*] To run about frantically.

First [the needle] *frantics* up and down from side to side,
And restless beats his crystal'd ivory case.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

frantically (fran′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner; madly; wildly.

franticly (fran′tik-li), *adv.* Same as *frantically.*

Fie, fie, how *franticly* I square my talk!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

frantic-mad† (fran′tik-mad), *a.* Quite mad; raving mad.

Past cure I am, now reason is past care,
And *frantic-mad* with evermore unrest.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvii.

franticness (fran′tik-nes), *n.* The state of being frantic; distraction; frenzy.

franzy (fran′zi), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *frenzy.*

franzy (fran′zi), *a.* [< *franzy, n.*, with modified sense of *frantic, a.*] Cross; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

Her hair won't curl, all I can do with it, and she'a so *franzy* about having it put up i' paper.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

frap (frap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frapped*, ppr. *frapping.* [In def. I., 1, a var. of earlier *frape*, q. v.; in def. I., 2, directly < F. *frapper*, strike, knock, naut. fix, fasten: see *frape.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; smite. [Prov. Eng.]

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth.
Palace of Pleasure, II., sig. B b 3.

2. *Naut.*, to secure by many turns of a lashing.

At length, John . . . succeeded, after a hard struggle, . . . in smothering it [the sail], and *frapping* it with long pieces of sinnet. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 255.

II. *intrans.* To fly into a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

frap (frap), *n.* [< *frap, v.*] A violent fit of rage. [Prov. Eng.]

frape†, *v. t.* [ME. *frapen*, < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper* = Pr. *frapar*, strike; prob. of Teut. origin, ult. < *flap*, q. v.] Same as *frap*1, 1.

With myn ax I schal hem *frape*,
Ther schal no Sarezyn escape.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2513.

frape†, *n.* [ME. *frape, frappe*, a crowd; cf. E. dial. *fraps*, noise, perhaps < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper*, strike: see *frape, v.*] A company; a crowd; a multitude; a rabble; a mob.

My faire suster Polyxene,
Cassandre, Eleyne, or any of the *frape*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 410.

He . . . ffyghttez with alle the *frappe* a furlange of waye,
ffelled fele appone felde with his faire wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2091.

fraplet†, *v. i.* [Freq. of *frap, frape.*] To bluster.

The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of these *frapling* lawyers and petitoggers.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple*.
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Brit. (1652), p. 324.

fraplert (frap′lėr), *n.* [< *fraple, v.*, + *-er*1.] A blusterer; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, a *frapler*, and base.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

frapling† (frap′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fraple, v.*] Quarreling; strife.

Idomeneus in *frapling* prompt,
What mean'st thou thus to prate?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 39.

frappé (fra-pā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *frapper*, strike, smite: see *frap, v.*] Made very cold by the application of ice: said of wine, and, in French restaurants, of water: as, a carafe *frappée*, a water-bottle filled and artificially frozen.

frappet†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A term of endearment.

Why, my little *frappet* you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage, v.

frapping (frap′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *frap, v.*, q. v.] Fretful; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]

frappish†, *a.* [Var. *froppish*, q. v.; equiv. to *frapping;* < *frap* + *-ish*1.] Fretful; peevish. *Kennett*, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

fraryt, *n.* [ME., also *freyry;* < OF. *frarie*, F. *frairie*, < ML. *fratria*, a brotherhood, fraternity, < L. *frater*, brother: see *frater.*] A brotherhood; a fraternity.

The order of foles . . .
Nombre of thys *frary*, is lx. and iij.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 164.

We be all off a *freyry;*
I ame 3our awne brother.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

Frasera (frā′zėr-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John *Fraser*, an English botanist (1750–1817).] A North American genus of gentianaceous plants, having a single erect stem from a mostly biennial thick bitter root, and numerous usually dull-white flowers. There are 8 species, of which *F. Carolinensis* is the only one that is found in the Atlantic States. Its root, known as *American columbo*, resembles gentian in its properties, and is used as a tonic.

frasier (frā′zièr), *n.* [< OF. *fraisier, frasier*, F. *fraisier*, a strawberry-plant, < *fraise*, a strawberry: see *fraise*3.] In *her.*: (*a*) A strawberry-plant, perhaps used only in the arms of the family of Fraser as a rebus. (*b*) A cinquefoil, a supposed representation of a strawberry-leaf.

fratch (frach), *v. i.* [< ME. *fracchen*, creak.] **1**†. To creak, as a cart. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 76, 175.—**2.** To quarrel; brawl. [Prov. Eng.]

O, Donald, ye are just the man
Who when he gets a wife
Begins to *fratch*.
Miss Blamire, Cumberland Songs.

3. To sport; frolic. [Prov. Eng.]

fratch (frach), *n.* [< *fratch, v.*] **1.** A quarrel or brawl.

I ha' never had no *fratch* afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like; Gonnowa I ha' none now that's o' my makin'. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xx.

2. A rude, quarrelsome fellow.—**3.** A frolicsome child. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

fratcher (frach′ėr), *n.* A scold. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

fratchy (frach′i), *a.* [< *fratch* + *-y*1.] Quarrelsome. [Prov. Eng.]

frater (frā′tėr), *n.* [< L. *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal, friar*, etc., and *brother.*] **1.** A brother; a friar; a monk.—**2**†. One who assumes the garb and character of a begging friar. See the extracts.

A *Frater* is a brother of as damnd a broode as the reast: his office is to trauell with a long wallet at his backe, and

a blacke box at his girdle, wherein is a pattent to beg for some Hospitall or Spittle house.
Dekker, Belman of London, sig. C, 3.

A *frater* goeth wyth a like Lisence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. Their pray is commonly upon poore women as they go and come to the Marketa.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 593.

Fratercula (frā-tėr'kū-lā), *n.* [NL., appar. in allusion to the puffed-out beak or the swelling breast of the puffin (see *puffin*), < L. *fratercülare*, used by Plautus in comic imitation, and with the sense, of *sororiare*, swell up alike (of the breasts), < *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*, as *sororiare* < *soror* = E. *sister*.] A genus of marine diving-birds of the family *Alcidæ*; the puffins or masked auks. They have three-toed webbed feet, very short wings and tail, the bill exceedingly compressed and vertically ridged, with its gayly colored horny covering deciduous, a rosette at the angle of the mouth, and fleshy appendages of the eyelids. The common puffin is *F. arctica*; the horned puffin, *F. corniculata*. The tufted puffin, *F. cirrata*, is sometimes placed in this genus, but now oftener called *Lunda cirrata*. The genus gives name with some to a subfamily *Fraterculinæ*. See *puffin*.

fratercule (frat'ėr-kūl), *n.* [< L. *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *ornith.*, a species or variety which differs from another only or chiefly in being of smaller size. [Rare.]

Most of the species [of *Colymbidæ* or *Podicipedidæ*] are, as it were, duplicated: that is, there is another scarcely differing except in size, one being the *fratercule*, or "little brother," of the other.
Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 723, 1874.

Fraterculinæ (frā-tėr-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fratercula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*. See *Fratercula*.

frater-house† (frā'tėr-hous), *n.* [< *fraiter* + *house*; the first element, as also in the equiv. *fratery*, *fratry*, being assimilated to L. *frater*, brother (ML. friar), as if "domus in qua fratres una comedunt in signum mutui amoris" (the house in which the brethren eat together in token of mutual love). See *fraiter*.] Same as *fraiter*.

fraternal (frā-tėr'nal), *a.* [= F. *fraternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fraternal* = It. *fraternale*, < ML. *fraternalis*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother*: see *frater*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; proceeding from or becoming to brothers: as, *fraternal* interest; a *fraternal* embrace.

I also, in my capacity and proportion, may do some of the meaner offices of spiritual building, by prayers, and by holy discourses, and *fraternal* correption.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 144.

Fraternal tenderness arose in all its warmth, and totally effaced from his [Joseph's] generous breast the impression of their ancient cruelties. *H. Blair*, Works, I. xiii.

=Syn. *Brotherly*, *Fraternal*. See *brotherly*.

fraternally (frā-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

fraternate (frat'ėr-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly, + E. *-ate*2.] To fraternize. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternation (frat-ėr-nā'shon), *n.* [< *fraternate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML. *fraternacio(n-)*, equiv. to LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a society.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternisation, fraternise, etc. See *fraternization*, etc.

fraternism (frat'ėr-nizm), *n.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly (see *fraternize*), + E. *-ism*.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternity (frā-tėr'nī-ti), *n.*; pl. *fraternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *fraternite*, < OF. *fraternite*, F. *fraternité* = Sp. *fraternidad* = Pg. *fraternidade* = It. *fraternità*, < LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, a fraternity, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother*: see *fraternal*, *friar*, *brother*.] 1. The relationship of a brother; the condition of being a brother or of being brothers; brotherhood. *E. Phillips*, 1706. Hence —2. That mutual interest and affection which is characteristic of the fraternal relation; brotherly regard and sympathy for others, regardless of relationship by blood; brotherhood in general.

For you I have only a comrade's constancy; a fellow-soldier's frankness, fidelity, *fraternity*, if you like; a neophyte's respect and submission to his hierophant; nothing more. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

The first aspect in which Christianity presented itself to the world was as a declaration of the *fraternity* of men in Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 19.

3. A body of men associated by some natural tie, as of common interest or character, of common business or profession, or by some formal tie, as of organization for religious or social purposes; a company; a brotherhood; a society: as, a *fraternity* of monks; a college *fraternity*.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat yis *fraternite* shal be holden, at ye Chirche of seint Botulphe fursayde, on ye sonday next folowande ye Epiphany of oure lorde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*! *South*, Sermons.

Their first charter, in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV., but they had existed as a *fraternity* long before.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

The constitutions of many college *fraternities* are now open to the inspection of facultiea; the most vigorous publish detailed accounts of their conventions and social gatherings. *The Century*, XXXVI. 759.

4. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an organization of laymen for pious or charitable purposes, as the special worship of Christ, the honor of the Virgin Mary or of particular saints, the care of the distressed, sick, or dead, etc. Also called *confraternity*, *gild*, or *sodality*. =Syn. 3 and 4. Association, circle, sodality, league, clan.

fraternization (frat*ėr-nī-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fraternisation* = Pg. *fraternisação*; as *fraternize* + *-ation*.] The act of fraternizing, or of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. Also spelled *fraternisation*.

This was the beginning of a series of *fraternizations* among the churches of New Albion.
The Century, XXV. 53.

fraternize (frat'ėr-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fraternized*, ppr. *fraternizing*. [< F. *fraterniser* = Sp. Pg. *fraternizar* = It. *fraternizzare*, < ML. *fraternizare*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly: see *fraternal*.] **I.** *intrans.* To associate, sympathize, or hold fellowship as brothers; hold brotherly intercourse; have sympathetic relations.

I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite Cowper. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

II. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or into sympathy. [Rare.]

A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

It might have . . . reconciled and *fraternized* my soul with the new order. *Mrs. Browning.*

Also spelled *fraternise*.

fraternizer (frat'ėr-nī-zėr), *n.* One who fraternizes, or desires to promote fraternization. Also spelled *fraterniser*.

Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers*, and positively deny the fact. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

fratery†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

Fraticelli (frat-i-sel'i), *n. pl.* [It., little brothers, pl. dim. of *frate*, a monk, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a friar, monk: see *friar*.] Same as *Fraticelli*.

fratriage†, **fratrage**† (frā'tri-āj, -trāj), *n.* [ML. *fratriagium*, < *fratria*, a fraternity (cf. *friary*), < L. *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *law*: (*a*) A younger brother's inheritance. (*b*) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

Fratricelli (frat-ri-sel'i), *n. pl.* [ML., lit. little brothers, dim. of L. *frater*, pl. *fratres*, brother.] The common designation of a body of reformed Franciscans authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted, but continued as a distinct sect until the fifteenth century. Also *Fraticelli*.

fratricidal (frat'ri-sī-dal), *a.* [< *fratricide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving fratricide: as, a *fratricidal* war.

Wherefore should we leap,
On one hand, into *fratricidal* fight,
Or, on the other, yield eternal right?
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

fratricide[1] (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricida*, < L. *fratricīda*, one who murders a brother, < *frater*, = E. *brother*, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who murders or kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 16.

Now, while the *fratricides* of France
Are treading on the neck of Rome.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

fratricide[2] (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricidio*, < L. *fratricidium*, the murder of a brother, < *frater*, brother, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of murdering or killing a brother.

The murderer the assises after was condemned, and the law could but only hang him, though he had committed matricide and *fratricide*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

fratry†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

The true kitchen being a building with great central fireplaces, communicating through hatches with both the *fratry* of the choir monks and the hall of the conversi.
Athenæum, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 391.

fraud (frâd), *n.* [< ME. *fraud*, *fraude*, < OF. *fraude*, F. *fraude* = Pr. *frau* = Sp. Pg. It. *fraude*, < L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), OL. *frūs*, a cheating, deceit, guile, fraud, delusion, error, etc. Perhaps connected with Skt. *dhūrta*, shrewd, knavish, < √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked, harm by deceit; with this root are connected E. *dull*[1], *dwale*, *dwell*, etc.] 1. An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining a wrong or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Scho kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile,
Askes thate the habite in the honoure of Criste,
And alle for falsede, and *frawde*, and fere of hir loverde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3919.

The *fraud* of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leavy.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3 (song).

Where *fraud* is permitted and connived at, or has no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

For when success a lover's toils attends,
Few ask if force or *fraud* attain'd his ends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 34.

2. Specifically, in *law*, an artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another, to the prejudice of his right; the causing or making use of the error of another for the attainment of an illegal object. *Puchta*, ii., fol. 6. It includes the secreting or disposing of property with dishonest intent to impair the rights or remedies of its owner or of a creditor of its owner, and the unjust and unconscionable use of a technical legal advantage which equity forbids.

3†. A position artfully contrived to work damage or prejudice; a snare.

Cæsar was informed of all their plots; he knew their designments, their places, their open and secret denises, and turned the enemies *fraud* to his owne destruction.
Grenewly, tr. of Annals of Tacitus, p. 38.

To all his angels he proposed
To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth.
Milton, P. R., i. 371.

4. A deceiver; a cheat; a pretender; also, a fraudulent production; something intended to deceive. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Actual fraud**, or **fraud in fact**, a fraud in which there is an actual wrongful intent to deceive or take advantage of deception; a false representation of fact, made with a knowledge of its falsehood, or in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, with the intent and effect of inducing another to act thereon.—**Constructive fraud, legal fraud**, an act or course of conduct which, if sanctioned by law, would, either in the particular case or in common experience, secure an unconscionable advantage, irrespective of the existence or evidence of actual intent to defraud. Thus, if a trustee takes a conveyance to himself of the trust property, though on paying what he deems its full value into the trust fund, the transaction is constructively fraudulent as to any beneficiaries not having full knowledge, and intelligently and freely assenting, even though his estimate of the value was fair and just; because to sanction such a use of the power of a trustee would in general produce results in legal effect equivalent to actual fraud.—**Pious fraud**. (*a*) A fraud or deception practised with the intention of promoting some good object or of sparing pain to the person deceived; a kindly deception.

May is a *pious fraud* of the almanac.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

(*b*) A person who talks piously, but is not pious at heart; a religious humbug. [Colloq.]—**Statute of Frauds**, an English statute of 1677, reënacted in varying forms in nearly all of the United States, requiring written memoranda to make valid many classes of contracts: the statute being named from its intent to put an end to frauds and perjuries in claiming contracts to have been actually made in cases where there had been only negotiations.—**Yazoo Frauds Act**. See *act*.=Syn. 1. *Deceit*, *Deception*, *Fraud* (see *deceit*); circumvention, imposition, cheat, cheating.

fraud† (frâd), *v. t.* [< ME. *frauden*, < OF. *frauder*, F. *frauder* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *fraudar* = It. *fraudare*, < L. *fraudare*, cheat, defraud, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*, *n.* Cf. *defraud*.] To cheat; defraud.

The hijre of 3oure werkmen . . . that is *fraudid* of 3ou. *Wyclif*, Jas. v. 4.

fraudful (frâd'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *fraudful*; < *fraud* + *-ful*.] Full of fraud; characterized by fraud in act or intent; trickish.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can Proteus cheat, but, Proteus, leave
Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

From this curst Hour the *Fraudful* Dame
Of sacred Truth usurps the Name.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

fraudfully (frâd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fraudful manner; dishonestly; treacherously. *Johnson.*

fraudless (frâd'les), *a.* [< *fraud* + *-less*.] Free from fraud. *Craig.*

fraudlessly (frâd'les-li), *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

fraudlessness (frâd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fraudless.

fraudsman† (frâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *fraudsmen* (-men). [Apparently a mere nonce-word framed as a parallel to *tradesman.*] A trickster; a fraudulent person.

You shall not easily discern between . . . a tradesman and a *fraudsman.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 240.

fraudulence (frâ'dū-lens), *n.* [< OF. *fraudulence* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulencia* = It. *fraudolenza*, < L. *fraudulentia*, fraudulence, < *fraudulentus*, fraudulent: see *fraudulent.*] The quality of being fraudulent; dishonesty; trickery.

Though the Egyptians lost what they had lent them, yet it was without any *fraudulence* or injustice on their part who were the borrowers. *South*, Works, V. viii.

Euryalus in Virgil wins the race by downright *fraudulence.* *W. Harte*, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius, note.

fraudulency (frâ'dū-len-si), *n.* Same as *fraudulence.*

fraudulent (frâ'dū-lent), *a.* [< ME. *fraudulent*, < OF. *fraudulent* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulento* = It. *fraudolente, fraudolento*, < L. *fraudulentus*, cheating, fraudulent, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud.] 1. Involving or characterized by fraud; proceeding from or founded on fraud; deceitful: as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

Philosophy we are warned to take heed of: . . . that philosophy which to bolster heresy or error casteth a *fraudulent* show of reason upon things which are indeed unreasonable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from it [Machiavelli's Prince]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Planning or using fraud; given to the practice of fraud.

Sin is *fraudulent*, and beguileth us with evil under the shew of good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. I.

Many, who are very just in their dealings between man and man, will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the publick. *Clarke*, Works, II. cxlviii.

Fraudulent bankruptcy, the wilful cheating of creditors by means of fraudulent practices on the part of an insolvent; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment, of the funds divisible among his creditors, with fraudulent intent.—**Fraudulent conveyance.** See *conveyance.*—**Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances.** See *statute.*—**Syn.** *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*); dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish, guileful.

fraudulently (frâ'dū-lent-li), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud.

He [a holy man] dares no more deal unjustly or *fraudulently* with his neighbour than he dares to neglect his daily prayers and praises unto God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, II. xcv.

Upon any insolvency, they ought to suffer who were weak enough to lend upon bad security, or they who *fraudulently* held out a security that was not valid. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

fraudulentness (frâ'dū-lent-nes), *n.* The quality of being fraudulent. *Bailey*, 1727.

fraught† (frât), *n.* [< ME. *fraught, frauzt, fragt*, a load, cargo, freight, freight-money (in this sense with a var. *freight, freyt, freythe:* see quot. under def. 2), < D. *vracht* = MLG. *vrucht, vrecht, vracht*, LG. *fracht* (> G. *fracht* = Dan. *fragt* = Sw. *frakt*), a load, cargo, freight, appar. orig. the freight-money, = OHG. *frēht*, gain, profit, reward (> *gi-frēhtōn*, earn, gain), prob. = Goth. as if **fra-aihts*, < *fra-* = OHG. *far-, fir-* = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], + Goth. *aihts* = OHG. *ēht* = AS. *ēht*, property, possessions, lit. what is owned, < Goth. *aigan* = AS. *āgan*, have, own: see *owe, own*[1]. From the LG. come OF. *frait, fret*, F. *fret* = Pg. *frete* = Sp. *flete* (ML. *frecta, fretta*), freight, freightage, to which is due the change of vowel, from *fraught* to late ME. and mod. E. *freight:* see *freight.*] 1. A load; cargo; freight (of a ship).

Ful of synne is my secke [sack];
To the preest y wole schewe that *frauzte,*
Mi schip is chargid, al gooth to wrecke.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Her *fraughte* more woorthe then all the wares of Inde. *Puttenham*, Parthenlades, x.

As the bark that hath discharg'd her *fraught.* *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

2. The sum paid for the transportation of a load or cargo. Compare *fraught-money.*

My fader had not to pay to the master of the ship for the *fraught.* *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80.

Freythe of carlage [var. *freyt* or *freythe*, K., *freight* or carlage, P.], vectura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.

fraught (frât), *v.* [< ME. *fraughten, frauzten*, rare except in the pp. *fraught*, which remains the most common form (in the fig. sense) in mod. E.; = D. *be-vrachten* = MLG. *vrachten* = G. *frachten*, < Dan. *fragte* = Sw. *frakta*, lade, load, fraught; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lade; load; freight (a ship).

These marchantz have don *fraught* here schippes newe. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

Something will come along to *fraught* your bark. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 4.

Here did the shepheard seeke
Where he his little boate might safely hide,
Till it was *fraught* with what the world beside
Could not outvalew. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

Godwin gave counsel to send him [Swane] 50 Ships *fraught* with Souldiers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Figuratively, to fill; store; charge.

Saint Anthony,
A man with valour *fraught*,
The champion of fair Italy.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

Such Comfort to us here your Letter gives,
Fraught with brisk Racy Verses.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses sent me to Jersey.

The breeze
Came *fraught* with kindly sympathies.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

[Now used only in the past participle.]

II.† *intrans.* To form or make up the freight of a vessel; constitute a vessel's freight or cargo.

It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *fraughting* souls within her. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

[In some editions the reading is *freighting.*]

fraught (frât), *p. a.* Freighted; laden; loaded; charged; replete: chiefly in figurative use: as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India; a scheme *fraught* with mischief.

fraughtage† (frâ'tāj), *n.* [< *fraught* + *-age*; cf. *freightage.*] Freight; cargo.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

fraught-money†, *n.* Money paid for freight or for transportation of goods.

Ye *fraught money*, naulum. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

fraunchise†, *n.* and *v.* See *franchise.*

Fraunhofer's lines. See *line*[2].

fraxetin (frak'se-tin), *n.* [< *Frax(inus)* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{10}H_8O_5$) obtained by the action of dilute acids on fraxin.

fraxin (frak'sin), *n.* [< L. *frax(inus)*, ash, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{13}$) found in the bark of the common ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxineæ (frak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fraxineus*, of ash-wood, < *fraxinus*, ash.] A small tribe of the order *Oleaceæ.*

fraxinella (frak-si-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., = F. *fraxinelle* = Sp. *fresnillo, fraxinela* = Pg. *fraxinella* = It. *frassinella*, < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree: see *Fraxinus.*] A common name for the cultivated species of *Dictamnus*, particularly *D. Fraxinella.*

Fraxinus (frak'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree, ash: see *frain*[2].] A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash, and belonging to the natural order *Oleaceæ.* There are about 30 known species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, of which a dozen are found in the United States. The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is a handsome tree with a heavy, tough, and compact wood of great value, and employed for many purposes. Several varieties are cultivated for ornament. The flowering ash, *F. Ornus*, is a small tree of the Mediterranean region, which yields a sweet exudation known as manna. Several of the American species are valuable for their timber and as shade-trees. See *ash*[1].

fray[1] (frā), *n.* [< ME. *fray*, contention, dispute, assault, fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. An affray; a battle; an assault; a quarrel with violence.

Thou woldist bleede for mannis nede,
And suffre manye a feerdful *fray.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I come to tell you things sith then befallen,
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly *fray*,
Shall fade, decay, and perish. *Bryant*, Ode for an Agricultural Celebration.

Propp'd on their bodkin spears the sprites survey
The growing combat, or assist the *fray.* *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 56.

2. A brawl; a riot; a mêlée.

But incontynent after dyner, there began a great *fraye* bitwene som of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Inglande. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvi.

Prin. Where are the vile beginners of this *fray?*
Ben. O noble prince, I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

3†. A chase; a hunt.

Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody *fray.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

All, on this cry being raised, were obliged to follow the *fray*, or chase, under pain of death. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 116.

=**Syn.** *Mêlée, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

fray[1]† (frā), *v.* [< ME. *frayen, fraien*, contend, dispute, fight, put in fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray, v.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put in fear; terrify; frighten; deter by fear.

If ye be so addicted to the letter, why *fray* ye the common people from the literal sense with this bug, telling them the letter slayeth? *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 244.

Their service he applyes,
To aide his friendes, or *fray* his enimies. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 38.

It [the basilisk] *frayeth* away other Serpents with the hissing. It goeth vpright from the belly vpwardes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 560.

Sweet Phosphor, bring the day;
Thy light will *fray*
These horrid mists. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 14.

2. To maltreat; misuse.

Made he thee nought? myzte thou not blynne?
For ouermyche thou *fraiedist* that free;
Thorug-out his bodi no place was inne,
Bothe fleisch & blood thou pullidist with thee. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

II. *intrans.* To contend; combat; fight.

Dayly, with Diane eke to fight and *fraye*
And holden werre. *Court of Love*, l. 682.

fray[2] (frā), *v.* [< OF. *frayer, froyer, frier*, grate upon, rub, F. *frayer* = Pr. Sp. *fregar* = Pg. *esfregar* = It. *fregare*, < L. *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To rub; grate.—2. To rub away the surface of; fret, as cloth by wearing, or the skin by friction; especially, to ravel out the edge of, as a piece of stuff, by drawing out threads of the warp so that the threads of the weft make a kind of fringe: in this sense usually with *out.*

We know that a sensitive skin, *frayed* by much friction, becomes thickened and callous if the friction is often repeated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 510.

I . . . looked upward, and saw a narrow belt or scarf of silver fire stretching directly across the zenith, with its loose, *frayed* ends slowly swaying to and fro down the slopes of the sky. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To rub against something.

Ther myght a man haue sein many a helme hurled on an hepe, and many a shafte and shelde *frayen* togeder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

2. To yield to rubbing or fretting; ravel out, as cloth.

"And pray, sir, what do you think of Miss Morland's gown?" "It is very pretty, madam," said he, gravely examining it; "but I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will *fray.*" *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fray[2] (frā), *n.* [< *fray*[2], *v. t.*] A fret or chafe in cloth, a cord, etc.; a place injured or weakened by rubbing: as, a *fray* in an angler's line.

Your purest lawns have *frays*, and cambrics bracks. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

'Tis like a lawnie firmament, as yet
Quite dispossest of either *fray* or fret. *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 86.

fraying[1]† (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[1], *v.*] 1. An alarm; a panic.—2. Contention; struggle.

For Arthur was also fallen to grounde with the *frayinge* that thei hurteled to-geder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

They doe their endeuoure to mayntaine their tyranny with deceipts, *frayinges*, wiles, traynes, thretninges, and wicked conspiracies. *J. Udall*, On John x.

fraying[2] (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[2], *v.*] The velvet frayed or rubbed from a deer's antler.

A hart of ten,
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fray-maker† (frā'mā'kėr), *n.* One who causes a fray or fight. [Rare.]

Constables may by the law disarme and imprison peace breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 28.

frayment†, *n.* [< *fray*[1] + *-ment.*] A fight. *Nares.* Also spelled *fraiment.*

Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *fraiments* and tumults bringeth age over all things. *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. C.

frayne†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *frain*[1].

frazil (frā-zil'), *n.* [A Canadian-F. term, of obscure origin; perhaps a particular use of F. *fraisil*, cinders, culm, slack; or < F. *fraise*, a collar, ruff, in allusion to the way in which the

anchor-ice clings around the boulders at the bottom of a stream.] Anchor-ice. [Canada.]

It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of *frazil* or anchor-ice.
The Gazette (Montreal), March 17, 1888.

fret†, *a.* A Middle English form of *free*.

freak[1] (frēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freake* = Sc. *freik, freke, frick;* < ME. *freke, freike*, a bold man, a warrior, a man, < AS. *freca*, a bold man, a warrior, < *frec*, greedy, eager, bold (cf. *gūthfrec*, eager for battle): see *freck*[1], *frack*[1]. Cf. *freak*[2].] 1†. A man, particularly a bold, strong, vigorous man.

Godus frend may the *freke* frely be called.
Alex. and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 1004.

As a *freke* that fre were, forth gan I walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 2.

A *Freake*, gigantulus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Quod I, Loune, thou ieis,
Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the *freik*, we haue bot few swordis. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 239.

freak[2] (frēk), *n.* [First recorded in Spenser's time; origin uncertain; perhaps < ME. *freke, frike*, bold, vigorous, quick, eager, hasty, etc.: see *freck*[1], and cf. *freak*[1], esp. in def. 2.] 1. A sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of the mind; a wilful whim or vagary; a capricious notion or prank.

"Oh! but I feare the fickle *freakes*" (quoth shee)
"Of fortune false." *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 50.

She is so exquisitely restless and peevish that she quarreis with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

If a man's action did not represent his character, but an arbitrary *freak* of some unaccountable power of unmotived willing, why should he be ashamed of it or reproach himself with it? *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. An abnormal object or production; a strange or curious result of real or apparent vagary: as, a *freak* of art or of nature.

Thy most magnificent and mighty *freak* [Catharine II.'s ice palace],
The wonder of the North. *Cowper*, Task, v. 130.

He gave his name as Ellis Rhinehart, a circus *freak*. . . . He is 33 inches in height.
Philadelphia Times, March 31, 1886.

Freak of nature, a monstrosity; an abnormal organism; in the variety-show business, a person or an animal on exhibition as showing some strange deviation from nature, as a bearded woman or an albino. =**Syn.** Whimsey, humor, crotchet, quirk, vagary, antic, caper; *Freak, Whim, Prank.* The last three agree in representing causeless or unexpected personal peculiarities of conduct, and may be applied figuratively: as, a *freak* of nature. A *freak* is childish and perhaps sudden; a *whim* is eccentric; a *prank* is ludicrous or of the nature of a practical joke: as, the mad *pranks* of a Falstaff.

If a sum was bestowed on the wretched adventurer, such as, properly husbanded, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange *freaks* of sensuality. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

I care not how men trace their ancestry,
To ape or Adam: let them please their *whim*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad *pranks* along the heathy leas.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

freak[2] (frēk), *v. i.* [< *freak*[2], *n.*] To gambol; frolic.

Then glad they left their covert lair,
And *freaked* about in the midnight air.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 26.

freak[3] (frēk), *v. t.* [Var. of *freck*[2], simple form of *freckle, v.*: see *freck*[2], *freckle*.] To variegate; streak or fleck.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Sables, of glossy black; and dark embrowned,
Or, beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson, Winter, l. 814.

The path was strewn with old claret box-berries, gray mosses, brown leaves, *freaked* with fresh green shoots.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

freak[3] (frēk), *n.* [< *freak*[3], *v.*] A splash, fleck, or streak of color.

These quaint *freaks* of russet [in an old hook] tell of Montaigne. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 292.

freakful (frēk'fûl), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ful.*] Freakish; capricious.

Jove heard his vows and better'd his desire;
For by some *freakful* chance he made retire
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i. 230.

freakiness (frē'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being freaky; capriciousness.

No other species seems to show such peculiar *freakiness* of character, both individually and locally.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 347.

freaking (frē'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freak*[2], *v.*] Freakish; eccentric. [Rare.]

Visited Sir J. Minnes, who continues ill, but he told me what a mad *freaking* fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 25, 1664.

freakish (frē'kish), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Addicted to freaks; resulting from or caused by a freak; capricious; whimsical; fantastic.

Bless me! What *freakish* Gambols have I play'd!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Epil.

Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand
'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
In many a *freakish* knot had twined.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

The *freakish* wind among the mists
Moulds them as sculptors mould the yielding clay.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

freakishly (frē'kish-li), *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously. *Bailey*, 1727.

freakishness (frē'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness.

All *freakishness* of mind is checked;
He tamed, who foolishly aspires.
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

freaky (frē'ki), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-y*[1].] Given to freaks; capricious; whimsical.

freamt, *v. i.* [= F. *frémir*, rustle, shake, tremble, < L. *fremere*, rustle, murmur, roar: see *brim*[1].] To roar; make a din.

Hudge fluds lowdlye *freaming* from mountayns loftye be trowlling. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 169.

freasadowet, *n.* See *frisado*.

freatet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fret*[1]. *Ascham.*

freck[1] (frek), *a.* [Now only Sc., also written *frack;* < ME. *frek, freke, frik, frike, frecche*, bold, vigorous, lively, quick, < AS. *frec, fræc*, greedy, eager, audacious, bold, = OD. *vreck*, greedy, avaricious, miserly, D. *vrek*, n., a miser, = MLG. *vrak* = OHG. *freh, frech*, greedy, avaricious, MHG. *vrech*, G. *frech*, audacious, bold, insolent, = Icel. *frekr*, greedy, voracious, = Sw. *fräck* = Dan. *fræk*, audacious, impudent, = Goth. *friks*, greedy, only in comp. *faihu-friks*, greedy for money, avaricious (*faihu* = AS. *feoh*, E. *fee*, money). Cf. *freak*[1], a man, and *freak*[2], a caprice.] 1†. Eager; lively; quick; ready.

With lordes and with knightes kene
And other doghty men bydene [besides]
That war ful *frek* to fight. *Minot*, Poems, p. 15.

frek as fuyre in the flint
He in armes had hyre hynt.
Sir Degrevant, l. 1365.

Loue is better than the cole
To hem that of it is fayn & *frike*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

2†. Bold; audacious.

Ac Sathanas the *frecche* the saule wule drecche [But Satan the audacious will vex the soul].
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 75.

Faughte with the *frekkeste* that to Fraunce longez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

The Egle is *frikest* fowle in flye,
Oner all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

3. Active; vigorous; stout.

My floures ben failen, and my *frike* age.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir:
The *freckest* whiles hae own't her dought.
Picken, Poems (1783), p. 159.

freck[2] (frek), *v. t.* [A later form of *freckle*, taken as the simple form; also *freak*[3], q. v.] Same as *freckle*.

frecken (frek'n), *n.* [Also *frekon;* < ME. *freken, fraken, frakyn*, pl. *frcknes, fraknes*, < Icel. *freknur*, pl., = Sw. *fräkna* (pl. *fräknor*) = Dan. *fregne* (pl. *fregner*) = Norw. *frekna* (pl. *freknor, fraknor, fruknaar*), also *frokle*, freckle. Cf. Gr. *περκνός*, sprinkled with dark spots. Cf. *freckle*.] A freckle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A fewe *fraknes* in his face yspreynd.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

Wrinkles, pimples, redde streekes, *freckons*, haires, warts, neves, inequalities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

freckened (frek'nd), *a.* [< ME. *frakned;* < *frecken* + *-ed*[2].] Freckled.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freckel, frekell, frecle*, a later form (with equiv. *-el* for *-en*) of *frecken:* see *frecken*.] 1. A brownish-yellow spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands, either hereditary or produced by exposure to the sun. These spots usually occur in large number, and are due to increase in the pigment of the lower layers of the epidermis.

If there appeare in theyr fleshe a glysterynge whyte somewhat blackishe, then it is but *freckels* groen vp in the skinne; and he is cleane. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xii.

The clear shade of tan, and the half a dozen *freckles*, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Any small spot or discoloration; a fleck.

So far was he from the giving of any diligence to earthly things, that he seemed somewhat besprent with the *freckle* of negligence.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxix.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see; . . .
In those *freckles* live their savours.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

freckle (frek'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *freckled*, ppr. *freckling*. [< *freckle, n.*] I. *trans.* To mark with freckles or spots: as, his face was *freckled* by the sun.

Striped like a zebra, *freckled* like a pard.
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with freckles: as, the face *freckles* by exposure.

freckled (frek'ld), *p. a.* 1. Marked with freckles or spots: as, a *freckled* face.—2. Marked with small, irregular, and not very distinct spots, resembling freckles on a face.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

He's set his twa sons on coal-black steeds,
Himself upon a *freckled* gray.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

The crisp boughs of the pomegranate loaded with *freckled* apples, and with here and there a lingering scarlet blossom. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 86.

Freckled sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

freckledness (frek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being freckled.

freckle-faced (frek'l-fāst), *a.* Having a face marked with freckles.

freckling (frek'ling), *n.* A spot; a fleck.

A deep volcanian yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace; . . .
Made gloom of all her *frecklings*, streaks, and bars,
Eclipsed her crescents, and lick'd up her stars.
Keats, Lamia, i.

freckly[1] (frek'li), *a.* [< *freckle* + *-y*[1].] Marked or covered with freckles.

Thus on tobacco does he hourly feed,
And plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117.

freckly[2] (frek'li), *adv.* [< *freck*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Hurriedly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thane foious *frekly* one fote freckkes ynewe,
And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche stedes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1360.

2. Boldly; eagerly.

When thies batels full boid were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth hard to the hegh laund,
frickly there fos found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8994.

freckness†, *n.* [ME. **freknes, freykenesse;* < *freck*[1] + *-ness.*] Eagerness; boldness; zeal.

freckny†, *a.* [< ME. *frakny;* < *frecken* + *-y*[1].] Freckled.

fredon (frē-dôn'), *n.* [F., a trill, < *fredonner*, trill.] In *music*, melodic embellishment; especially, a trill or a tremolo.

fredricite (fred'ri-sīt), *n.* [< Sw. *Fredrik* (ML. *Fredericus*) + *-ite*[2]; named by Sjögren from the particular shaft (called *Frederick's*) in which the mineral was found.] A variety of arsenical tetrahedrite, or tennantite, peculiar in containing some lead, silver, and tin, found at the Falun mine in Sweden.

fredstolet, *n.* Same as *frithstool*.

free (frē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *free, frc, frco*, also *fri, fry,* < AS. *freó, frió, frig, frī, frȳ* = OS. *frī* (in *frîlic*, free-born) = OFries. *frī* = D. *vrij* = MLG. *vrī, vrig, vrig*, LG. *fri* (> Icel. *frō, frī* = Sw. Dan. *fri*) = OHG. *frī*, MHG. *vrī*, G. *frei* = Goth. *freis* (acc. m. *frijana;* stem *frija-*), free; orig. meaning appar. 'loved, spared, favored,' hence 'left at liberty'; in active sense, 'loving, sparing, generous'; cf. Skt. *priya*, dear, < √ *prī*, please. See the related words *friend, frith*[1], *Friday, Frigga*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Not subjected to physical or moral restriction or control, either absolutely or in one or more particulars; able to act without external controlling interference; being at liberty: said of persons and of their acts or functions: as, *free* thought; a *free* conscience; *free* will or choice; the prisoner was set *free;* he was *free* to go or to stay.

Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us *free*. Gal. v. 1.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free* will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 560.

So far as a man has a power to think or not to think, to move or not to move, according to the preference or direction of his own mind, so far is a man *free*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 8.

Fond Man! art thou only *free* to ruine and destroy thy self? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

To a will *free* in the sense of unmotived we can attach no meaning whatever.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 97.

2. Unrestrained in movement; not constrained, as by fastenings, to remain in a certain position or to move in a certain direction: as, to get one's arm *free;* the *free* motion of a particle in space. See def. 17.—**3.** Specifically, not subject to arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic governmental control, but existing under a government and laws based on the consent, expressed or implied, of the majority of the governed; having civil liberty: as, a *free* state or people; a *free* church.

We must be *free* or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, xvi.

For a thousand years after Christ the Church of Ireland was *free*. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 114.

By definition, a nation calling itself *free* should have no jealousy of the executive, for freedom means that the nation, the political part of the nation, wields the executive.
Bagehot, Eng. Const., p. 346.

A *free* press might have been a great gain under the despotism of the Roman Empire; it could not have made political life under the Athenian democracy *freer* or more open than it was. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 250.

4. Based on the principles of civil liberty; not arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic: as, a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

5. Characterized by liberty of action or expression; unreserved, open, frank, ingenuous, etc.: often with the implication of undue liberty.

He was very *free* to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 94.

Great wits love to be *free* with the highest objects.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures.
Felton.

He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's *freer* ranges.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Loose; at liberty; wild: often used in old English poetry, mainly for alliteration, without special significance.

The culorum of this clause curatores ys to mene,
That ben carpenters vnder Criste holy kirke to make
For lewede folke, godes fonles and hus *free* bestes.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 249.

He's parted her and her sweet life,
For pu'in the rose and the fair lilie,
For pu'in them sae fair and *free*.
Duke of Perth's Three Daughters (Child's Ballads, II. 282).

And weel he kent that ladye fair
Amang her maidens *free*.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

7. Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

Tho' *free* as Thais, still affect a Fright.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Earl Limours
Drank till he jested with all ease, and told
Free tales. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Many of these poems are full of a solemn and deep devotion; others are strangely coarse and *free*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 178.

8. Clear of obstruction or impediment; not hindered or restricted; unobstructed: as, *free* motion; the water has a *free* passage or channel; a *free* field of action.

Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have *free* course, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Free vent of words love's fire doth assuage.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

They bore her . . . free-faced to the *free* airs of heaven, And laid her in the vault of her own kin.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the treatment of typhus and typhoid fevers, the *freest* ventilation, even to the extent of placing the patient in the open air, reduces the mortality more than half, and greatly shortens the time of recovery.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 393.

9. Clear or exempt (from something); having immunity: with *from*, or sometimes *of*: as, *free from* disease, or *from* faults; a grove *free from* underbrush.

These, my lord,
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2.

The Countries that are *freest from* Excess of drinking are Spain and Italy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Here, *free* yourselves *from* envy, care, and strife,
Yon view the various turns of human life.
Dryden, Prol. to the Univ. of Oxford, 1674, l. 7.

The side corridors are generally *free from* figure-sculpture. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 358.

10. Open for use or enjoyment; generally accessible or available; not appropriated; unrestricted: as, air and water are *free;* the ocean is a *free* highway for all nations; a *free* library.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

Where wert thou when thy father play'd
In his *free* field, and pastime made,
A merry boy in sun and shade?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

11. Specifically, not encumbered with taxes or customs-duties.

We are living under a system in which our imports alone are *free*, our exports for some of the principal markets not being *free*.
Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 384.

12. Gratuitous; without compensation or reward; clear of equivalent or reciprocation: as, *free* schools or education; a *free* table; a *free* gift or service.

"I take it as *free* gift, then," said the boy,
"Not guerdon." *Tennyson*, Geraint.

13. Liberal; not parsimonious or sparing; giving or using, or disposed to give or use, generously or abundantly: as, he is very *free* with his money; a *free* patron of art.

As many as were of a *free* heart burnt offerings.
2 Chron. xxix. 31.

It is a very pretty place, the house commodious, the gardens handsome, and our entertainment very *free*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1676.

14. Invested with the rights or immunities (of); having a right to the freedom, enjoyment, or use (of): with *of:* as, a man *free of* the city of London.

I was *free of* haunts umbrageous. *Keats.*

15. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without compulsion.

Ranging the forest wide on courser *free*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12.

Courageously, and with a *free* desire,
Attending but the signal to begin.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3.

A spur to a *free* horse will make him run himself blind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 336.

16. Not holding strictly to rule or form or to an original: as, a *free* drawing; a *free* translation; a *free* fugue.

There is a winning freshness in the originals . . . that escapes in translation, however *free* or however strict.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 139.

17. Not attached or fixed; moving freely, or able to do so; detached from some support: as, the *free* larval form of an animal afterward becoming fixed.

Within the arch is a framework or centering of wood standing *free*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape: as, *free* carbonic-acid gas.

The anaerobia—those [plants] . . . which thrive best in the absence of *free* oxygen, and to which, in certain cases, the access of *free* oxygen is fatal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 51.

(*b*) In *bot.*, not adnate to other organs: as, a *free* ovary (that is, one not united with the calyx); a *free* placenta (one detached from the walls of the ovary). It is sometimes used in the sense of distinct, or not adnate to adjacent organs of the same kind. (*c*) In *entom.*, unrestrained in articulate movement; movable at the point of contact.

The head is formed nearly as in Psephanus, but it is less *free*, owing to the prominent angles of the thorax.
Waterhouse.

(*d*) Said of those parts of a limb which are beyond the common integument of the body.

18†. Noble.

Whan william that wiste, wigtli vp he stirte,
As glad as any gome that ener god wrongt,
That he migt his fille figt for that *fre* quene.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3277.

Almyghty god, my Fadir *free*,
In erthe thi bidding haue I done,
And clarified the name of the,
To thy selffe clarifie the sone.
York Plays, p. 457.

Brethren of the Free Spirit. See *brother.*—**Free agency,** the power of acting without constraint of the will. See *will.*

Only through that [the queen's] mind, only by informing that supreme *free-agency*, could his [the prince consort's] influence legitimately act.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 74.

Free agent. See *voluntary agent*, under *agent.*—**Free and easy,** unconstrained; unconventional.

Also in another Historical Tableau, on the side of the same Room, he [Rubens] has painted his own Picture, in a very *free and easie* Posture.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 41.

Free Baptists. See *Freewill Baptists*, under *Baptist.*—**Free bench.** See *free-bench.*—**Free burgh.** See *burgh.*—**Free cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Free cell,** in *cryptogamic bot.*, a single cell that is not attached to any other cell nor to any object.—**Free-cell formation,** in *histology*, the formation of several cells (rarely of one cell) from and in the protoplasm of the mother-cell. It is recognized as one of four types of cytogenesis or cell-formation, the others being rejuvenescence, conjugation, and division.

Free-cell formation may be typically observed in the formation of the ascospores of the Ascomycetes.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 13.

Free chant, chapel, charge, etc. See the nouns.—**Free charge of electricity,** electricity on an insulated conductor not in the immediate vicinity of a corresponding or complementary charge of the opposite sign ×.—**Free Church,** more fully **Free Church of Scotland,** a large and important body of Presbyterians, organized at Edinburgh, Scotland, at the disruption in 1843, when over 200 ministers, members of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, after the reading of a protest, formally withdrew with a large following of adherents to another meeting-place, and constituted the first general assembly of a church that should be free from state connection, the interference of the civil courts in spiritual matters, and the evils of patronage, while still maintaining the Confession of Faith and the standards of the Church of Scotland. The Act of Separation and Deed of Demission by which the new organization cut loose from the Established Church was signed by 474 ministers and professors, who renounced all claim to the benefices they held. The Free Church ranks as second to the Established Church in the number of its congregations and membership. Abbreviated *F. C.* See *disruption.*

In one sense the *Free Church* dates its existence from the Disruption of 1843, in another it claims to be the rightful representative of the National Church of Scotland as it was reformed in 1560. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 742.

Free church, a church in which the pews or sittings are not rented, but are open to all.—**Free city.** See *city.*—**Free companion.** Same as *free-lance*, 1.

I trust there is no dishonour in wishing I had here some two scores of my gallant troop of *Free Companions?* Oh, my brave lances! if ye knew how hard your captain were this day bested, how soon would I see my banner at the head of your clump of spears! *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxx.

Free Congregations. See *congregation.*—**Free coup.** See *coup*1.—**Free Democratic party,** in *U. S. politics*, a name assumed by the Free-soilers in 1852.—**Free drainage,** the capability, in consequence of position, of being drained by an adit-level. A mine which can be thus drained is said, although rarely, to have free drainage. In Warwickshire, England, to have free drainage is called being "level-free."—**Free electricity.** See *electricity* and *induction.*—**Free fantasia.** See *fantasia.*—**Free fisher,** or **free fisherman,** in England, one who holds the right to take fish in certain waters.—**Free fishery.** See *fishery.*—**Free gills.** See *gill*1.—**Free labor,** labor performed by free persons, in contradistinction to that of slaves.—**Free love,** the doctrine, maintained by some persons and associations, of the rightfulness of free choice in sexual relations, without the restraint of legal marriage or of any continuing obligation independent of individual will. This doctrine, under different names, but generally as part of a religious creed, has been more or less advocated and practised in many periods and countries; but the above name was probably first applied to it in the United States.—**Free Methodist.** See *Methodist.*—**Free on board.** See *F. O. B.*—**Free ovary.** See def. 17 (*b*), and *ovary.*—**Free Parliament.** See *convention*, 3 (*c*).—**Free part,** in *music*, a part added to a canon or fugue to complete the harmony; in a canon, any part which is not an antecedent or a consequent.—**Free path of the molecules of a gas.** See *path.*—**Free reed.** See *reed*1.—**Free Religious Association,** a society founded at Boston in 1867 for the purpose of religious inquiry. Its members are drawn from various religious bodies, and great toleration prevails in its meetings.—**Free services,** in the *feudal system*, such services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in the wars, to contribute money, and the like.—**Free ship.** See *ship.*—**Free States,** in the United States, before the civil war of 1861–5, those States in which the institution of slavery did not exist: in contradistinction to *slave States.*—**Free stuff,** clear timber; timber free from knots: a builders' term.—**Free thought,** thought untrammeled by regard for authority; rationalism. See *free-thinker.*

The word *free thought* is now commonly used, at least in foreign literature, to express the result of the revolt of the mind against the pressure of external authority in any department of life or speculation. *Farrar.*

Free town. See *free city*, under *city.*—**Free trade,** unrestricted trade; especially, trade or commerce between different countries free from restrictions or customs-duties; in a narrower and more common sense, international trade free from protective or discriminative duties; trade subject only to such tariffs and regulations as are necessary for revenue and police. Complete freedom of trade between the several States is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. See *protection.*—**Free trade and sailors' rights,** a popular cry throughout the United States in the years immediately preceding and during the war of 1812. It was a protest against—first, the restrictions which were laid upon neutral commerce, and the confiscations which followed any violation of these restrictions by the warring nations, France and Great Britain; and, secondly, the right of search for British seamen on American vessels, which Great Britain claimed as her prerogative, and repeatedly carried into execution.—**Free veins,** in *entom.*, such veins as do not anastomose; those veins which are unconnected with other veins except at their origin.—**Tenure by free alms.** See *alms.*—**To have a free wind.** See *to sail free*, under *free*, *adv.*—**To make free with.** (*a*) To meddle with. (*b*) To use liberties with; use, or make use of, with undue freedom.

II.† *n.* A person of free or noble birth; often, in early poetry, a lady.

The night was so nighe, that noyet hym sore,
Merkit the mountayna & mores aboute.
Iche freke to his *fre* held & so the fight endis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7810.

She's followed her sons down to the strand,
That chaste and noble *fre*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

free (frē), *adv.* [< *free, a.*] In a free manner, in any sense of the adjective; freely; with freedom or liberty.

Sir Thomas Lovell, I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

To sail free, or **to go free** (*naut.*), to sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled.—**To work free,** to be easily cut with a tool, as a piece of wood.

free (frē), *v.* [< ME. *freen, freozen,* < AS. *freón, freógan,* free (< *freó,* free) (= OFries. *friaia, fraia, fria* = MLG. *vrien, vrigen* = OHG. *frījan,* MHG. *vrīen, vrījen, vriyen,* G. *(be-)freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri,* make free from), mixed with the moro orig. verb *freón, freógan,* love, = OS. **frihōn, friehan* = D. *vrijen* = MLG. *vrien, vrigen,* LG. *frijen* = MG. *vrien,* G. *freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri,* court, woo, make love to, = Goth. *frijōn, frijōn,* love. See *friend,* orig. ppr. of the verb *freón, freógan,* love.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make free; release from restraint or constraint; specifically, to release from bondage or from imprisonment: as, to *free* prisoners or slaves.

Spirit, fine spirit! I'll *free* thee
Within two days for this. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Till the *freed* Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 409.

2. To rid, as from something obstructive or restrictive; clear; disentangle; disengage: with *from* or *of:* as, to *free* a man *from* debt, or the feet *from* fetters; to *free* the lungs *of* morbid matter; to *free* a ship *from* water by pumping it out.

He that is dead is *freed from* sin. Rom. vi. 7.

The devil speed him! no man's pie is *freed*
From his ambitious finger. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3†. To remove.

That . . . we may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

With great labour we kept her from sinking by *freeing* out the water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 175.

4†. To clear from blame or stain; absolve from some charge; gain pardon for.

My ending is despair,
Unless I be reliev'd by prayer;
Which pierces so, that it assaults
Mercy itself, and *frees* all faults.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

For mine honour
(Which I would *free*), if I shall be condemn'd
Upon surmises. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

5†. To indorse and send free by mail; frank.

Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield. *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, June, 1775.

To free one's conscience, to do that which conscience requires; relieve the conscience by an act of duty.—**To free one's mind,** to speak according to one's feelings; utter one's thoughts without restraint or reserve; talk plainly: as, I have *freed my mind* to him, and now he may do as he pleases. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To make free; take liberties: followed by *with.* [Colloq.]

free-and-easy (frē′and-ē′zi), *n.* [< *free and easy,* phrase under *free, a.*] A sort of club held in public houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, etc.

free-bench (frē′bench), *n.* In *Eng. law,* the right of a widow in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in a freehold. Also called *frank-bank.*

free-board (frē′bōrd), *n.* *Naut.,* the part of the side of a vessel or boat which lies between the line of flotation and the upper side of the deck (or a point corresponding to it), or, when there are several decks, of the uppermost watertight deck.

To allow a sufficient margin for heeling and for rough water, the *free-board* in sailing canoes is seldom less than six inches, and will often be found to be eight inches.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 150.

When I say monitors I refer to vessels with high *free-boards.* . . . The reason I say high *free-boards* is that such vessels might be able to go to sea at any moment, regardless of the weather. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 378.

freeboot (frē′bōt), *v. i.* [= D. *vrijbuiten,* rob; from the earlier noun: see *freebooter.*] To act as a freebooter; plunder. [Rare.]

An ambition to shed blood and to *freeboot* it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.
New York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1879.

free-boot† (frē′bōt), *n.* [< *freeboot, v.,* or a reversion to *free* (adj.) *boot*[3] (*booty*).] Robbery.

Julius Tutor, who robbed his fellow theeves, for he pillaged the Cilicians, that lived themselves upon *free boote.*
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, viii. 124, note.

freebooter (frē′bō″tėr), *n.* [Not of purely E. formation, but made, it seems, like the similarly accom. forms, Sw. *fribytare,* Dan. *fribytter,* G. *freibeuter,* in imitation of MD. *vrijbueter,* a freebooter, pirate ("Præmiator, prædo cui quicquid ab hoste capitur, in præmium cedit; Pirata"—Kilian), D. *vrijbuiter* (> mod. D. *vrijbuiten,* plunder, rob); < MD. D. *vrij* (= E. *free,* etc.) + MD. *bueter,* a plunderer, D. *buiter,* freebooter, < MD. *bueten, buyten,* D. *buiten,* plunder, catch, take, < MD. *buet, buyt,* D. *buit,* plunder, booty: see *booty.* See remarks under *filibuster.*] One who wanders about in search of plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

Richard of England came [to Cyprus] not as a *freebooter,* but as a deliverer from utter misery.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

=**Syn.** *Marauder,* etc. See *robber.*

freebootery (frē′bō″tėr-i), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *fribytteri* = G. *freibeuterei;* as *freebooter* + *-y:* see *-ery.*] The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter. [Rare.]

freebooting (frē′bō″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeboot, v.*] Robbery; plunder; pillage.

Lastly for a theif it [a mantle] is so handsome, as it may seeme it was first invented for him; for under it he can cleanly convay any fitt pillage that cometh handsomely in his way, and when he goeth abrode in the night on *freebooting,* it is his best and surest frend.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

freebooting (frē′bō″ting), *p. a.* Acting as a freebooter; engaged in or occupied with plunder.

He hastened from his sick-bed into the service of a Catalan *freebooting* gentleman. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 302.

The *freebooting* lives which the soldiery led while fighting in France during the numerous wars must have tended materially to unfit them for resuming peaceful pursuits when they returned home.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

freebooty (frē′bō″ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *free* + *booty;* suggested by *freebooter.*] Pillage or plunder by freebooters. *Imp. Dict.*

free-born (frē′bôrn), *a.* [< ME. *fre-boren, frebore* = Sw. *friboren* = Dan. *fribaaren;* as *free* + *born,* pp. of *bear*[1].] Born free; born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship; not in hereditary vassalage; inheriting liberty.

Lithe and lysten, gentylmen,
That be of *frebore* blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 44).

Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free born.*
Acts xxii. 27, 28.

Bor. The soldier's grown too saucy;
You must tie him straiter up.
Archas. I do my best, sir;
But men of *free-born* minds sometimes will fly out.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Let them remember themselves to be, not only *freeborn* Englishmen, but *freeborn* Christians: let them be jealous of their spiritual liberty, as well as their temporal.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

free-borough (frē′bur″ō), *a.* An epithet formerly applied in England, in the phrase *free-borough men,* to such men as had not engaged, like the frank-pledge men, to become sureties for the good behavior of themselves and others.

free-chase (frē′chās), *n.* Same as *frank-chase.*

freecost† (frē′kôst), *n.* Freedom from charges or expenses. *South.*

free-denizen† (frē′den″i-zn), *v. t.* To make a free denizen or citizen of.

No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civis."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 202.

freedman (frēd′man), *n.*; pl. *freedmen* (-men). [< *freed,* pp. of *free,* + *man.*] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted or otherwise set free: as, the *freedmen* of ancient Rome; the class of *freedmen* created by the abolition of slavery.

Appius Claudius brought in a custom of admitting to the senate the sons of *freedmen.*
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

The slave is atoned for with thirty solidi, the *freedman* with eighty, the freeman with two hundred, and the adaling with six hundred. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 23.

The president [in the proclamation of freedom, Jan. 1, 1863] enjoined upon the *freedmen* to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and recommended to them in all cases, when allowed to do so, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages; but gave notice also that suitable persons would be received into the armed service of the United States. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 101.

Freedmen's Bureau. See *bureau.*

freedom (frē′dum), *n.* [< ME. *fredom, freedom,* < AS. *freódōm* (= OFries. *frīdōm,* NFries. *fridoem* = D. *vrijdom* = MLG. *vridōm,* LG. *frīdom* = MHG. *vrītuom*), freedom, < *freó,* free, + *-dōm,* -dom.] **1.** The state or character of being free. (*a*) Exemption from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces; the state of being able to act without external controlling interference; liberty; in a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree,
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom;* they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 128.

In this then consists *freedom:* viz., in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 27.

The doctrine of *Freedom* was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius; and in a later age was disputed between Arminians and Calvinists: being for centories a capital controversy both in Theology and in Metaphysics. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 498.

(*b*) Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control, especially in civil matters; independence; civil liberty.

A! *fredome* is a nobill thing!
Fredome mayse man to haiff liking! . . .
He levys at ese that frely livys.
Barbour, Bruce.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom.*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Grant him this, and the Parliament hath no more *freedom* then if it sate in his Noose.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

By a declaration of rights, I mean one which shall stipulate *freedom* of religion, *freedom* of the press, *freedom* of commerce against monopolies, trial by juries in all cases, no suspensions of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.

For what avail the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if *freedom* fail?
Emerson, Centennial Poem.

(*c*) Frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness.

You shall
This morning come before us; where, I know,
You cannot with such *freedom* purge yourself
But that . . . you must take
Your patience to you. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

This thought of Monsieur Merrie's has made a great Breach betwixt Monsieur Verney and himself; for which Reason I had not that *freedom* of Conversation as I could have wisht with both of them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

(*d*) License; improper familiarity; in a concrete sense (with a plural), a violation of the rules of decorum; an act of bold presumption.

Peace!—I perceive your eye, sir,
Is fix'd upon this captain for his *freedom;*
And happily you find his tongue too forward.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
'Twere well might critics still this *freedom* take.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 584.

Elizabeth . . . [assured] him that Mr. Darcy would consider his addressing him without introduction as an impertinent *freedom.*
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 84.

(*e*) The state of being clear or exempt (from something): as, *freedom* from sickness; *freedom* from care. (*f*) Ease or facility (of doing anything): as, he speaks or acts with *freedom.*

I always loved you for the *Freedom* of your Genius.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A poet's just pretence—
Fervency, *freedom,* fluency of thought—
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 700.

(*g*†) Generosity; liberality; open-handedness. *Chaucer.*

Blithe was eche a barn ho best mi3t him plese,
& folwe him for his *fredom* & for his faire thewes.
For what thing William wan a-day with his bowe . . .
Ne wold this William neuer on withhold to him-selue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

2. The possession of particular privileges; franchise; immunity: as, the *freedom* of a city or of a corporation.

It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the *freedom* of some company.
Walpole, Letters, II. 43.

3. A free, unconditional grant; a free privilege or franchise. [Rare.]—**4.** In *math.,* capability of displacement in space.—**Bird of freedom.** See *bird*[1].—**Degree of freedom,** in *math.,* an independent mode in which a body may be displaced. Thus, a wheel the axis of which is fixed, or a roller which is compelled to roll on the ground without sliding or turning, has but one degree of freedom—that is, it can move only forward or back. If it can turn without sliding, or slide without turning, either in the direction of its rolling or in that of its axis, it has two degrees of freedom; if it is capable of all these motions, it has four degrees of freedom. If one end of it can rise above the surface of the ground, it has five; if both ends can leave the ground, it has six degrees of freedom and is perfectly free.—**Freedom of repeal†,** a free, unconditional recall.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Cæsar;
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may
Have an immediate *freedom of repeal.*
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Freedom of the will. See *will.*—**Syn. 1.** *Freedom, Liberty, Independence;* scope, range, play, swing, latitude. The first three words are sometimes used as synonymous, but they are clearly distinguishable. *Freedom* is the most general in its application. *Liberty* is commonly used where reference is made to past or possible physical confinement or restriction: as, the prisoners were set at *liberty. Freedom* is used where emphasis is laid upon

large opportunity given for the exercise of one's powers: as, the *freedom* of country life; or where the previous or possible restriction has been or is legal or moral: as, the slave was given his *freedom;* he expressed his views with *freedom*. *Liberty* is more often public; *freedom*, personal and private. *Liberty* has more in mind protection from external constraint or from the aggressions of power; hence, in civil affairs, *liberty* is *freedom* as outlined and protected by law. *Independence* is more exact, expressing not only self-direction but exemption from control, and even lack of connection. There may be *liberty* without *independence*, as in the case of a self-governed colony, and there may be *independence* without *liberty*, as in the case of a despotic monarchy.

Ye winds, that wafted the Pilgrims to the land of promise, fan, in their children's hearts, the love of *freedom!* . . . Speak, speak, marble lips! teach us the love of *liberty* protected by law. *Everett*, Eulogy of Lafayette.

This is got by casting pearl to hogs;
That bawl for *freedom* in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
License they mean when they cry *liberty;*
For who loves that, must first be wise and good.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Individuals entering into a society must give up a share of their *liberty* to preserve the rest. *Washington.*

The *independence* and *liberty* you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts.
Washington, Farewell Address.

freedstole†, *n.* [Improper form, accom. to *freed.*] Same as *frithstool.*

freedwoman (frēd′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *freedwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who has been a slave and is made free.

free-footed (frē′fůt″ed), *a.* Not restrained in the use of the feet; hence, unrestricted in movement or action; foot-loose.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *free-footed.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

free-hand (frē′hand), *a.* Done with the unaided hand and eye; executed without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid: as, *free-hand* drawing.

The curve was not drawn by *freehand* [drawing], but by means of engineers' curves. *Nature*, XXXVII. 294.

free-handed (frē′han″ded), *a.* 1. Having the hands free or unrestrained.—2. Open-handed; liberal.

He was as *free-handed* a young fellow as any in the army; he went to Bond St. and bought the best hat and spencer that money could buy. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

free-handedness (frē′han″ded-nes), *n.* Liberality; generosity.

Standing treat with quite a reckless *freehandedness.*
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 129.

free-hearted (frē′här″ted), *a.* [Cf. D. *vrijhartig* = G. *freiherzig.*] Open; frank; generous.

A noble, honest gentleman, *free-hearted,*
And of an open faith, much loving and much lov'd.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

One of lord Timon's men? a gift, I warrant. . . . And how does that honourable, complete, *free-hearted* gentleman of Athens, thy very bountiful good lord and master?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1.

free-heartedly (frē′här″ted-li), *adv.* In a free-hearted manner; frankly; liberally.

free-heartedness (frē′här″ted-nes), *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

freehold (frē′hōld), *n.* [< *frec* + *hold*[1], *n.*] 1. In *law:* (*a*) Originally, in England, an estate in land in possession held by a freeman; a free socage or feudal estate; now, an estate in fee simple or fee tail, or for life, as opposed to *copyhold.* See the extract.

The distinguishing marks of a *freehold* [in England] were, (1) that it should last for life, . . . (2) that the duties or services should be free: that is, worthy the acceptance of a free man. To fulfil this latter condition, it was necessary that the services by which the land was held and by the non-performance of which it would be forfeited should be honourable (that is, not servile) in respect of their quality, and certain in respect both of their quality and quantity. *Mozley and Whitely*, Concise Law Dict.

(*b*) Hence, in general, an estate in land such as was originally considered as being an ownership of the soil itself, as distinguished from a mere use or chattel interest in it. That is, it is an estate in possession, either of indefinite future duration, transmissible to one's heirs (called an estate of inheritance), or for the life of either the owner or some one else; or "an estate in possession, the duration of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time" (*Digby*).

I still own, and until a few months occupied, a house and garden; one half of the land is *freehold*, and one half under a lease of 10,000 years, which I believe dates from early in this century.
Thomas Kerslake, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 73.

2. A parcel of land held by either of the tenures above described.—3. Figuratively, any free or unrestricted possession, or right of possession; that which belongs to one absolutely.

But if she lift up her drooping head and prosper, among those that have something more than wisht her welfare, I have my charter and *freehold* of rejoycing to me and my heires. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

My heart's good *freehold*, sir, and so you'll find it.
Beau. and Fl., Wit without Money, ii. 4.

All the authorities speak of fellowships in colleges as *freeholds.* *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Customary freehold. See *customary.*

freeholder (frē′hōl″dėr), *n.* [< *freehold* + *-er*[1].] In *law*, one having the present seizin or possession of land by virtue of an estate greater than one limited by a specified time—that is to say, having a fee or a tenancy for life of the tenant, or for life of a third person; one who holds an estate in fee simple or fee tail. See *freehold*, 1. Under various laws in England and the United States, the right of suffrage and the qualification for some minor local official duties or trusts have been conferred on freeholders as distinguished from other inhabitants. In Scotland the term is applied to one holding lands of the crown.—**Chosen freeholders**, in New Jersey, a board of county officers having charge of the finances of the county, corresponding to the *county commissioners* or the *board of supervisors* of other States.—**Freeholders' court.** Same as *court-baron.*

freeing-stick (frē′ing-stik), *n.* A soft deal stick used in cutting veneers to free the teeth of the saw from sawdust. It is applied on the right and left of the blade beneath the timber while the saw is at work.

freelage, freelege (frē′lāj), *n.* The status of a freeman before the law; the freedom or privilege of a burgess; franchise. [Rare.]

Up to the year 1854 the admission to the *freelege* of this borough was, among other things, by "going through the well," a pond about a hundred feet long, by fifteen or sixteen wide, and three to five deep. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 73.

free-lance (frē′lâns), *n.* 1. A mercenary soldier during the middle ages, especially one of some rank, mounted and thoroughly armed and having followers or attendants. (Compare *lance.*) They were most conspicuous in Italy, where they were called *condottieri.* Also called *free companion.* Hence—2. A person who acts upon his own will and pleasure, with little regard for the conventionalities of life; especially, one who uses great freedom in speech or writing, as in indiscriminate attack upon or objurgation of all who disagree with him.

freelet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *frail*[1].

freelege, *n.* See *freelage.*

free-liver (frē′liv″ėr), *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

*Freeliver*s on a small scale, who are prodigal within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

free-living (frē′liv″ing), *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

free-living (frē′liv″ing), *a.* 1. Living in a free or unrestrained manner.—2. In *biol.*, living free from and independent of the parent, as a medusa-bud separated from the polyp-stock upon which it grew.

free-lover (frē′luv″ėr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrines and practices of free love.

freelte†, **freelteе**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *frailty.*

freely† (frē′li), *a.* [< ME. *frely, frelich, freelich,* etc., < AS. *freólīc* (= OS. *frīlīc* = OFries. *frilik* = MLG. *vrilik, vrigelik* = OHG. *frīlīh*, MHG. *vrīlich*), free, < *freó*, free, + *-līc*, -ly[1].] Free; frank; generous; noble; excellent.

Unto that *frely* foode [child, creature]
That now of newe is borne. *York Plays*, p. 149.

Al his *freli* felawchip freli thei gret.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5329.

For that *freelich* freke [warrior], as I fore tolde,
The kid Knight Pansanias, that King was of Spart.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

freely (frē′li), *adv.* [< ME. *frely, freliche,* etc., < AS. *freólīce* (= D. *vrijelijk* = MLG. *vrilike, vrieliken, vrigeliken* = MHG. *vrīliche, frīlīchen*, freely, G. *freilich*, certainly, to be sure), < *freólīc*, a., free: see *frcely, a.*] 1. In a free manner; under free conditions; with freedom; without hindrance, interference, or restraint: as, to move *freely.*

Finally by sequestring themselues for a time fro the Court, to be able the *freelier* & cleerer to discerne the factions and state of the Court.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

The Devil may walk *freely* up and down the Streets of London now, for there is not a Cross to fright him any where. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

Temple's plan was . . . that the King should . . . suffer all his affairs of every kind to be *freely* debated [in the new Privy Council], . . . and not to reserve any part of the public business for a secret committee.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Without constraint, reserve, or hesitation; unreservedly; frankly; openly.

What is 't you blench at? what would you ask? speak *freely.* *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

I shall *freely* and bluntly tell you that I am a brother of the angle too, and peradventure can give you some instructions. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

3. Without reluctance or niggardliness; willingly.

Also the Dyamand scholde ben zoven [given] *frely*, with outen coveytynge and with outen byggynge: and than it is of grettere vertue. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 102.

4. Liberally; unstintedly; plentifully.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. Mat. x. 8.

We gave them 3 or 4 Calibashes of Wine, which they *freely* drank. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 170.

Who throw their Helicon about
As *freely* as a conduit spout!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

5†. Nobly; excellently; admirably.

Sche had a derworthe dougter to deme the sothe,
On the fairest on face and *frelokest* i-schapen,
That euere man vpon moide migt [on] diuise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

freeman (frē′man), *n.*; pl. *freemen* (-men). [< ME. *fremen*, < AS. *freóman, frīman* (= OFries. *frīmon* = D. *vrijman* = OHG. *frīman*, MHG. *vrīman*), a free man, < *freó*, free, + *man*, man.] 1. A man who is free; one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or a vassal.

For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's *freeman.* 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In Parthia did I take thee prisoner; . . .
Now be a *freeman.* *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Corrupted *freemen* are the worst of slaves.
Garrick, Prol. to Shirley's Gamester.

Land had even then become the inseparable accompaniment of the *freeman*, the badge and test of his freedom: he was a *freeman* because he was a land-owner.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 201.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to citizenship, franchise, or other peculiar privilege: as, a *freeman* of a city or state. In olden times the position of such a freeman gave the right to trade in the place.

The *freeman* casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a ceorl; one admitted to a share in the land and corporate life of the village community.

The *freeman* [in Anglo-Saxon times] was strictly the freeholder, and the exercise of his full rights as a free member of the community to which he belonged became inseparable from the possession of his "holding" in it. It was this sharing in common land which marked off the *freeman* or ceorl from the unfree man or læt, the tiller of land which another owned.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 191.

freemartin (frē′mär″tin), *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and when this is the case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

freemason (frē′mā″sn), *n.* [Not found earlier than mod. E.; < *free* + *mason.*] A member of an order, fraternity, or brotherhood forming a secret society, or series of affiliated secret societies called lodges, now existing in all the countries of Europe, in many parts of America, and in other parts of the world where Europeans have settled in larger or smaller communities. This society is founded on and professes the practice of social and moral virtue; truth, charity in its most extended sense, brotherly love, and mutual assistance being inculcated in it. It possesses an elaborate ritual, numerous grades of officers, and many secret signs and passwords, by which members may make themselves known to other members of the craft in any part of the world. Secret organizations of free or enfranchised operative masons, with similar rituals, were formed in the middle ages, when skilled workmen moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred structures—cathedrals, abbeys, etc.—which had their origin in those times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors. There was such a society of actual masons and builders in England in the seventeenth century, and some persons not belonging to the craft had been accepted as members of it; hence the full name of the present fraternity, "Free and Accepted Masons" (abbreviated *F. and A. M.*). Modern freemasonry dates from the organization in 1717 of the four lodges then existing in London, on a new basis, into a grand lodge, by which other grand lodges were chartered. To mark its departure from the limited scope of the original society, the principles and methods of the order are called *speculative masonry*, the terms and insignia of operative masonry being retained. Fable, though absolutely without any historical basis, takes the history of the order back to the Roman empire, to the Pharaohs, to the building of Solomon's temple or the tower of Babel, or even to the building of Noah's ark.

Some, deep *Freemasons*, join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 571.

freemasonic (frē′mā-son′ik), *a.* [< *freemason* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling freemasonry.

That mysterious, undefinable *freemasonic* signal which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. *Thackeray.*

freemasonry (frē′mā′sn-ri), *n.* [< *freemason* + *-ry.*] 1. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons. Hence—2. Secret or tacit brotherhood.

There is a *freemasonry* extending through all branches of society in the quick comprehension of significant words.
A. Rhodes, Monsieur at Home, p. 66.

freemason's-cup (frē′mā′snz-kup), *n.* A drink made of ale, especially Scotch ale, and sherry in equal parts, with the addition of some brandy, sugar, and nutmeg.

free-milling (frē′mil′ing), *a.* Easily reduced: said of auriferous and argentiferous ores which are reducible without previous roasting.

free-minded (frē′mīn′ded), *a.* Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

To be *free-minded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, and sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting.
Bacon, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

freeness (frē′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality; gratuitousness.

Freenesse of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare, euen to the proudest of them, whatsoeuer we please or haue list to speake.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 203.

He was a clear asserter of the sovereign *freeness* and infallible efficacy of divine grace in the conversion of souls.
Bates, Funeral Sermon of Baxter.

freer (frē′ėr), *n.* One who frees or gives freedom. *B. Jonson.*

freeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar.*

Freesia (frē′si-ią), *n.* [NL.] A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus.* There are two species, frequently cultivated.

free-soil (frē′soil′), *a.* In favor of free soil or territory—that is, opposed to slavery. An epithet applied to a party or the principles of a party in the United States who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, or those parts of the country which had not yet been erected into States. The Free-soil party arose out of a coalition of the Liberty party with the Barnburners in 1848, and, with the addition of Whigs, Know-nothings, and some Democrats, became in 1854 the Republican party. It nominated candidates for the presidency in 1848 and 1852.

The Liberty party was merged in the *Free-soil*, whose creed was the exclusion of slavery from the territories.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 52.

Free-soiler (frē′soi′lėr), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-er*[1].] In *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Free-soil party; one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

The shibboleth of this party [nominating Van Buren] was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." It was, of course, anti-slavery, but its adherents took the name of "*Free-soilers.*" *N. Sargent*, Public Men, II. 334.

free-soilism (frē′soi′lizm), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Free-soilers.

During the anti-slavery agitation in Kansas, "Senator Atchison, formerly the presiding officer of the United States Senate, openly advised the people of Missouri to go and vote in Kansas. General Stringfellow told them to take their bowie-knives and exterminate every scoundrel who was tainted with *Free-soilism* or Abolitionism."
J. F. Clarke, N. A. Rev., CXX. 73.

free-spoken (frē′spō′kn), *a.* Given to freedom of speech; accustomed to speak without hesitancy or reserve.

The emperor [Nerva] fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, . . . and said, What should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that were at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

"Am I but false as Guinevere is pure?
Or art thou mazed with dreams? or being one
Of our *free-spoken* Table hast not heard
That Lancelot"—there he check'd himself and paused.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

free-spokenness (frē′spō′kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being free-spoken. *Thackeray.*

free-standing (frē′stan′ding), *a.* Detached; isolated: as, *free-standing* statues.

The absence of the wooden ornaments of the external porch, as well as our ignorance of the mode in which this temple was finished laterally, and the porch joined to the main temple, prevents us from judging what the effect of the front would have been if belonging to a *free-standing* building. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 121.

freestone (frē′stōn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, as the brownstone or brown sandstone of the eastern United States, much used in building: so called because it is easily quarried.

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand,
A *freestone*-colour'd hand; I verily did think
That her old gloves were on; but 'twas her hands.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

One [building] is very spacious and broad, and of a great heigth, adorned with many goodly pillars of white *freestone.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

The walls of the citty are of large square *free-stone*, the most neate and best in repaire I ever saw.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

2. A freestone peach: distinguished from *clingstone.* See II.

II. *a.* Having, as a fruit, a stone from which the flesh of the fruit separates readily and cleanly, as distinguished from the quality of having a stone to which the flesh clings or adheres firmly: as, a *freestone* peach.

free-swimmer (frē′swim′ėr), *n.* A fish that swims high, or near the surface of the water, as the herring and other clupeids.

All *free-swimmers* are especially heedful to avoid contact with the bottom. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 67.

free-swimming (frē′swim′ing), *a.* Swimming freely: said of any aquatic animal that is not fixed, and particularly of those which are attached at some period of their lives and free at another: as, the *free-swimming* embryo of a cirriped; the *free-swimming* adult of a crinoid.

freet, freit (frēt), *n.* [Also *fret;* < Icel. *frētt*, news, intelligence, inquiry, inquiry about the future; cf. Icel. *frētta* = Dan. *fritte*, question, interrogate; ODan. *frittere*, an interrogator; prob. ult. akin to E. *frain*[1], q. v.] 1. A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen.

Freits follow them 'at *freits* follow. *Scotch proverb.*

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth ay
In fantown *fretis* had gret fay.
Wyntown, vi. 18, 362. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A superstitious observance or practice.

All kinds of practiques, *freits*, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the trew touch of natural reason. *King James*, Demonologie, p. 99.

[Scotch in both senses.]

free-tailed (frē′tāld), *a.* Having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane to a considerable extent or entirely, as a bat; emballonurine.

free-thinker (frē′thing′kėr), *n.* One who is not guided in the formation of his beliefs by obedience to authority, but submits the claims of authority to reason as the ultimate arbiter. The early application of the term was to those who occupied a rationalistic position in regard to current religious beliefs and dogmas; hence it acquired the still current sense of skeptic, infidel, and even atheist. The word, though employed earlier, is generally supposed to have been brought into common use in 1713 by the publication of Anthony Collins's "A Discourse of Freethinking, occasioned by the Rise and Growth of a Sect called *Freethinkers.*" Although this work defines *free-thinking* as the endeavor to judge a proposition according to the weight of evidence, and does not explicitly maintain any proposition which can offend a Protestant, it was rightly judged to be a covert attack upon fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. The free-thinkers specifically so called formed a class of deistical writers in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the chief of whom were Toland (died 1722), Anthony Collins (1676–1729), Woolston (1669–1733), Tindal (died 1733), and Bolingbroke (1678–1751). See *deist.*

The idiot is supposed to say in his heart what David's fool did some thousands of years ago, and was therefore designed as a proper representative of those among us who are called atheists and infidels by others, and *free-thinkers* by themselves. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

Is he a churchman? then he's fond of power:
A quaker? sly: a presbyterian? sour:
A smart *free-thinker?* all things in an hour.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 157.

The *freethinker* perhaps too has imbibed his principles from the persons among whom he was bred up.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, V. viii.

Who born within the last forty years has read a word of Collins and Toland and Tindal and that whole race who called themselves *freethinkers?*
Burke, Rev. in France.

If Collins included as *freethinkers* all who differed from the prevalent creed of the time, Bentley would not deny that *freethinkers* had done good service. If, on the other hand, Collins meant, as Bentley assumed him to insinuate, that all these *freethinkers* were atheists, then he was palpably wrong. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, iv. § 14.

=Syn. *Unbeliever, Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

free-thinking (frē′thing′king), *n.* The act or the habit of inquiring freely into the truth of a fact or point of faith in which authority requires implicit belief: especially applied to skeptical inquiry into the supernatural elements of Christianity.

Collins's Discourse on *Freethinking* discusses the relation of reason to the acceptance and the interpretation of revelation, with great acuteness and ability, in a spirit not favorable to much of the current theology of the time.
N. Porter, App. to Ueberweg's Hist. Philos., p. 376.

free-thinking (frē′thing′king), *a.* Holding the principles of a free-thinker; untrammeled or bold in speculation; hence, deistical; skeptical.

free-tongued (frē′tungd), *a.* Given to speaking freely and without reserve.

The *freetongued* preacher must either live by air or be forced to change his pasture.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

free-trader (frē′trā′dėr), *n.* One who advocates or believes in free trade. See *free trade*, under *free, a.*

freety, freity (frē′ti), *a.* [Also written *fretty;* < *freet, freit,* + *-y*[1].] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitions and *freitty* observances of his native land. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1816, p. 154.

freewarren (frē′wor′en), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freewill (frē′wil), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* See *free will*, under *will.*

II. *a.* 1. Made, performed, or done freely or of one's own motion or accord; voluntary.

Churchmen in those Ages liv'd meerly upon *free-will* Offerings. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talfourd [did] not displease me: not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *freewill* offering.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

2. Of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: as, the *free-will* controversy. See *will.*

I persist in saying, with Sir W. Hamilton, that on the *free-will* doctrine volitions are emancipated from causation altogether. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, xxvi.

Freewill Baptist. See *Baptist.*

free-willed (frē′wild), *a.* Endowed with freedom of the will.

In vain we think that *free-will'd* Man has Pow'r
To hasten or protract th' appointed Hour.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

free-willer (frē′wil′ėr), *n.* In Maryland, during the colonial period, an immigrant who had voluntarily sold his labor under contract for a certain number of years.

freewoman (frē′wum′an), *n.*; pl. *freewomen* (-wim′en). A woman not a slave.

Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a *freewoman.* Gal. iv. 22.

free-writer (frē′rī′tėr), *n.* A free-thinking writer. See *free-thinker.* *Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

freezable (frē′zą-bl), *a.* [< *freeze* + *-able.*] Capable of being frozen.

freeze[1] (frēz), *v.*; pret. *froze*, pp. *frozen* or *froze*, ppr. *freezing.* [Early mod. E. also *freese, friese;* < ME. *freesen, fresen, freosen* (pret. *fres, frese*, and weak *freesede*, pl. not found, pp. *froren*), < AS. *freósan* (pret. **freás*, pl. **fruron*, pp. *froren*) = D. *vriezen* = MLG. *vrēsen*, LG. *fresen* = OHG. **friosan, freosan, friesen*, MHG. *vriesen*, G. *frieren* = Icel. *frjōsa* = Sw. *frysa* = Dan. *fryse* = Goth. **friusan* (evidenced by deriv. *frius*, frost, cold), freeze, = L. *prurire* (orig. **prusire*, itch (orig. sting, as with cold), cf. *prūna* (orig. **prusina*), hoar frost, *prūna* (orig. **prusna*), a burning coal, cf. Skt. √ *plush*, burn, √ *prush*, sprinkle, > *prushvā*, a drop, frozen drop, hoar frost. Hence *frost*, and *frore*, pp.]

I. *trans.* 1. To congeal; harden into ice; change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat.

When icieles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes *frozen* home in pail.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To affect with frost; stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc., by congealing the fluid portions of; hence, to produce some analogous effect in.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, *freeze* thy young blood.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

Elfsin, . . . ascending by Simony to the Chair of Canterbury, and going to Rome the same year for his Pall, was *froz'n* to Death in the Alps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

As a knight of old, at the very moment when he would else have unhorsed his opponent, was often *frozen* into unjust inactivity by the king's arbitrary signal for parting the tilters. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

Her loveliness with shame and with surprise
Froze my swift speech. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

3. To chill with cold; produce the sensation of intense cold in.—**To freeze in**, to entangle or envelop in ice: as, the vessels were *frozen in* earlier than usual.

Six vessels lay *frozen in* at a considerable distance from the town. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 190.

To freeze out, to drive out or off; compel to withdraw or retire, as a person from society by cold or contemptuous treatment, a man from business by severe competition or opposition, or a body of stockholders by depressing the stock. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jealousy on the part of Western stockholders, and an insane fear that Colt would *freeze* them all *out*, delayed the erection of this [mining] machinery.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 58.

The Baltimore and Ohio, only a short time ago, *froze out* the Inter-State Telegraph Company.
Electrical Rev. (Amer.), XII. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be congealed by cold; be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; be hardened into ice or into a solid body by cold: as, water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° F.

Thare ys a nother Ryvere, that upon the nygt *freseth* wondur faste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to *freeze*,
Imprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, ii.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: often used impersonally to describe the state of the weather: as, it is *freezing* to-night.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

3. To suffer the effects of intense cold; be stiffened, hardened, or impaired by cold.

Such rage as winters reigneth in my heart,
My life-blood *friesing* with unkindly cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

4. Figuratively, to be or become chilled; suffer greatly from the sensation of cold.—**5.** To cause a sensation of great cold. [Rare.]

The wand'ring rivals gaze with cares oppress'd,
And chilling horrours *freeze* in every breast.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

To freeze to (a person or a thing), to attach one's self closely or devotedly to; take possession of. [Colloq., U. S.]

freeze[1] (frēz), *n.* [< *freeze*[1], *v.*] Frost or its results; chilling or freezing conditions: as, there was a strong *freeze* last night. [Colloq.]

The effects of the late *freeze* have been severely felt.
Charleston (U. S.) *Newspaper.* (*Bartlett.*)

freeze[2]†, *n.* See *frieze*[1].

freezer (frē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which freezes or chills; a refrigerator; especially, a contrivance, as a vessel containing a freezing-mixture, for producing a freezing temperature in substances exposed to its influence, as cream.

The books . . . looked, in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms, as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a *freezer*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, v.

freezing (frē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] The act of hardening, congealing, or solidifying with cold; freezing or chilling treatment.

And wynter increasyng with many great snowes and *fresyng* of the earth, there felle on him another maladie.
Golden Book, xxxviii.

What *freezings* have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's bareness everywhere!
Shak., Sonnets, xcvii.

freezing (frē'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] **1.** Such as to freeze; specifically, at or below the temperature of 32° F. (0° C.), which is called the freezing-point, because water freezes at that temperature; in general, very cold: as, *freezing* weather.—**2.** Figuratively, haughty; stern; chilling: as, *freezing* politeness.

freezing-box (frē'zing-boks), *n.* A box in which fish are frozen.

freezingly (frē'zing-li), *adv.* In a freezing or chilling manner.

A crowded and attentive House, which, whilst *freezingly* deprecatory, remained politely attentive.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 35.

freezing-mixture (frē'zing-miks'tūr), *n.* A mixture that has the property of producing a sufficient degree of cold—that is, a sufficiently rapid absorption of heat—to freeze liquids. In general, such a mixture consists of a solid and a liquid in which the solid rapidly dissolves: for example, hydrochloric acid and sodium sulphate. Its effect is due to the fact that the change of a solid to a liquid requires a certain amount of heat (see *latent heat*, under *heat*), and if this change goes on rapidly, a considerable lowering of temperature results. In the common case of pounded ice and salt, which gives a temperature of about 0° F. (−18° C.), there is a double change, both resulting in the absorption of heat—the melting of the ice and the solution of the salt. See *ice-machine*.

freezing-point (frē'zing-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes; loosely, the temperature at which ice melts. The freezing-point, in the strict sense, depends on many circumstances difficult to control, and many liquids, including water, can with care be cooled several degrees below their melting-points without freezing. The melting-point of ice (water), however, is relatively fixed and readily observed. Consequently, the melting-point is always substituted for the freezing-point in making thermometers, although it is generally called by the latter name.

The *freezing-point* of water and the melting-point of ice, as Professor Tyndall remarks, touch each other as it were. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 557.

Fregata, Fregatta (frē-gā'tä, -gat'ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *frégate*, a frigate: see *frigate*.] A genus of birds, the frigate-pelicans, forming the type and only representative of the family *Fregatidæ*: same as *Tachypetes*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Fregatidæ (frē-gat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fregata* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds, of the group *Steganopodes*, having very long pointed wings, very long forked tail, and extremely short tarsi; the frigate-pelicans. Also called *Tachypetidæ*.

Fregatta, *n.* See *Fregata*.

fregiatura (frā-jä-tö'rä), *n.*; pl. *fregiature* (-re). [It., trimming, ornament, < *fregiare*, trim, adorn, < ML. *frigiare*, *phrygiare*, embroider with gold, < *frigium*, *phrygium*, gold embroidery, Phrygian work: see *auriphrygia*.] In *music*, an ornament; an embellishment.

Fregilus (frej'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of corvine passerine birds with black plumage and red bill and feet; the choughs. *F. graculus* is the common chough. Also called *Pyrrhocorax* and *Coracia*. See cut under *chough*.

Freia (frē'yä), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of arachnidans. *C. D. Koch*, 1850.—**2.** In *Protozoa*, same as *Folliculina*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1856.

freibergite (frī'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Freiberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of tetrahedrite containing several per cent. of silver: named from Freiberg in Saxony.

freieslebenite (frī-es-lā'bn-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Karl *Freiesleben* (1774–1846), a distinguished Saxon geologist.] A native sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in prismatic crystals of a light steel-gray color and metallic luster, and easily cut by a knife.

freight (frāt), *n.* [< late ME. *freight*, *freyt*, an altered form of *fraught*, prob. due to the influence of F. *fret*: see *fraught*, *n.*] **1.** The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; in the United States and Canada, in general, anything carried for pay either by water or by land; the lading of a ship, canal-boat, railroad-car, wagon, etc.

Yon sail, that, from the sky-mixt wave,
Dawns on the sight, and wafts the royal youth,
freight of future glory to my shore.
Thomson, Britannia.

The bark, that ploughs the deep serene,
Charg'd with a *freight* transcending in its worth
The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth, . . .
A herald of God's love to pagan lands.
Cowper, Charity, l. 133.

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by sea; by extension, in the United States and Canada, in general, the price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by land or by sea.

Fuel is cheap, *freights* are extremely low, and these, with many other advantages, offer unusual opportunities to merchants and manufacturers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 718.

3. In a more general sense, the price paid for the use of a ship, including the transportation of passengers.—**By freight,** by the usual public conveyance or means of transport; as regular freight: opposed to *by express*: as, shall it be sent *by freight* or *by express?* [U. S.]—**Dead freight, fast freight,** etc. See the adjectives.

freight (frāt), *v. t.* [< *freight*, *n.*] **1.** To load or lade with goods or merchandise for transportation: often used figuratively.

I had from you lately two Letters; the last was well *freighted* with very good Stuff, but the other, to deal plainly with you, was not so. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 21.

Each vessell *freighted* with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 205.

Every page is brightened with wit, ennobled by sentiment, *freighted* with knowledge, or decorated with imagery. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

2. To hire for the transportation of goods or merchandise.—**3.** To carry or transport as freight.

Each of these Rooms [compartments in a ship] belong to one or two Merchants, or more; and every Man *freights* his Goods in his own Room. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 412.

A water that has been *freighted* perhaps three thousand miles, and kept in stock for months, undergoing unknown changes all the time. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 721.

freight† (frāt), *p. a.* [Also *fraight*; var. of *fraught*.] Same as *fraught*.

freightage (frā'tāj), *n.* [< *freight* + *-age*.] **1.** Freight; lading; cargo: also used figuratively.

English ships laden with full *freightage* of gallant soldiers. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 11.

Coal as an up *freightage* is fully as important as the down cargo of grain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 199.

2. The carrying or transportation of merchandise, etc.

All travel and *freightage* are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels, and mules.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 216.

3. Money paid for the carriage of goods or merchandise; charge for the transportation of goods. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

No more than one half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended toward the payment of their debts.
Milton, Letters of State, To the K. of Portugal.

freight-car (frāt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying freight, commonly a box-car. Called in Great Britain a *goods-wagon* or *goods-van*.

freight-engine (frāt'en'jin), *n.* A locomotive used for drawing freight-trains. [U. S.]

freighter (frā'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who freights or charters a ship for the transportation of goods or merchandise; a shipper.

He represented in behalf of himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London gally, that the said gally sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last.
Parliamentary Hist., 6 Anne, 1706. The Lord's Address.

2. One who sends goods by land or by sea, either for himself or for others. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

The local trader or the agricultural *freighter*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 81.

Men employed by the *freighters* to look after the mules during the night to prevent their straying off.
The American, IX. 110.

3. A ship or vessel engaged in the carrying-trade.

The ship "Maria" . . . being at that period employed as a *freighter*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 244.

Heavily loaded *freighters* were lurching in, every mule straining in his collar, every trace taut and quivering.
The Century, XXXI. 65.

freight-house (frāt'hous), *n.* A house or depot for freight. [U. S.]=Syn. *Station*, etc. See *depot*.

freighting (frā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freight*, *v.*] The carriage or transportation of freight; freightage.

In the rainy season, the water flowing down from the various ravines and from the Salto (the source of the San Miguel) fills the arroyo, and renders *freighting* in wagons difficult, but does not impede transit by mules and pack-trains. *L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 67.

freighting (frā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freight*, *v.*] Concerned with the carrying of freight or merchandise.

At the beginning of that war (as in the commencement of every war) traders were struck with a sort of panick. Many went out of the *freighting* business.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

freightless (frāt'les), *a.* Destitute of freight.

freight-train (frāt'trān), *n.* A train of freight-cars. Called in Great Britain a *goods-train*.

freine†, *v. t.* See *frain*[1].

freit, freity. See *freet*, *freety*.

freke†, *n.* See *freak*[1].

frelte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *frailty*.

fremd (fremd), *a.* and *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *frem*, *fremit*, *fremmit*, *frammit*, etc.; < ME. *fremd*, *fremed*, *fremde*, *fremede*, < AS. *fremde*, *fremede*, *fremthe* = OS. *fremithi* = OFries. *fremed*, *framd* = D. *vreemd* = MLG. *vremede*, *vromede* = OHG. *framidi*, *fremidi*, MHG. *vremede*, *vremde*, G. *fremd* (Icel. *framandi* = Sw. *främmande* = Dan. *fremmed*, appar. < LG. or G.) = Goth. *framaths*, strange, foreign, < Goth., AS., etc., *fram*, E. *from*: see *from*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Strange; foreign.

A faucon peregryn than semed she
Of *fremde* londe. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 421.

Wharfrae cam thir [these] *frem* swains,
Wi' us this night to guest?
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. Not akin; unrelated.

Many are that neuer haue halde the ordyre of lufe ynesche thaire frendys sybbe or *fremede*, bot outhire thay lufe thaym ouer mekill or thay lufe tham ouer lyttill.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

I saw not how the bairn could dwell among them, seeing that they were *fremd* in heart if they were kin in blood. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

3. Strange; singular; queer.

Never was there yit so *fremed* a cas.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1046.

Better my friend think me *fremit*
Than fashious. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

4†. Wild; undomesticated.

Bothe *fremed* and tame. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 529.

The fremd, strangers; the strange world: as, to go into *the fremd*, to go among strangers: said of any one leaving the family in which he was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner or an alien.

So now his frend is chaunged for a *frenne*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

As perjur'd cowards in adversity,
With sight of fear, from friends to *fremb'd* do fly.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fremedly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *fremed, fremd,* + *-ly*2.] As a stranger.

Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contrayez straunge,
Fer floten fro hia frendez *fremedly* he rydez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

fremescence (frē-mes'ens), *n.* [< *fremescent.*] Noise suggestive of tumult. [Rare.]

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence;* waxing into thunder-peals, of fury stirred on by fear. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. v. 4.

fremescent (frē-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *fremere,* make a low noise, roar, growl, + inceptive ppr. term. *-escent.*] Very noisy and tumultuous; riotous; raging. [Rare.]

Thuriot shows himself from some pinnacle, to comfort the multitude becoming auspicious, *fremescent.*
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 6.

fremitus (frem'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *fremitus.* [< L. *fremitus,* a dull, roaring, humming, murmuring sound, < *fremere,* roar, hum, murmur, growl.] In *med.,* palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest.

The so-called hydatid *fremitus* . . . scarcely differs from the ordinary impulse communicated by fluid within any other kind of tumor. *Cobbold,* Tapeworms (1866), p. 63.

Palpation of the chest probably reveals a *fremitus* over the central portion of the chest. *Med. News,* LII. 290.

Bronchial fremitus, that fremitus produced by the air passing through obstructed bronchial tubes.—**Friction fremitus,** fremitus which is produced by the rubbing of roughened surfaces over each other, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.—**Vocal fremitus,** that fremitus which is produced by utterance of sounds.

Fremontia (frē-mon'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John C. *Fremont,* an American explorer.] A genus of plants, of a single species, *F. Californica,* a common shrub upon the dry hills of California, known as *California slippery-elm.* It has lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers with a bright-yellow petaloid calyx, and is now introduced into cultivation. It is closely related to the hand-flower tree (*Chiranthodendron*) of Mexico, and the two genera have been placed sometimes in the *Malvaceæ,* sometimes in the *Sterculiaceæ;* but they have recently been separated to form the order *Chiranthodendreæ.*

frent†, **frennet**, *n.* Apparently a poetical perversion of *fremd.*

frena, *n.* Plural of *frenum.*

frenate (frē'nāt), *a.* [< *frenum* + *-ate*1.] In *entom.,* provided with a frenulum: applied to the posterior wings of a lepidopterous insect when they are provided with a bristle by which they can be attached to the anterior wings.

French (french), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Frenche, Frensch, Frense, Frenkisch,* rarely *Franche,* < AS. *Frencisc,* French, i. e., Frankish, < *Franca,* Frank, + *-isc,* -ish. The term. *-ish* is similarly contracted in *Dutch, Scotch,* and *Welch,* now usually *Welsh.* Cf. F. *Français,* OF. *François, Franchois,* earlier *Franceis* (fem. F. *Française,* OF. *Françoise, Franchoise,* earlier *Francesche*) (> MLG. *frantzōs, fransois,* a., *frantzoser, fransoiser,* n., = MHG. *franzois, franzeis,* a., *franzoyser, franzoysære,* n., G. *französisch,* a., *franzos, franzose,* n., = Sw. *fransysk;* cf. D. *fransch,* Dan. Sw. *fransk,* equiv. in form to E. *Frankish*) = Sp. *Francés* = Pg. *Francez* = It. *Francese,* < ML. **Francensis, Francesus,* French, < *Franeus,* a Frank, + *-ensis,* whence the common E. patrial term. *-esc.* Thus E. *French* is etymologically *Frank-ish,* and F. *Français* is **Frank-ese.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to France, a country of western Europe, or to its inhabitants. Often abbreviated *Fr.*

Thank love for my blindness; who cannot see many a fair *French* city, for one fair *French* maid that stands in my way. *Shak.,* Hen. V., v. 2.

2. Foreign; from a distant or foreign land; heuce, strange; uncommon; rare. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Sheffield dialect *french* means "foreign." A new kind of American knives would be called *french.* Compare with this the different meanings of Welsh.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 251.

French asparagus. See *asparagus.*—**French berry.** Same as *Avignon berry.* See *berry*1.—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**French bole.** See *bole*2, 1.—**French brace,** an angle-brace.—**French cambric,** a very fine variety of cambric used for handkerchiefs and similar things.—**French canvas,** a variety of grenadine used for ladies' dresses and very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**French chalk, cotton, cowslip.** See the nouns.—**French crown.** (*a*) A piece of French money.

It is no English treason to cut *French crowns;* and, tomorrow, the king himself will be a clipper.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

(*b*) Baldness produced by what was called the *French disease* (*morbus Gallicus*). Hence used with equivocation. *Schmidt.*

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play bare-faced. *Shak.,* M. N. D., l. 2.

French daisy. See *daisy.*—**French disease**†, syphilis.—**French duck, Encyclopedia, euchre, fake,** etc. See the nouns.—**French fall.** Same as *falling-band.*—**French grass, green, honeysuckle, hood, horn, jasmine,** etc. See the nouns.—**French measles.** Same as *rubella.*—**French merino,** a very fine twilled woolen cloth, made from the wool of the merino sheep, and used for ladies' dresses. It was originally made only in France, but is now produced elsewhere.—**French mixture,** a carbolized solution of codeine.—**French morocco, mustard, nut, ocher, pie, pitch, plum, polish,** etc. See the nouns.—**French porcelain, French pottery,** porcelain and pottery made within the limits of France. See *porcelain* and *pottery.*—**French pox**†, syphilis.—**French purple.** See *purple.*—**French quilting.** See *piqué.*—**French red,** rouge.—**French roof.** See *roof.*—**French sixth.** See *sixth.*—**French spoliation claims.** See *spoliation.*—**French tuning.** See *flat tuning,* under *tuning.*—**French twill,** a variety of French merino of inferior fineness but great durability.—**French varnish, white, willow,** etc. See the nouns.—**French weed,** in Jamaica, the *Commelyna Cayennensis,* a species of day-flower.—**To take French leave,** to depart without ceremony or notice; hence, to disappear under suspicious circumstances; elope: as, a defaulting cashier *takes French leave.*

I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not choosing, as it was my first visit, to *take French leave,* and hardly knowing how to lead the way alone among so many strangers. *Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, II. 199.

You are going to quit me without warning—*French leave*—is that British conduct?
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 10.

II. *n.* 1. The language spoken by the people of France. French is parallel with Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Wallachian, and minor dialects, called together the *Romance languages,* being descended from the Latin as spoken by the Romans and the peoples of the various provinces whom they brought under their dominion, mingled with the Celtic and Teutonic tongues with which Latin was thus brought in contact. (See *Romance.*) *French* means 'the language of the Franks,' a Teutonic people merged with the mixed races of Gaul, who received the Frankish name (the country being thence called *France*), but retained their Romanic speech, the Franks and other Teutonic tribes, and later the Northmen, accepting the speech of the people they conquered. It is divided chronologically into *Old French* and *modern French,* the former extending from the ninth century to the fourteenth, or, with the convenient inclusion (as usually in this dictionary) of what is specifically called *Middle French,* to the sixteenth century. Old French existed in many dialects, the phrase, indeed, when unqualified or undiscriminated, including the aggregate of such dialects. The most important were the dialect of the Île de France, which, as the "French of Paris," has become the modern literary French; and that of Normandy, the *Norman* or *Norman French,* which, transferred to England at the Conquest and there developed (as Anglo-French), gave much to and took much from the English, and was finally displaced by the mixed English speech thus formed. (See *English.*) By later borrowing from French, or from the Latin on the French model, the Romanic part of the English vocabulary is now to a great extent nearly identical with that of French. As the most central and highly developed of the Romance dialects, French began, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to take the place of Latin as the general language of diplomacy, polite society, and commerce. Its importance in this respect has much diminished in the present century. It is now drawn upon by other languages chiefly for terms of fine art, dress, and cookery. The use of accents as a customary part of French orthography began in the seventeenth century; they now form a rigid artificial system, often a guide to pronunciation, and reflecting generally, but with numerous exceptions, previous etymological conditions of the words concerned. Regarded as a Romance language, French is remarkable for its departure from the Latin type. In its vowel and consonant system (notably in its nasal vowels), its sweeping contractions, and its general destruction of final sounds or syllables, with the retention in many cases of these lost sounds in spelling, it differs markedly from other Romance tongues.

And *Frensch* ache spak ful faire and fetyaly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For *Frensch* of Parya was to hire unknowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 124.

2. Collectively, the people of France.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause,
And what the Swede intends, and what the *French.*
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Frenchify (fren'chi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frenchified,* ppr. *Frenchifying.* [< *French* + *-i-fy.*] To make French; infect with French tastes, manners, or turns of expression.

Before the Conquest they misliked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified,* and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of the bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden,* Remains, Languages.

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your dublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified?*
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

Frenchiness (fren'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being Frenchy in aspect, manner, expression, etc.

There is, I must say, a *Frenchiness* about Ledru that I own makes me tremble.
Quoted in *Wikoff's* Reminiscences of an Idler, p. 531.

Frenchman (french'man), *n.*; pl. *Frenchmen* (-men). [< ME. *Frenche man* (= D. *fransman* = G. *franzmann* = Dan. *franskmand* = Sw. *fransman*): see *French* and *man.*] 1. A man of the French nation; a native inhabitant of France, or one belonging to the French race.

The *Frenchman,* first in literary fame—
(Mention him, if you please. Voltaire?—The same).
Cowper, Truth, l. 303.

2. A French ship.

French-tub (french'tub), *n.* A mixture of the protochlorid of tin and logwood, used in dyeing.

Frenchwoman (french'wum″an), *n.*; pl. *Frenchwomen* (-wim″en). A woman of the French nation.

Q. Mar. I cry you mercy, madam; was it you?
Duch. Was't I? yea, I it was, proud *Frenchwoman.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 3.

Frenchy (fren'chi), *a.* and *n.* [< *French* + *-y*1.] **I.** *a.* Having a characteristic or exaggerated French manner, appearance, or sound: generally used in a depreciatory sense: as, a *Frenchy* gesture; a *Frenchy* tune. [Colloq.]

A theatrical and *Frenchy* tone.
The Congregationalist, Jan. 6, 1887.

II. *n.* A Frenchman. [Colloq. and familiar.]

The squires had begun by calling him *Frenchy.*
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls, p. 62.

frendt, *n.* See *friend.*

frenesyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *frenzy.*

frenetic, frenetical (frē-net'ik, formerly fren'e-tik, frē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< OF. *frenetique,* F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico:* see *frantic.*] 1. Relating to or accompanied by mental disorder.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases. *Milton,* Church-Government, ii.

Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the King her husband was fallen into hys old *frenetical* disease. *Hall,* Hen. V., an. 7.

2. Frenzied; frantic.

In his throwes *frenetike* and madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 206.

Also spelled *phrenetic, phrenetical.*

frenetically (frē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *frenetic,* q. v.] In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically. Also spelled *phrenetically.*

All mobs are properly frenzies, work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle.*

frennet, *n.* See *fren.*

frentict, *a.* An obsolete form of *frantic.*

frentivet, *a.* [ME.: see *frentic* = *frantic.*] Having the mind disordered; frantic.

Item, in ye same chirge [St. Peter's at Rome] on the right side is a pilour that was somtyme off Salamona temple, at which pylour our Lord was wont too rest him whan he preched to ye peple, at which pelour, if ther any be *frentyf* or made or troubled with apyrittes, they be deluered and made hoole. *Arnold's Chronicle,* p. 145.

frenula1 (fren'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *frenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] In *anat.,* a small frenum. Also *frænula.*—**Frenula linguæ,** a small process extending from the posterior lamellæ of the lingula toward the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.

frenula2, *n.* Plural of *frenulum.*

frenular (fren'ū-lär), *a.* [< *frenula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the frenulum: as, a *frenular* bristle.

frenulum (fren'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *frenula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] 1. In *anat.,* same as *frenum* or *frenula.*—2. In lepidopterous insects, a strong, elastic, sometimes double bristle on the upper edge of the secondary wing, near its base. It can be drawn through a hook on the under side of the primary, and serves to lock the wings together. The frenulum is wanting in nearly all butterflies which do not fold the secondaries when at rest. *Morris.*

Also spelled *frænulum.*

Frenulum cerebri, a median ridge running down from the corpora quadrigemina on to the valve of Vieussens.—**Frenulum pudendi,** a tranaverse fold within the posterior commissure of the vulva; the fourchette, commonly ruptured in the first parturition.

frenum (frē'num), *n.*; pl. *frena* (-nä). [L., also written *frænum,* a bridle, curb, bit.] 1. In *anat.,* a ligament or fold of membrane which checks or restrains the motion of a part: as, the *frenum linguæ,* or bridle of the tongue. See below.—2. In *entom.,* a strong membrane or chitinous ridge extending from the scutellum to the base of each anterior wing. It is prominent in the cicadas and some other insects.—**Frenum clitoridis,** a fold connecting the glans clitoridis with the labium minus on either side.—**Frenum epiglottidis.** See *epiglottis.*—**Frenum labii inferioris, frenum labii superioris,** a fold of mucous membrane which ties the under and upper lip, respectively, to the gums in the median line.—**Frenum linguæ,** a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the under side of the tongue, and sometimes requires to be cut from too great restriction, or from extension too far forward, causing the subject to be tongue-tied.—**Frenum preputii,** a fold of skin connecting the foreskin with the meatus urinarius.

frenzical (fren'zi-kal), *a.* [< *frenzy* + *-ic-al.* Cf. *frensical.*] Partaking of frenzy.

The *frenzical* disposition of her [Vanessa's] mind.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

frenziedly (fren'zid-li), *adv.* As one frenzied; distractedly.

frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *frenzie, frensy, phrensy, phrenzy, franzy,* etc., < ME. *frensy, fransy, fransey, frenesy, frenesie,* < OF. *frenesie, frenaisie,* F. *frénésie* = Pr. *frenezia, frenezi* = Sp. *frenesi* = Pg. *frenesi* = It. *frenesia,* < L. *phrenesis,* < Gr. *φρένησις,* a later equiv. of *φρενῖτις,* inflammation of the brain: see *frantic* and *frenetic.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *frenzies* (-ziz). Violent agitation of the mind approaching to temporary derangement of the mental faculties; distraction; delirium; madness.

He felle in a *fransye* for ferseuesse of herte,
He feghttis and fellis downe that hyme be-fore standis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3827.

Every passion is a short *frenzy.*
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

A kind of *frenzy* seized the people of Adel; they ran tumultuously to arms, and, with shrieks and adjurations, demanded to be led immediately against the Abyssinians.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 35.

=Syn. *Mania, Madness,* etc. (see *insanity*); rage, fury, raving.

II.† *a.* Mad; delirious.

All these sharpers have but a *frenzy* man's sleep.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100.

frenzy (fren'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frenzied,* ppr. *frenzying.* [< *frenzy, n.*] To render frantic; drive to distraction.

The bright Titan *frenzied* with new woes.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the hour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled. *Buckle,* Civilization, I. vii.

freq. An abbreviation of *frequentative.*

frequence† (frē'kwens), *n.* [= F. *fréquence* = Sp. *frecuencia* = Pg. *frequencia* = It. *frequenza,* frequency, < L. *frequentia,* a throng, a crowd, < *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, also frequent: see *frequent.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.

I, as I undertook, and with the vote
Consenting in full *frequence* was impower'd,
Have found him, view'd him, tasted him.
Milton, P. R., ii. 130.

2. Same as *frequency.*

The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frequence* of oathes. *Bp. Hall,* Quo Vadis? § 20.

frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* [Formerly also *frequencie:* see *frequence.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng.

London, . . . both for *frequencie* of people and multitude of houses, doth thrise exceed it [Mantua].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 145.

Thou cam'st erewhile into this senate. Who
Of such a *frequency,* so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. The quality of being frequent; often occurrence; the happening often in the ordinary course of things.

The people with great *frequencie* brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the Goddesse, and solemnized a lectisternium. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 719.

Concerning *frequency* in prayer, it is an act of zeal . . . easy and useful. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

3. The ratio of the number of times that an event occurs in the ordinary course of events to the number of occasions on which it might occur; with a few recent writers on physics, the number of regularly recurring events of any given kind in a given time.

The *frequency* of crimes has washed them white.
Cowper, Task, iii. 71.

frequent (frē'kwent), *a.* [< OF. *frequent,* F. *fréquent* = Sp. *frecuente* = Pg. It. *frequente,* < L. *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, crammed, frequent, repeated, etc., ppr. in form, allied to *farcire,* cram: see *farce*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Crowded; thronged; full.

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate;
And therefore must your edict lay deep mulct
On such as shall be absent. *B. Jonson,* Sejanus, v. 3.

Moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and *frequent* form'd a dire debate.
Pope, Odyssey, xvii.

One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent* and full!
Walpole, Letters, II. 38.

2. Often appearing, seen, or done; often repeated or recurring; coming or happening in close succession or at short intervals.

There is nothing more *frequent* among us than a sort of poems intitled Pindaric Odes. *Congreve,* Pindaric Ode.

Frequent hearses shall besiege your gates.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 38.

The sure sign of the general decline of an art is the *frequent* occurrence, not of deformity, but of misplaced beauty. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

The waste enormous marsh,
Where from the *frequent* bridge . . .
The trenched waters run from sky to sky.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. Doing or accustomed to do a thing often; practising or given to repetition; repetitious; iterative: as, to be *frequent* in one's remonstrances.

You cannot be
Too *frequent* where you are so much desir'd.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Suffering such a crew of riotous galiants,
Not of the best repute, to be so *frequent*
Both in your house and presence; this, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the curiousness of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

Make no more Allegories in Scripture than needs must, the Fathers were too *frequent* in them.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

4†. Currently reported; often heard.

'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

frequent (frē-kwent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *frequenter,* F. *fréquenter* = Sp. *frecuentar* = Pg. *frequentar* = It. *frequentare,* < L. *frequentare,* fill, crowd, visit often, do or use often, etc., < *frequen(t-)s,* frequent, crowded: see *frequent, a.*] **1**†. To crowd; fill.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting. *Milton,* P. L., x. 1091.

2. To visit often; resort to habitually: as, to *frequent* the theater.

I lay at the signe of the three Kings, which is the . . . most *frequented* of al the Innes. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 70.

The unknowen Countries of Ginny and Binne, this six and twentie yeeres, have beene *frequented* with a few English ships only to trade.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 48.

It is to be wondered, that these Operas are so *frequented.* There are great numbers of the Nobility that come daily to them. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 171.

frequentable (frē-kwen'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *fréquentable;* as *frequent* + *-able.*] Accessible; easy of approach.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age, and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Have made their bookstore most *frequentable* for facility of purchase. *The New Mirror,* III. (1843).

frequentage (frē-kwen'tāj), *n.* [< *frequent* + *-age.*] The practice of frequenting: as, "remote from *frequentage,*" *Southey.* [Rare.]

frequentation (frē-kwen-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fréquentation* = Sp. *frecuentacion* = Pg. *frequentação* = It. *frequentazione,* < L. *frequentatio(n-),* frequency, frequent use, < *frequentare,* frequent: see *frequent, v.*] The practice of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

The loveliest cove upon the North New England coast, and nearly the loneliest, a few miles ahead of the wave of indiscriminate *frequentation* already rolling steadily on towards the British provinces.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, xv.

frequentative (frē-kwen'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fréquentatif* = Sp. *frecuentativo* = Pg. It. *frequentativo,* < LL. *frequentativus,* frequentative, < L. *frequentare,* do or use often: see *frequent, v.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.,* serving to express the repetition of an action: as, *dictito* is a *frequentative* verb.

II. *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action, as *dictito* (Latin) from *dicto, vāvadīti* (Sanskrit) from *vadati, waggle* from *wag.*

Abbreviated *freq.*

frequenter (frē-kwen'tėr), *n.* One who frequents; one who often or habitually visits or resorts to a place.

A great *frequenter* of the church,
Where bishop-like he finds a perch.
Cowper, tr. of Vincent Bourne's Jackdaw.

They [English religious houses] stood often in defenceless solitudes, guarded by a feeble garrison of inmates and *frequenters,* a prey ready to the hand of the spoiler, whenever he should come up against them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

frequently (frē'kwent-li), *adv.* **1**†. Populously; in a crowded manner.

The place became *frequently* inhabited on every side, as approved both healthfull and delightfull.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 279.

2. Often; many times; at short intervals.

The First is, that the antient Gauls used to come *frequently* to be instructed here by the British Druids.
Howell, Letters, iv. 19.

The Christians, also, sallied *frequently* from the gates, and made great havoc in the irregular multitude of assailants. *Irving,* Granada, p. 44.

=Syn. **2.** See *often.*

frequentness (frē'kwent-nes), *n.* The fact of being frequent or often repeated.

freret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar.*

frescadet† (fres-kād'), *n.* [< OF. *fresceades, fresquades,* pl., "refreshments, or things refreshing, as (in summer-time) light garments, cool air, cold places, bowers or shades, overspread with green boughs" (Cotgrave), < It. **frescata,* < *fresco,* OF. *frais, fres,* fresh, cool: see *fresh.*] A cool walk; a shady place. *Maunder.*

fresco (fres'kō), *n.*; pl. *frescos* or *frescoes* (-kōz). [< It. *fresco,* fresh, cool, *fresco,* n., coolness, fresh air, cool, fresco, < OHG. *frisc,* fresh: see *fresh.*] **1**†. Coolness; a cool, refreshing state of the air; shade. See *al fresco.*

Wee mett many of the nobility both on horseback and in their coaches to take the *fresco* from the sea.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

2. A method of painting on walls covered with a ground or coat of plaster or mortar, with which the colors become permanently incorporated if properly chosen and applied; also, a picture or design so painted. *True fresco* (Italian *buon fresco*) is painting in colors mixed with water or hydrate of lime upon a wet surface of mortar made of lime and pure quartz-sand. In this method earth pigments are chiefly used, because all vegetable and many mineral pigments are decomposed by lime or altered by light. The solidity of the painting depends upon the penetration of the colors into the plaster or mortar, and upon the crystalline layer which forms upon its surface before the mortar has set, as it does in a few hours through the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. If this crystalline layer is disturbed, or if it has begun to form while the artist is painting, or if it forms between the thinner and thicker coats of color successively applied, the colors will flake and fall away. *Dry fresco* (Italian *fresco secco*) is a method of fresco-painting upon a dry surface. The last coat of plaster, or intonaco, when perfectly dry, is rubbed with pumice-stone, and well wetted with water and a little lime the evening before painting, and again immediately before the artist begins work. The first step in this process is to pounce the outline of the design upon the wall. The phrase *fresco secco* is applied also to retouching in distemper. The implements used by fresco-painters include wooden and glass floats, trowels of wood and iron, palette-knives of steel and bone, a trimming-knife, a bone or ivory stylus, and brushes of hog-bristles and other hair, of such quality as to be neither curled nor burned by lime. Compare *distemper*[2].

It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., *frescos,* but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. *Fairholt.*

The room, which was not darkened, was hung with damask of purple and gold, and the high ceiling was painted with gay *frescos* of some story of the gods.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 30.

Florentine fresco. See *Florentine.*—**Fresco colors.** See *color.*—**In fresco,** in the open air; out of doors: same as *al fresco.*

Come, let us take, *in fresco* here, one quart.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

The house was doubly balconied in the front . . . for the clubsters to issue forth *in fresco* with hats and perukes.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

fresco (fres'kō), *v. t.* [< *fresco, n.*] To paint in fresco, as a wall.

A melodramatic statue of Moses receives the tables of the law from God the Father, with *frescoed* seraphim in the background. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xviii.

frescoing (fres'kō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fresco, v.*] The process of painting in fresco; frescoed decoration.

The *frescoing,* stained glass work, and tiling in the Union League Club building. *Art Age,* III. 198.

fresco-painter (fres'kō-pān″tėr), *n.* One who paints in fresco.

fresco-painting (fres'kō-pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The art or act of painting in fresco.—**2.** A fresco.

fresh (fresh), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fresh, fresch, fressh, fress,* and transposed *fersh, ferss,* etc., < AS. *fersc,* fresh (applied to water) (transposed from **fresc*), = D. *versch* = MLG. *varsch, versch* = OHG. *frisc,* MHG. *vrisch,* G. *frisch* = Icel. *ferskr,* fresh (of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc., of smell, etc.), = Sw. *färsk* = Dan. *fersk,* fresh, sweet, etc. From the same ult. source are *frisk,* a doublet of *fresh,* and *fresco,* < It. *fresco* = Sp. Pg. *fresco* = OF. *fres, freis, frais, fris,* fem. *freseche, fraische,* F. *frais,* fem. *fraîche,* fresh, cool: see *fresco.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having its original qualities; unimpaired in vigor or purity; not weakened, faded, tainted, or decayed; not stale or worn: as, a *fresh* voice; a *fresh* complexion; events still *fresh* in the memory; to keep meat or flowers *fresh.*

Ful *fressh* and newe here gere apiked was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

A grave young Swede with a *fresh* Norse complexion.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 14.

2. Of unimpaired physical or mental condition; having full natural vigor, activity, beauty, bloom, etc.; hearty; sound; brisk; lively.

Ther sholde ye have sein many *fressh* lusty men of armes vpon stronge startelinge stedis.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

A race of real children; not too wise,
Too learned, or too good; but wanton, *fresh*,
And bandied up and down by love and hate.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

3. In a refreshed condition; freshened; reinvigorated; strengthened or purified: as, the troops were now *fresh* for action; to put on *fresh* linen.

I remember, when the fight was done, . . .
Came there a certain lord, neat and trimly dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Nay, [I] let him choose
Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
My best and *freshest* men. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

Brewer says to his driver, "Now is your horse pretty *fresh?*" . . . Driver says he's as *fresh* as butter.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, ii. 3.

4. New; recent; novel; newly produced, obtained, occurring, arriving, etc.: as, coins *fresh* from the mint; a *fresh* coat of paint; *fresh* tidings; a *fresh* misfortune; to take a *fresh* sheet of paper.

My glory was *fresh* in me, and my bow was renewed in my hand. Job xxix. 20.

But the Norweyan lord, surveying vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men,
Began a *fresh* assault. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

To-morrow to *fresh* woods and pastures new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 193.

In every liquid all the molecules are running about and continually changing and mixing themselves up in *fresh* forms. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 195.

Hence—**5.** Unpractised; untried; inexperienced; unsophisticated: as, a *fresh* hand on a ship; a *fresh* youth.

How green you are, and *fresh* in this old world!
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

We that have skill must pronounce, and not such *fresh* men as you are. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

It is not unusual to see girls in their third year attending the same lectures with Freshmen. I say "Freshmen" because, although there is no class feeling, yet there is an undefined idea that new students must naturally be *fresh*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 921.

6. Cool; refreshing; invigorating; imparting strength or refreshment; in nautical language, moderately strong or brisk: as, a draught of *fresh* water; a breath of *fresh* air; a *fresh* breeze.

Sir, we are all so happy as to have a fine, *fresh*, cool morning; and I hope we shall each be the happier in the others' company. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

And the shade of the beech lies cool on the rock,
And *fresh* from the west is the free wind's breath.
Bryant, Two Graves.

During the first part of this day the wind was light, but after noon it came on *fresh*, and we furled the royals.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

7. Not salt, salted, or pickled; not brackish: as, *fresh* meat or codfish; *fresh* water.

So can no fountain both yield salt water and *fresh*.
Jas. iii. 12.

I found helpe for my health, and my sicknesse asswaged, by the meanes of *fresh* dyet, especially Oranges and Limons.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 9.

8†. Bright; brilliant.

Ther helmes garnysshed that they had vppon,
With perlys and dyamauntez of price,
Ther course[r]s trappid in the *fressest* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037.

9. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Drinking was not among my vices. I could get *fresh*, as we call it, when in good company and excited by wit and mirth; but I never went to the length of being drunk.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xiii.

10. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]

There is our great Udaller is weel eneugh when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae. *Scott*, Pirate, xxiv.

11. Verdant and conceited; presuming through ignorance and conceit; forward; officious. Compare *cool*. [Slang, U. S.]—**12.** Open; not frosty. [Scotch.]

Our winters . . . have been open and *fresh*, as it is termed.
P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 319, N. (*Jamieson.*)

Fresh blood. See *blood*.—**Fresh suit,** or **fresh pursuit,** in *law*, effectual pursuit of a wrong-doer while the wrong is fresh. In old English criminal law such pursuit of a thief was encouraged by allowing the owner who made it to recover his goods again; otherwise they went to the crown if retaken. So, if a tenant, to prevent the landlord from distraining his cattle on the land, drove them off the land, the landlord might, if he made fresh suit, distrain them off the land.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Unfaded, blooming, flourishing, hearty.—**4.** *Novel*, *Recent*, etc. See *new*.—**5.** Untrained, unskilled, raw.

II. *n.* **1.** A flood; a stream in overflow; an inundation; a freshet.

It is held one of the greatest rivers in America, and as most men thinke, in the world; and commeth downe with such a *fresh*, it maketh the Sea fresh more than thirtie miles from the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 268.

It is called a *fresh*, when, after very great rains, or (as we suppose) after a great thaw of the snow and ice lying upon the mountains to the westward, the water descends in such abundance into the rivers that they overflow the banks which bound their streams at other times.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 34.

2†. Figuratively, a flood or rush of persons.

The *fresshe* was so felle of the furse grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4730.

3. A spring or brook of fresh water; a small tributary stream. [Now only local.]

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

In Virginia it means also "a small tributary of a larger river," and Beverley (History of Virginia) already mentions "the *freshes* of Pawtomeck river."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 49.

4. A stream or current of fresh water running into tide-water. [Local.]

Running up into the *freshes* with the ship or vessel during the five or six weeks that the worm is thus above water; for they never enter, nor do any damage in fresh water, or where it is not very salt.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 6.

Fresh, used locally in Maryland for a stream distinct from the tide water: as, "Allen's *Fresh*."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 48.

5. The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a great volume of fresh water flowing into the sea.

The *freshes*, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift, setting directly off to sea against the wind. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 673.

6. Open weather; a day of open weather; a thaw. [Scotch.]—**7.** A freshman. [College slang.]

fresh (fresh), *adv.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] Freshly.

Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding *fresh*,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Mrs. Can. She has a charming fresh colour.
Lady T. Yes, when it is *fresh* put on.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

fresh† (fresh), *v.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To refresh.

Whan he was to that wel ycomen
That shadowed was with braunches grene,
He thoughte of thilke water shene
To drinke, and *fresshe* him wel withalle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1513.

I walkt nbroade to breath the *freshing* ayre
In open fields, whose flowring pride, opprest
With early frosts, had lost their beauty faire.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 26.

You have *freshed* my memory well in 't, neighbour Pan.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow fresh; freshen.

About three in the afternoone the gale began to *fresh*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 450.

fresh-blown (fresh'blōn), *a.* Newly blown, as a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 22.

fresh-colored (fresh'kul″ord), *a.* Having a lively, healthy color; ruddy: as, a *fresh-colored* complexion.

freshen (fresh'n), *v.* [< *fresh* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow brisk; grow stronger or brighter: as, the wind *freshens;* the verdure *freshens.*

The breeze will *freshen* when the day is done.
Byron, Corsair, i. 7.

Sometimes on a sunny day it began even to be pleasant and genial, and a greenness grew over those brown beds, which, *freshening* daily, suggested the thought that Hope traversed them at night, and left each morning brighter traces of her steps. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ix.

Heard
The *freshening* wind about the cordage beat.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 240.

2. To grow fresh; lose salt or saltness.

II. *trans.* **1.** To refresh; revive; renew.

Freshen'd from the wave the zephyr flew.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 246.

Clearer skies and softer air, . . .
Fresh'ning his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded genially and spread the man.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 411.

Freshen the priming of your pistols—the mist of the falls is apt to dampen the brimstone.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vii.

A strong and healthy soil of common sense, *freshened* by living springs of feeling. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 3.

2. To make fresh; remove saltness from: as, to *freshen* fish or flesh.

Freshen [salt codfish] by leaving it in water an hour.
Goodholme's Domestic Cye., p. 113.

3. *Naut.*, to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.—**To freshen the hawse.** See *hawse*[1].

freshet (fresh'et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. *freschet*, *frechet*, adj., fresh (applied, among other things, to a spring), dim. of *fres*, fem. *fresche*, fresh: see *fresh*, *a.*, and cf. *fresh*, *n.*] **1†.** A small stream of fresh water; a brook.

Beyond the said mountaines towards the North, there is a most beautifull wood growing on a plaine ful of fountaines & *freshets*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 94.

All fish, from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, P. R., ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing of a river, by reason of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation, especially one of a comparatively moderate extent: same as *fresh*, *n.*, 1.

Between Salem and Charlestown is situated the town of Lynn, near to a river, whose strong *freshet* at the end of winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents itself into the sea.
F. Gorges, Description of New England (1658), p. 29.

freshly (fresh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *freschly*, *fresshly*; < *fresh* + *-ly*[2].] In a fresh manner; so as to be fresh; anew; newly; recently.

And swore, and hertely gan her hete [promise]
Euer to be stedfast and trew,
And lone her alway *freshly* new. *Isle of Ladies.*

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years:
Yet *freshly* ran he on ten winters more.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 2.

freshman (fresh'man), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.*; pl. *freshmen* (-men). **1†.** A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

'Las, you are *freshmen!*
I'm an old weather-beaten soldier, that, whilst drum
And trumpets terrified cowards, had the world
At will. *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

What if I left my token and my letter
With this strange fellow— . . .
Not so, I'll trust no *freshman* with such secrets.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ii. 3.

I am but a *fresh-man* yet in France, therefore I can send you no news. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 13.

2. A student of the first year in a college or university.

No *Freshman* shall wear his hat in the College yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and have not both hands full.
Laws of Harv. Coll., quoted in Quincy's Hist. Harv. [Univ., II. 539.

He [Pendennis] drove thither in a well-appointed coach, filled inside and out with dons, gownsmen, young *freshmen* about to enter, and their guardians, who were conducting them to the University.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xvii.

I remember'd Everard's college fame
When we were *Freshmen*. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Abbot of freshmen. See *abbot of yellow-beaks*, under *abbot*.—**Freshman's Bible,** the body of laws, the catalogue, or the calendar of a collegiate institution. [College slang.]

Every year there issues from the warehouse of Messrs. Deighton, the publishers to the University of Cambridge, an octavo volume. . . . Among the Undergraduates it is commonly known by the name of the *Freshman's Bible*—the public usually ask for the University Calendar.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 230.

President's freshman, formerly, a member of the freshman class who performed the official errands of the president of the college. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class composed of freshmen, in a college.

Lord! how the Seniors knocked about
The *freshman* class of one!
O. W. Holmes, Centennial of Harvard College, 1836.

freshmanhood (fresh'man-hud), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-hood.*] The state of a freshman; the period of being a freshman.

But yearneth not thy laboring heart, O Tom,
For those dear hours of simple *Freshmanhood?*
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanic (fresh-man'ik), *a.* [< *freshman* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a freshman, or the state of freshmanhood.

I do not pine for those *freshmanic* days.
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanship (fresh'man-ship), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-ship.*] The state of being a freshman.

A man who had been my fellow-pupil with him from the beginning of our *Freshmanship* would meet him there.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 150.

freshment† (fresh'ment), *n.* [< *fresh* + *-ment.*] Refreshment.

To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.
J. Cartwright, Preacher's Travels, p. 19.

freshness (fresh'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fresshenesse*; < *fresh* + *-ness.*] The condition or quality of being fresh, in any sense.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold, notwithstanding, their *freshness* and glosses.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Let but some new desire give play to a quite different set of organs, and the mind runs after it with as much *freshness* and eagerness as if it had never done anything.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. I. 6.

We . . . ran
By ripply shallows of the lisping lake,
Delighted with the *freshness* and the sound.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

fresh-new†, *a.* Unwonted; unpractised.

For the love
Of this poor infant, this *fresh-new* seafarer,
I would it would be quiet. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

fresh-run (fresh′run), *a.* 1. Just from the sea; having recently run up a river, as a salmon. —2. Anadromous in general, as a fish.

fresh-shot (fresh′shot), *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *freshet*, as if it meant, in this instance, *fresh* water *shot* out into the sea.] The discharge of fresh water from any great river into the sea, often extending to a considerable distance from the mouth of a river. *Imp. Diet.*

fresh-sophomore (fresh′sof″ō-mōr), *n.* One who enters college in the sophomore year, having made the studies of the freshman year elsewhere. Also, abbreviated, *fresh-soph.* [U. S.]

I was a *Fresh-Sophomore* then, and a waiter in the Commons' hall. *Yale Lit. Mag.*, XII. 114.

fresh-water (fresh′wâ″tėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, yielding, produced by, living in, or situated on water that is fresh or not salt: as, *fresh-water* deposits; *fresh-water* fish.

As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh-water springs come up through bitter brine.
Tennyson (ed. 1833), Sonnets, ii.

2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, as on lakes and rivers: as, a *fresh-water* sailor.—3. Raw; untrained: as, "*fresh-water* soldiers," *Knolles.*—**Fresh-water cod.** See *cod*[3].—**Fresh-water fox,** an English name of the common carp, alluding to its supposed cunning.—**Fresh-water herring,** a local English name of the whitefish, *Coregonus clupeoides.*—**Fresh-water marsh-hen,** a name of *Rallus elegans*, the kingrail of the United States.—**Fresh-water mussels,** the *Unionidæ*, as distinguished from the *Mytilidæ* or marine mussels.—**Fresh-water shrimp,** a name of the *Gammarus pulex*, not a true shrimp.—**Fresh-water soldier,** the *Stratiotes aloides*, a European aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves.

freshwoman (fresh′wùm″an), *n.*; pl. *fresh-women* (-wim″en). An assumed feminine correlative of *freshman* in the academical sense.

Mother, you do intreat like a *fresh-woman*;
'Tis against the laws of the university.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

fresison (fre-sī′son), *n.* The mnemonic name now usually given to that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which, when it is considered as belonging to the first figure, is called *frisesomorum* (which see). It is also called *frensison.* The *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be converted simply in the reduction; while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely: *e*, universal negative; *i*, particular affirmative; *o*, particular negative.

fresk (fresk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *frosk.*

Fresnel lantern, lens. See the nouns.

Fresnel's surface of elasticity. See *ware-surface* and *elasticity.*

fret[1] (fret), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting.* [Early mod. E. also *frette*, and with orig. long vowel *freet, freat;* < ME. *freten* (pret. *fret, freet, frate*, pl. *freten, freeten*, pp. *freten, fret*), < AS. *fretan* (pret. *frǽt*, pl. *frǽton*, pp. *freten*), eat up, devour (hence *frettan*, pret. pl. *fretton*, eat up), = D. *vreten* = MLG. *vreten*, LG. *freten* = OHG. *frezzan*, MHG. *vrezzen*, G. *fressen* (Sw. *früta*, corrode, is borrowed) = Goth. *fraitan* (pret. *frēt*, pl. *frētun*), eat up, devour, < Goth. *fra-*, = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], etc., + Goth. *itan* = AS. *etan*, E. *eat*, etc.: see *for-*[1] and *eat.* *Fret*[1] is thus equiv. to a syncopated form of **for-eat*, and the reg. mod. form would be *freat;* the short vowel is perhaps due to the preterit *fret* (like *ĕat*, pret. of *eat*) and the influence of the other words spelled *fret.* With *fret* of AS. origin is now thoroughly confused in form and sense another verb of diff. origin, namely, < OF. *fretter*, another form of *froiter*, F. *frotter* = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub, chafe, fray, fret, < L. as if **frictare*, freq. of *fricare*, pp. *frictus*, rub: see *friction*, and cf. *frot, frote.*]

I. *trans.* 1†. To eat up; devour.

Elde, which that al can *frete* and bite,
As it hath *freten* [var. *froten*] mony a noble storie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 12.

They sawe lygge in theyr looke legges & armes,
Fayre handes & feete *freaten* too the bonne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1159.

2. To eat into; gnaw; corrode.

Vermyn Grete
That the synful men sal gnaw and *frete.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6596.

It costith greet to use a synne
That is clepid foule Enuye,
For it *fretith* man with-inne;
Bodi & soule it dooth distroie.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Book of Common Prayer, Ps. xxxix. 12.

Rich robes are *fretted* by the moth.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

3. To wear away; fray; rub; chafe: as, to *fret* cloth by friction; to *fret* the skin.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

They would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.
Newton, Opticks.

Aided by its burden of detrital matter, the river *frets* away the rocks along its banks, and thus tends to widen its channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 134.

4. To make rough; cause to ripple; disturb; agitate: as, to *fret* the surface of water.

Mountain pines . . . *fretted* with the gusts of heaven.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

5. To chafe painfully or vexatiously; irritate; worry; gall.

Whan man hath that complexion,
Full . . . of dredes and of wrathfull thonght,
He *fret* him selven all to nought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 98.

Fret not thyself because of evildoers. Ps. xxxvii. 1.

Because thou hast . . . *fretted* me in all these things; . . . I also will recompense thy way upon thine head.
Ezek. xvi. 43.

This Wretch has *fretted* me that I am absolutely decay'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

As a man who had once sinned, but who kept his conscience all alive and painfully sensitive by the *fretting* of an unhealed wound, he might have been supposed safer within the line of virtue than if he had never sinned at all. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

To fret one's gizzard. See *gizzard.*—**Syn. 5.** To vex, provoke, nettle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be worn away, as by friction; become frayed or chafed; be wearing out or wasting.

No Wooll is lesse subiect to mothes, or to *fretting* in presse, then this. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 161.

'Twas a commodity lay *fretting* by you:
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Your satin sleeve begins to *fret* at the rug that is underneath it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Of a new Rainbow, e'er it *fret* or fade,
The choicest Piece took out a Scarf is made.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

2. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

By this salve, the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby *fretted* more and more.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 228.

Had the Leprosie of your sins so *fretted* in my Walls that there was no cleansing them but by the flames which consume them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be worried; give way to chafed or irritated feelings; speak peevishly and complainingly.

He *frets* like a chaf'd lion. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 3.

Ah, monarchs! could ye taste the mirth ye mar,
Not in the toils of glory would ye *fret;*
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and man be happy yet!
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 47.

He knows his mother earth; he *frets* for no fine cradle, but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet. *Landor.*

4. To be in commotion or agitation, as water; boil, bubble, or work as in fermentation; hence, to work as angry feelings; rankle.

That diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts. *South*, Sermons.

In vain our pent wills *fret*,
And would the world subdue.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Ales intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the shive to keep the ale from *fretting*, and save the head of the cask from being blown out. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 275.

To fret in, in *wine-making*, to combine one wine with another.—**Syn. 3** and **4.** To chafe, fume.

fret[1] (fret), *n.* [< *fret, v.*] 1. A wearing away, abrasion, or corrosion.—2. A place worn or abraded, as by friction.

Freates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and encreasinge in those places in a bowe which be much weaker than other.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 156.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (*b*) Herpes; tetter.—4. In *mining*, the worn side of a river-bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. *Webster.* —5. A state of chafing or irritation, as of the mind, temper, etc.; vexation; anger: as, he keeps himself in a continual *fret.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret.*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 153.

The weariness, the fever, and the *fret*
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

6. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; a state of ebullition or effervescence, as of wine.

And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates.
Evelyn, Aphorisms concerning Cider.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Those humours, tart as wines upon the *fret*,
Which idleness and weariness beget.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 761.

7†. A flurry.

About ten in the morning, in a very great *fret* of wind, it chopt suddenly into the W.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

8. A glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

fret[2]† (fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < AS. *fretwian*, usually with *æ, frætwian, frætwan, frætewian* = OS. *fratahōn*, adorn, ornament; cf. Goth. *us-fratwjan*, make wise (Gr. *σοφίζειν*). Somewhat confused in meaning with *fret*[3], *v. t.*] To adorn; ornament; set off.

Ne juwel *frette* ful of riche stones.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1115.

Alle hir fyue fyngres weore *frettet* with rynges,
Of the preciousest perre that prince wered euere.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 11.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was arayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 37.

fret[2]† (fret), *n.* [ME. *fret;* < *fret*[2], *v.*] A caul of silver or gold wire, sometimes ornamented with precious stones, worn by ladies in the middle ages. *Fairholt.*

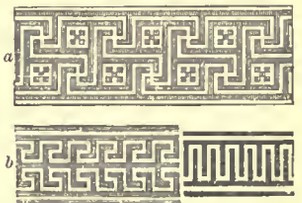
A *fret* of golde she hadde next her heer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 215.

fret[3] (fret), *n.* [< OF. *frete*, f., an iron band, a ferrule, *frete, frette*, f., a lozenge, pl. *frettes*, a grating (> Sp. *fretes*, frets, in heraldry) (cf. *fret*, n., a hoop, collectively cross-bars, twigs for making baskets, cages, etc.), appar. syncopated from **ferrette*, n., It. *ferrata, ferriata*, the iron grating of a window, an iron railing, < ML. *ferrata*, an iron grating, < *ferrare* (F. *ferrer* = It. *ferrare*), bind with iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrous, farrier.* Cf. *fret*[2].] 1. A piece of interlaced or perforated ornamental work.

About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of primroses. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, ii.

The hook she bears
Of thine own carving, where your names are set,
Wrought underneath with many a curious *fret.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

2. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art and in sundry modifications common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, frequently consisting of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms.



Greek Frets.
a, from the Parthenon, above cella frieze; *b*, from vases.

Sometimes called *key ornament.*

Beautiful works and orders, like the *frets* in the roofs of houses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

3. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two bendlets placed in saltier and interlaced with a masele. Also called *true-lover's knot* and *Harrington knot.*—**Diamond fret,** in *arch.*, a molding consisting of fillets intersecting one another, so as to form diamonds or rhombs, or of other combinations of dia-

Diamond Frets.
a, from Church of Retand, France; *b*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

Heraldic Fret.

mond-shaped figures. It is usual in the earlier medieval architecture.—**Fret couped**, in *her.*, a bearing similar to a fret, having the ends of the bendlets cut off so as not to reach the edges of the escutcheon.—**Fret fretted**, in *her.*, a fret of which the mascle has each of its corners extended to form a loop or lozenge.—**Labyrinth fret**, in *arch.*, a fret with many involved turnings.—**Lozenge fret**, an ornament used in Romanesque architecture, presenting an appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing lozenge- or diamond-shaped panels. See *diamond fret.*—**Per fret**, in *her.*, divided by diagonal lines in the direction of the lines of the fret—that is, both saltierwise and lozengewise: said of the field.—**Triangular fret**, a dovetail-molding.

fret[3] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [= OF. *fretter*, *freter*, cross, interlace; from the noun.] 1. To ornament with or as if with frets.

We went through the long gallery, pav'd with white & black marble, richly *fretted* and paynted a fresca.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

They were of gold and silver, and were *fretted* like the west window of the Chanry Kirk.
Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, quoted in Child's [Ballads, I. 249.

White clouds sail aloft; and vapors *fret* the blue sky with silver threads. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2. To make a fret of. [Rare.]

Ye hills, whose foliage, *fretted* on the skies,
Prints shadowy arches on their evening dyes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

fret[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < OF. *fretter*, *freter*, *ferter*, strengthen, fasten, provide.] 1. To fasten; bind.

Take thenne & *frette* hym [a staffe of hasyll, wylowe or aspe] faste wyth a cockshotecorde; and hynde hym to a fourme or an cuyn square grete tree. . . . Unfrette hym thefie, and let hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 3.

2. To strengthen; fill.

With alle the fode that may be founde *frette* thy cofer,
For sustnaunce to yow-self & also those other.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 339.

fret[5] (fret), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Skeat suggests, a particular use of OF. *frete*, a ferrule (a bar): see *fret*[3], *n.*] In musical instruments of the lute and viol class, a small ridge of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, set across the finger-board, and serving as a fixed point for stopping or shortening the strings in playing, the fingers being applied just above it so as to press the string against it. Frets were originally used on all varieties of the lute and the viol; but they are now employed only in the guitar and zither and sometimes in the banjo.

The Towne Musitians
Finger their *frets* within.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

These means, as *frets* upon an instrument,
Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1140.

fret[5] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [< *fret*[5], *n.*] 1. To provide with frets.

Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well *fretted*, the Musique is marred.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

2†. Punningly, in Shakspere, to worry as if by acting upon the frets of.

Call me what instrument you will, though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

fret[6]† (fret), *n.* [< L. *fretum*, a strait, a sound; not connected with *frith*[2] = *firth*[2].] A frith. [Rare.]

It [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

fret[7]†, *p. a.* [A form of *freight*, found in 16th-century editions of Chaucer, but not in ME. manuscripts.] Same as *freight*.

frete†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fret*[1].

fretful (fret'fûl), *a.* [< *fret*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1†. Gnawing; wearing; abrading; corroding.

Though parting be a *fretful* corsive,
It is applied to a deathful wound.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. In a state of commotion; moved or agitated, as water; seething.

Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose *fretfull* waves, beating against the hill,
Did all the bottome with soft mutt'rings fill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

3. Disposed to fret; ill-tempered; ill-humored; peevish: as, a *fretful* temper.

Each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

A *fretful* poor soul, that has a new distress for every hour in the four-and-twenty.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

4. Characterized by, indicating, or causing fret, worry, or ill temper.

The kindred souls of every land
(Howe'er divided in the *fretful* days
Of prejudice and errour) mingled now
In one selected never jarring state.
Thomson, Memory of Lord Talbot.

The new-born infant's *fretful* wail.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 395.

=Syn. 3. *Peevish*, *Petlish*, etc. (see *petulant*); irritable, complaining, querulous.

fretfully (fret'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly; complainingly.

fretfulness (fret'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fretful; peevishness; ill humor; disposition to fret and complain; irritability.

Fretfulness of temper, too, will generally characterise those who are negligent of order. *H. Blair*, Works, II. i.

fretiset, *v. t.* [< *fret*[3] + *-ise*.] Same as *fret*[3].

Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 38.

fret-saw (fret'sâ), *n.* 1. A compass- or keyhole-saw with a long and slender blade and fine teeth.—2. A reciprocating scroll-saw mounted on a table and operated by a treadle. See *scroll-saw*.

frettage (fret'āj), *n.* [< F. *frettage*, < *fretter*, hoop, < *frette*, a hoop: see *frette*.] 1. The process of reinforcing the breech-section of a heavy gun by shrinking on coiled rings of wrought-iron or steel.—2. The series of solid hoops or bands of steel thus used. See *frette*.

The gun . . . ordinarily receives an exterior *frettage*.
Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882, p. 244.

frettation (fre-tā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *fret*[1] + *-ation*.] Annoyance; discomposure. *Davies*. [Rare.]

I never knew how much in earnest and in sincerity she was my friend till she heard of my infinite *frettation* upon occasion of being pamphleted.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 144.

frette (fret), *n.* [F., a hoop: see *fret*[3].] In *gun.*: (*a*) A coiled ring of wrought-iron or steel designed for strengthening the exterior of cannon. The term is applied to hoops of steel rolled from the solid ingot, as well as to those made by coiling a bar around a mandrel, heating, and then welding the coils together under a hammer. (*b*) Any hoop or band for a built-up cannon. The interior diameter of the frette is less than the diameter of the body of the gun or tube on which it is to be placed. It is expanded by heat, placed in position, and allowed to cool until it grips the metal beneath, after which the cooling is hastened by the careful application of water upon the exterior.

fretté (fre-tā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fretty*, 2.

fretted (fret'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fret*[3], *v.*] 1. Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs.

Yet then no proud aspiring piles were rais'd,
No *fretted* roofs with polish'd metals blaz'd.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Adown the Tigris I was borne,
By Bagdat's shrines of *fretted* gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. In *her.*, interlaced one with another: said of any charges which can be so combined: as, a chevron *fretted* with a bar.—**Fret fretted.** See *fret*[3], *n.*

fretten[1]† (fret'n), *a.* [< ME. *freten*, < AS. *freten*, pp. of *fretan*, eat, eat into: see *fret*[1].] Marked: as, pock-*fretten* (marked with the smallpox).

fretten[2] (fret'n), *a.* [Var. of *fretted*.] In *her.*, same as *fretted*. [Rare.]

fretter (fret'èr), *n.* One who or that which frets.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance, a hot day, boys;
Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy *fretter*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

fretty (fret'i), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *fretté*, pp. of *fretter*, fret: see *fret*[3], *v.*] 1. Adorned with fretwork.

But, Oxford, O I praise thy situation, . . .
Thy bough-deckt dainty walkes, with brooks beset,
Fretty, like Christall knots, in mould of jet.
Davies, Sonnet to Oxford Univ.

2. In *her.*, covered with a grating composed of narrow pieces, as bendlets, fillets, etc., crossing one another and interlacing. Also *fretté*.

fretwork (fret'wêrk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation.

The glimmering *fretwork* of sunshine and leaf-shadow.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

The leader of the herd
That holds a stately *fretwork* to the Sun,
And follow'd up by a hundred airy does.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

freuch (fruch), *a.* [Sc., also written *freweh*, *frooch*, *frough*; = E. dial. *frough*, *frow*: see *frow*[2].] Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood.

The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as *freugh* as kailcastacks [kail-stems].
A Journal from London to Portsmouth, p. 5.

Frey (frī), *n.* [Icel. *Freyr*.] In *Norse myth.*, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men; the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Freya (frī'ä), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja*.] In *Norse myth.*, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. She is the goddess of sexual love, the Scandinavian Venus.

freyalite (frī'a-līt), *n.* [< *Freya*, q. v., + *-lite*.] A hydrous silicate of thorium and the cerium metals, from Norway: perhaps derived from the alteration of thorite.

Freycinetia (frā-si-nē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Louis Claude de Saulses de *Freycinet*, a French naval officer and explorer (1779–1842).] A genus of frutescent or climbing plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ*, of which there are about 30 species in southeastern Asia, Australia, and the adjacent islands. Some species are occasionally found in greenhouses.

friability (frī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *friabilité* = Sp. *friabilidad* = Pg. *friabilidade* = It. *friabilità*; as *friable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being friable, or easily broken, crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friable (frī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *friable* = Sp. *friable* = Pg. *friavel* = It. *friabile*, < L. *friabilis*, easily crumbled or broken, < *friare*, rub, crumble.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder, as pumice.

A light *friable* ground, or moist gravel.
Evelyn, Sylva, Of the Chess-nut.

For the liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable* and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, iii.

The pollen-masses are extremely *friable*, so that large portions can easily be broken off.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 96.

friableness (frī'a-bl-nes), *n.* Friability.

friar (frī'ar), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frier*; < ME. *frere*, < OF. *frere*, *freire*, F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire*, *frar*, *frai* = Sp. *fraile*, *fray* = Pg. *frei* = It. *frate*, *fra*, brother, monk, friar, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a monk, friar, etc., = E. *brother*: see *brother*, *frater*, *fraternal*, etc. For the form, cf. *brier*, *briar*, < ME. *brere*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders. The four orders whose members are chiefly known as friars are the Franciscans (Friars Minor or Gray Friars), Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The members of some minor orders are also so called, as the Minims and Servites.

Holy writ bit men be war and wisliche hem kepe,
That no false *frere* thorw flatrynge hem by-gyle.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 77.

It was the *friar* of orders gray,
As he forth walked on his way.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1 (song).

2. [In allusion to *Gray* or *White Friar*.] In *printing*, a gray or indistinct spot or patch in print, usually made by imperfect inking: distinguished from *monk*.

The print will be too pale or grey in places, such imperfections being called *friars*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 705.

3. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.—4. A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*.—5. The friar-bird or leatherhead. See *friar-bird*.—**Begging friars.** See *mendicant orders*, under *mendicant*.—**Crutched, crouched,** or **crossed friars** (ML. *Cruciati*), a minor order of friars, the canons regular of the Holy Cross, so named on account of an embroidered cross which they wore on their garments.—**Friars' balsam**, an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers. It is equivalent to the tincture of benzoin compound of the United States and British pharmacopœias.—**Friar's chicken**, chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beaten and mixed with it. Also called *fried-chicken*. [Scotch.]

My lady-in-waiting . . . shall make some *friar's chicken*, or something very light. I would not advise wine.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxiv.

Gray friar. See *Franciscan*.—**Preaching friar.** See *black-friar* and *Dominican*.—**White friar.** (*a*) A Carmelite. (*b*) A small flake of light-colored sediment floating in wine.

If the cork be musty, or *white friars* in your liquor, your master will save the more.
Swift, Directions to Servants, i.

friar-bird (frī'ar-bêrd), *n.* The leatherhead or four-o'clock, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*,

an Australian bird commonly referred to the family *Melliphagidæ*: so called from the bare-

Friar-bird (*Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*).

ness of the head and neck. Also called *monk*, *monk-bird*, *pimlico*, and *poor soldier*.

friarling† (frī′är-ling), *n.* [< *friar* + *-ling*1.] A diminutive of *friar*.

I haue laboured with mine owne hands, and will labour, and will that all my *friarlings* shall labour, and live of their labour, whereby they may support themselues in an honeat meane. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 381.

friarly† (frī′är-li), *a.* [Formerly also *frierly*; < *friar* + *-ly*1.] Like a friar; pertaining to friars; menkish.

This is a *friarly* fashion. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Have no abstract or *friarly* contempt of [riches], . . . but distinguish, as Cicero saith well of Rabirius Posthumus. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

The Stoics . . . founded their satisfaction upon a acornful and *frierly* contempt of everything. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos. (ed. 1667), p. 16.

friar-rush†, *n.* A kind of Christmas game. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares.*)

friar's-cap (frī′ärz-kap), *n.* The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Napellus*, so called from its hooded sepals. See *Aconitum*.

friar's-cowl (frī′ärz-koul), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*: so called from its cowl-like spathe. See *Arum*.

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle (frī′ärz-kroun, -this′l), *n.* The woolly-headed thistle, *Cnicus eriophorus*.

friar-skate (frī′är-skāt), *n.* The *Raia alba*, a kind of skate or ray. [Local, Eng.]

friar's-lantern (frī′ärz-lan″tėrn), *n.* The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

She waa pinch'd and pull'd, she sed;
And he, by *friar's lantern* led.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 104.

friar's-thistle, *n.* See *friar's-crown*.

friary (frī′är-i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *fricry*, *fryery*; med. form, accom. to *friar*, of ME. *frary*, < OF. *frarie*, F. *frairie* = It. *fratria*, < ML. *fratria*, a fraternity: see *frary*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *friaries* (-iz). 1. A convent of friars; a monastery.

There are but 2 Friers in this *Friery*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 103.

It was late in the reign of Edward before the parish church and hospital of St. Bartholomew and the new erection of Christ's Hospital, made out of the old *friary*, were ready for the reception of distressed poverty and fatherless infancy. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

2†. The system of forming into brotherhoods of friars; the practices of friars; monkery. *Fuller*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to friars, or to a friary: as, "a *friary* cowl," *Camden*.

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *friery* churches, which were consequently filled with sumptuous shrines and superb monuments. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 293.

friation† (frī-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *friatus*, pp. of *friare*, rub, crumble: see *friable*.] The act of crumbling or pulverizing. *Coles*, 1717.

fribble (frib′l), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; the verb seems to be earlier than the adj., but this may be due to a defect in the records. If the adj. is the original, it may be a mere English-looking form for *frivol*, < OF. *frivole*, *frevol*, < L. *frivolus*, silly, trifling, frivolous: see *frivol*.] **I.** *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *British Critic*, Jan., 1798.

II. *n.* 1. A frivolous, trifling person.

That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke! *Thackeray*, The Four Georges, George IV.

The theory of idlers and dilettanti, of *fribbles* in morals and declaimers in verse, . . . which when accepted by a mature man, and carried along with him through life, is a sure mark of feebleness and of insincere dealing with himself. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 189.

2. Frivolity; nonsense.

That orator, erst so eloquent, seems now but froth and *fribble*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 562.

fribble (frib′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fribbled*, ppr. *fribbling*. [See *fribble*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To trifle; act in a trifling or frivolous manner.

Those who with the stars do *fribble*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 36.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray*.

2. To totter.

How the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait. *Tatler*, No. 49.

II. *trans.* To deal with or dispose of in a trifling or frivolous way.

They only take the name of country comedians to abuse simple people with a printed play or two, . . . and what is worse, they speak but what they list of it, and *fribble* out the rest. *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Here is twenty pieces; you shall *fribble* them away at the Exchange presently. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

While Lord Melbourne and his whig colleagues . . . were *fribbling* away their popularity. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, I. x.

fribbleism† (frib′l-izm), *n.* [< *fribble* + *-ism*.] Frivolity. [Rare.]

He disdained the *fribleism* of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

fribbler (frib′lėr), *n.* A trifler; a coxcomb; a fribble.

They whom my correspondent calls male coquets should hereafter be called *fribblers*. A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent. *Spectator*, No. 288.

fribbling (frib′ling), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; feebly captious.

friborg†, **friburgh**†, *n.* Same as *frithborg*.

fricace1†, **fricacie**†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. < OF. *fricacion*, < L. *fricatio*(*n*-), a rubbing: see *frication*.] Fricatien.

I will not here speke of oyntementes used in olde tyme amonge the Romayns and Greekes, in *fricasies* or rubbings. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 32.

You make them smooth and sound,
With a bare *fricace* of your med'cine.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

fricace2†, *n.* [See *fricassee*.] Meat sliced and dressed with streng sauce.

fricandeau (frik-an-dō′), *n.*; pl. *fricandeaux* (-dōz′). [Formerly also *fricando*; < F. *fricandeau*, larded veal, etc.; appar. < *friand*, *friant*, *fruant* (for **fricand*), dainty, nice; cf. OF. *friandel*, appetizing, dainty, F. *friandeau*, a person fond of dainties, *friandises*, dainties, goodies; perhaps ult. connected with *fricassee* (?).] A thick slice of veal or other meat larded, stewed, and served with a made sauce.

fricandelle (frik-an-del′), *n.* [F., fem. of *fricandeau*, q. v.] A ball of chopped veal or other meat richly seasened and fried; a dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, etc.

fricasset, *v. t.* Same as *fricassee*.

Common sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *fricasset*. *J. Echard*, Observations on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 63.

fricassee (frik-a-sē′), *n.* [< F. *fricassée*, a fricassee, any meat fried in a pan; also a charge for a mertar, consisting of stones, bullets, nails, and pieces of old iron mixed with grease and gunpowder; prop. pp. fem. of *fricasser*, fricassee, also squander. Usually referred to F. *frier*, fry, < L. *frigere*, fry, but this is phonetically improbable. The sense points rather to L. *fricare*, rub, or to F. *fracasser*, break in pieces; but a connection with either of these verbs has not been made out. Cf. *fricandeau*.] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a gravy in a frying-pan or a like utensil. Formerly also *fricasee*.

No cook with art increas'd physicians' fees,
Nor serv'd up death in soups or *fricasees*.
Garth, Claremont.

fricassee (frik-a-sē′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fricasee* (and *fricasse*); from the noun.] To prepare or dress as a fricassee.

frication (fri-kā′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fricacion*; < OF. *fricacion*, *frication* = Sp. *fricacion* = It. *fricazione*, < L. *fricatio*(*n*-), < *fricare*, pp. *fricatus*, rub: see *friction*.] The act of rubbing; friction.

Fricacion is one of the enacuacions, yca, or clensynges of mankinde, as all the learned affirmeth: . . . a coarse warme clothe, to chafe or rubbe the hedde, necke, breast, armeholes, bellie, thighes, &c., . . . is good to open the pores. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246, note.

Frications used in the morning serve especially to this intention; but this must evermore accompany them, that after the *frication*, the part be lightly anointed with oyl. *Bacon*, Iliat. Life and Death.

The like, saith Jordan, we observe in canes and woods that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *frication* or collision. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

fricative (frik′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fricativus*, < L. *fricatus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by friction: said of these alphabetic sounds in which the conspicuous element is a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *s* and *sh*, *z* and *zh*, *f* and *v*, *th* and ᵺ, and so on. They are sometimes divided into subclasses, as sibilants, like *s* and *sh*, and spirants, like *f* and *v*. —2. Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments. See *instrument*, 3 (*d*).

II. *n.* A fricative consonant. See I., 1.

It has been common of late to describe the sonant *fricatives*, *v*, *th* in *thy*, *z*, etc., as made by means of breath added to tone. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 40, App.

fricatrice† (frik′a-tris), *n.* [< L. as if **fricatrix* (after *fricator*, m.) for *frictrix*, f., < *fricare* (pp. *fricatus* and *frictus*), rub: see *friction*.] A harlot. *B. Jonson*.

frickle (frik′l), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A bushel basket. [Prov. Eng.]

Frickle, a basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. *Dean Milles*, MS. (*Halliwell.*)

friction (frik′shon), *n.* [< F. *friction* = Sp. *friccion* = Pg. *fricção*, < L. *frictio*(*n*-), a rubbing, rubbing down (of parts of the body), < L. *fricare*, pp. *frictus*, also *fricatus*, rub, rub down.] 1. The rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; frication.

Frictions make the parts more fleshie and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 877.

The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn
With *frictions* of her fleece.
Cowper, Mischievous Bull.

2. In *mech.*, the resistance to the relative motion, sliding or relling, of surfaces of bodies in contact: called in the former case *sliding*, in the latter *rolling friction*. It is partly due to the adhesion of bodies, but the greater part of it is the result of their roughness. The friction proper is independent of the velocity and of the area of contact; it depends solely upon the nature of the two surfaces and upon the pressure upon them, to which it is directly proportional. What is sometimes called the *internal friction* of fluids is *viscosity* (which see). The friction of a fluid upon a solid is considerable; it is now recognized as an important factor in the designing of ships.

3. Figuratively, lack of harmony; mutual irritation; worrying; difficulty.

Many causes, and among them that personal *friction* which is the despair of all who would make History a science, had produced among the peasantry such intensity of hatred to their lord that they were ready to find allies against him anywhere. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 327.

The whole number of horses for the field armies, some 360,000, would, by the system which prevails, be furnished immediately and without *friction*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 35.

Angle of friction. See *angle of repose*, under *angle*3. —**Center of friction.** See *center*1. —**Friction fremitus.** See *fremitus*. —**Friction of rest**, the friction and resistance of bodies in contact and at rest with respect to each other when they are compelled to move on one another.

That excess, however, of the *friction of rest* over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 13.

Friction of rolling, or **rolling-friction**, the resistance to the rolling of one surface on another.

Rolling-friction is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road. *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 88.

Index or **coefficient of friction.** See *coefficient*.

frictional (frik′shon-al), *a.* [< *friction* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of friction; moved or effected by friction; produced by friction: as, *frictional* electricity.

If a rigid body rest on a *frictional* fixed surface, there will in general be only three points of contact. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 568.

Frictional gearing-wheels, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth, but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction, the faces are made more or less V-shaped. See cut under *friction-gearing*.

frictionally (frik'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As regards friction.

friction-balls (frik'shọn-bâlz), *n. pl.* Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

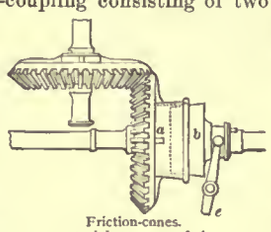
friction-brake (frik'shọn-brāk), *n.* 1. A brake acting by friction on some part, as of a moving vehicle.—2. A form of dynamometer invented by Prony.—3. An apparatus for testing the lubricating properties of oils.

friction-breccia (frik'shọn-brech'iạ), *n.* In *geol.*, angular or sometimes imperfectly rounded fragments of rock filling more or less completely the cavity left between the sides or walls of a fault or fissure. This material may have been torn from the walls as one of the results of the violent motion to which the rock was subjected at the time the fissure originated, or it may have fallen in from above after the cavity had been formed. Mineral veins are not infrequently made up in considerable part of brecciated material derived from the rubbing together and crushing of the adjacent rock. Large masses of rock thus occurring in a vein are called *horses*. Friction-breccia is also sometimes called *fault-rock*. See *vein* and *horse*.

friction-card (frik'shọn-kärd), *n.* The diagram produced by the indicator of a steam-engine when it is applied to exhibit graphically the power of an engine working without load.

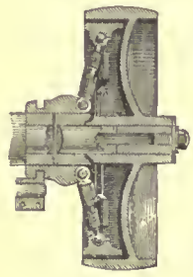
friction-clutch (frik'shọn-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling.

friction-cones (frik'shọn-kōnz), *n. pl.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling consisting of two cones, one of which is fitted into the other and communicates its motion to it by means of the friction between the two surfaces. See *friction-coupling*.



Friction-cones.
a and *b*, cones; *c*, fork.

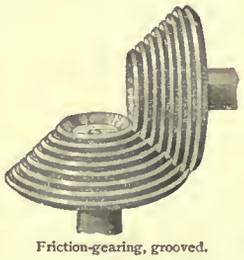
friction-coupling (frik'shọn-kup'ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for conveying motion from one line of shafting to another by the frictional contact of cones, expanding toggles, and clutches of various forms. In all these appliances a sleeve sliding on one of the shafts and turning with it may be advanced or drawn back at will to bring the parts into action. In the friction-cone coupling a conical disk is pushed at will into a hollow cone, the two surfaces fitting closely together, and either, when in motion, imparting its motion to the other by friction. In other friction-couplings the sliding sleeve causes a pair of toggles to expand against the inner rim of an idle pulley, and by their contact to impart to it their motion; or the movement of sliding levers over a cone causes two pulleys to be drawn together into frictional contact, or causes two disks to press one against the other. In all these couplings the object sought is to connect parts of a line of shafting by frictional contact instead of direct contact, as in a geared wheel, and to obtain the same advantages in a coupling that are found in friction-gearing.



Friction-coupling.

friction-gear (frik'shọn-gēr), *n.* Same as *friction-gearing*.

friction-gearing (frik'shọn-gēr'ing), *n.* A method or system of imparting the motion of one wheel or pulley to another by simple contact. The advantages of this kind of gearing are threefold: it enables the parts of a machine to be thrown quickly into or out of play; it gives a variable speed or power; and it prevents the injury caused by a breakage or stoppage from extending from one part of the mechanism to another or from the machine to the motor. The most simple form of friction-gearing is a pair of wheels with thin faces, which may be covered with leather, a fabric, or other elastic material, in more or less close contact. In some such wheels the faces are grooved, or the wheels are cone-shaped and placed at a right angle and with grooves cut on the faces. In others a collar on a shaft may carry pivoted arms which if turned one way press against the inner face of a wheel, and if turned the other way fall back out of contact and cease to impart their motion. In other forms one wheel revolves within another, contact being assured by means of springs. If the resistance overcomes the springs the contact is destroyed and motion is no longer imparted. Variable speed and reversal of direction are also secured by causing a friction-wheel placed at right angles with a disk and against it to move from the rim toward the center or past the center of the disk, as in the feed-motion of some forms of gang-saws.



Friction-gearing, grooved.

frictionless (frik'shọn-les), *a.* [< *friction* + *-less.*] Without friction.

> Were water absolutely *frictionless*, an incline, however small, would be sufficient to produce a surface-flow from the equator to the poles.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 220.

The joints and bearings of all the levers are made *frictionless* by using flexible steel connecting plates instead of knife-edges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 597.

friction-match (frik'shọn-mach), *n.* A match tipped with a compound which ignites by friction: the usual form of match in domestic use. The first chemical matches were invented in Paris in 1805; and soon after 1827, when the composition of friction-matches was much improved by an English chemist, they came into general use, superseding the various applications of the flint and steel which had until then been relied on.

friction-plate (frik'shọn-plāt), *n.* 1. A metal plate attached to any surface to prevent abrasion or resist friction.—2. A plate used in connection with a clamp to check the recoil of a gun-carriage.

friction-powder (frik'shọn-pou'dẽr), *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

friction-primer (frik'shọn-prī'mẽr), *n.* A friction-tube. [U. S.]

friction-sound (frik'shọn-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, the sound perceived on auscultation of serous surfaces which rub together when through disease they are roughened or not well lubricated.

friction-tight (frik'shọn-tīt), *a.* In *mach.*, fitting so tightly or closely that a desired effect of friction is produced. Noting—(*a*) A mechanical fit, joint, or union between the surfaces of two assembled parts so close that any motion given to one part will be transmitted to the other without slipping, as a contact between two curved surfaces so perfect that their reciprocal pressure is sufficient to transmit any motion of rotation applied to one to the other without the interposition of any locking device, as a key, gib, splice, screw-thread, set-screw, or polygonal surface. (*b*) A close fit produced by a pressure sufficient to retain a part in its position when acted upon by its weight alone.

friction-tube (frik'shọn-tūb), *n.* *Milit.*, a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder. [Eng.] Called *friction-primer* in the United States service.

friction-wheel (frik'shọn-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, etc. In the form illustrated a strong pulley, *B*, is keyed on the driving-shaft, and on the circumference of this a wheel, *A*, is fitted, with a series of friction-plates, *a*, *a*, *a*, interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye of the wheel. Behind each of these plates a set-screw, *b*, is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel *A* exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley *B*, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (*b*) One of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders, carried on parallel and independent axes. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries around the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.

Friction-wheel.

> A late improvement in what are called *friction-wheels* . . . consists of a mechanism so ordered as to be regularly dropping oil into a box which encloses the axis, the nave, and certain balls upon which the nave revolves.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Friday, Fryday, Fridai, Vridcie*, etc., < AS. *Frige dæg*, also contr. *Frigdæg* (= OFries. *Frīgendei, Friendei* = MD. *Vridach*, D. *Vrijdag* = MLG. *Vridach* = OHG. *Friatag, Frījetag*, MHG. *Vrītac*, G. *Freitag*), Friday; < AS. *Frige*, gen. of **Frigu* (found otherwise only as a common noun, in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love) = OHG. *Frīa* = Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*, Frigg, Latinized *Frigga*, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman *Venus*), AS. *Frige dæg*, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this day, *dies Veneris* or *Veneris dies* (> It. *Venerdì* = Cat. *Divendres* = Sp. *Viérnes* = F. *Vendredi*, Friday; the Pg. term is *sexta-feira*, lit. sixth fair, i. e., day). The name *Frigg* appears in Icel. only as the name of a goddess, the wife of Odin, different from *Freyja;* in AS. from the same root as *free, friend, frith*[1], etc.; cf. Skt. *priyā*, f., one beloved: see *free, friend, frith*[1].] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan sabbath or "day of assembly." It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into Paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is more especially commemorated annually on Good Friday (see below). In most Christian nations Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise; to spill more or less salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday; hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day*.

> After hym we hononreth Venus mest, that Frie yclepnd ys in oure tonge, & in the wyke *Friday* for hym ywys.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 112.
>
> Selde is the *Fryday* al the wyke ilike.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 681.
>
> The duke, I say to thee again, would eat mutton on *Fridays*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.
>
> Columbus sailed from Spain on *Friday*, discovered land on *Friday*, and reëntered the port of Palos on *Friday*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 19.

Black Friday. (*a*†) Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black. (*b*) Any Friday marked by a great calamity: with special reference in England to Friday, December 6th, 1745, the day on which news reached London that the young pretender Charles Edward had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11th, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, September 24th, 1869; or to another similar panic there, which began September 18th, 1873.—**Golden Friday.** (*a*) The Friday in each of the ember-weeks. *F. G. Lee*, Eccles. Terms. (*b*) Among the Nestorians, the Friday after Whit-Sunday.

> The Friday after Pentecost is called *Golden Friday*, and is a high Festival. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 750.

Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, in memory of Christ's crucifixion, of which this day is taken as the anniversary. The early church observed it as a strict fast; in the church services doxologies were omitted, no music except the most plaintive was allowed, and the altars were stripped and draped in black. At present, in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, Good Friday is a solemn fast; and it is also observed with special services and prayers by the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by the Lutherans, German Reformed Church, Moravians, and many Methodists.

> The tother salle be Godfraye, that Gode schalle revenge
> One the *Gud Frydaye* with galyarde knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3432.
>
> Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
> One bad *Good-friday;* full-mouth'd Easter's near.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v., Epig. 7.

Good-Friday bun, a cross-bun.—**Holy Friday,** Friday in an ember-week.

Friday-faced† (frī'dā-fāst), *a.* Melancholy-looking; dejected.

> Marry, out upon him! what a *friday-fac'd* slave it is! I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday.
> *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 356).

fridge[1]† (frij), *v. i.* [Assibilated form of equiv. *frig* (cf. *fidge*, assibilated form of *fig*[1]); cf. E. dial. *frichc*, brisk, nimble, active, < ME. *frike, frek*, active: see *freck*[1] and *frig*.] To move rapidly; frisk or dance about.

> The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 3.

fridge[2]† (frij), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps another form, assimilated to *fridge*[1], of *fray*, ult. < L. *fricare*, rub: see *fray*[2].] To rub; fray.

> You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fridged* the outside of them [jerkins] all to pieces. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 116.

fridstole† (frid'stōl), *n.* See *frithstool*.

frie[1]†, *v.* See *fry*[1].

frie[2]†, *n.* See *fry*[2].

fried-chicken (frīd'chik'en), *n.* Same as *friar's chicken* (which see, under *friar*).

friedelite (frē'del-īt), *n.* [Named after a French chemist, Ch. *Friedel*.] A silicate of manganese containing a little chlorin, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and in cleavable masses of a rose-red color at Adervielle in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France.

friend (frend), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frend, freind;* < ME. *frend, frcond,* < AS. *freónd* (pl.

freónd, frȳnd, frēnd, freóndas) = OS. *friund* = OFries. *friund, friond* = D. *vriend* = MLG. *vrunt, vrent, vrint*, LG. *früud* = OHG. *friunt*, MHG. *vriunt*, G. *freund*, a friend, = Icel. *frændi* = Sw. *frände* = ODan. *frynt*, friend, kinsman, Dan. *frænde*, a kinsman, = Goth. *frijōnds;* orig. ppr. of AS. *freón, freógan*, love, = D. *vrijen*, court, woo (> MHG. *vrīen*, G. *freien*, court, woo), = Icel. *frjā*, love, = Goth. *frijōn*, love; a verb merged in some instances with the later verb meaning 'free, liberate,' < *free*, *a.*, from the same root: cf. AS. *freón, freógan*, free, = OFries. *frīa, friaia, fraia* = Icel. *frīa* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri* = G. *freien, befreien*, free, liberate: see *free*, *a.* and *v.* Cf. *fiend*, which is similarly formed.] **1.** One who is attached to another by feelings of personal regard and preference; one who entertains for another sentiments which lead him to seek his company and to study to promote his welfare.

A faithful *frende* is a strong defence: whoso fyndeth suche one, fyndeth a notable treasure.
Bible of 1551, Ecclus. vi. 14.

I spake to you then, I courted you, and woo'd you,
Call'd you "dear Cæsar," hung about you tenderly,
Was proud to appear your *friend*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend*.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 486.

Since we deserved the name of *friends*,
And thine effect so lives in me,
A part of mine may live in thee,
And move thee on to noble ends.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one at amity with another; an ally: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

Yf she have nede of Robyn Hode,
A *frende* she shall hym fynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this ground.
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

This was the peace we bad, and the peace we gave, whether to *friends* or to foes abrond.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

3. One who is favorable, as to a cause, institution, or class; a favorer or promoter: as, a *friend* of or to commerce; a *friend* of or to public schools.

Statesman, yet *friend* to Truth! of soul sincere.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 67.

He was no *friend* of idle ceremonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

He is the *friend* of the poor—the *friend* of the blind—the *friend* of the prisoner—the *friend* of the slave.
Sumner, Against the Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

4. Used as a term of salutation, or in familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat. xxii. 12.

Good dawning to thee, *friend:* art of this house?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

5. [*cap.*] A member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker.

He had been a member of our Society upwards of sixty years, and he well remembered, that, in those early times, *Friends* were a plain, lowly-minded people.
John Woolman, Journal (ed. Whittier), p. 209.

6. A lover, of either sex. [Now only colloq.]

If you know yourself clear, why, I am glad of it: but if you have a *friend* here, convey, convey him out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

A friend at or in court, one who has sufficient interest or influence with those in power to serve another.

A friend i' the court is better than a penny in purse.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Alien friend, a foreigner whose country is at peace with one's own.—**Friends of God,** a name assumed by an unorganized brotherhood of German mystics existing in the fourteenth century, who, in opposition to the formalism and ecclesiasticism of their age, emphasized the possibility and duty of complete self-renunciation and intimate spiritual union with God. Prominent among the leaders were Nicholas of Basel and John Tauler. As they were not bound together by either an ecclesiastical organization or a common creed, their views of religious truth differed, and some of their utterances gave rise to charges of pantheism and antinomianism.—**Friends of Light, Protestant Friends.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Next friend** (Law F. *prochein amy* or *ami*), in *law:* (*a*) In some jurisdictions, a person by whom an infant or a married woman sues, and who is responsible for costs. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor or curator.—**Progressive Friends,** a religious society first formed in 1853 in Pennsylvania, rationalistic in its theological tendencies, but disclaiming the binding obligation of creeds and the exercise of disciplinary authority.—**Society of Friends,** the proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the seventeenth century through the preaching of George Fox. A division occurred in portions of the society in America in 1827, through the preaching of Elias Hicks, whose followers, commonly called *Hicksites*, hold doctrinal views closely approximating those of the Unitarians, while in church government and other respects they retain the usages of the orthodox Friends. The latter agree doctrinally with other evangelical Christians, but lay greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. They have no paid ministry, and accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the Society involves four periodical gatherings called "meetings": namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting, and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting has supreme legislative power. There are two Yearly Meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and ten in the United States.—**To be friends with,** to be in a relation of mutual or reciprocal friendship with.

I *am friends with* all the world, but thy base malice.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

He that *was friends with* earth, and all her sweet
Took with both hands unsparingly.
Lowell, Agassiz, v. 1.

I shall never *be friends* again *with* roses.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

=**Syn. 1.** *Companion, Comrade*, etc. See *associate*.—**3.** Patron, advocate, partizan, well-wisher.

friend† (frend), *v. t.* [< *friend*, *n.*] To befriend.

The courteous Amphialus would not let his lance descend, but with a gallant grace ran over the head of his therein *friended* enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not *friended* by his wish, to your high person
His will is most malignant. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Oh, where have I been all this time? how *friended*,
That I should lose myself thus desperately?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Both Heaven and earth
Friend thee for ever!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 4.

friend-back (frend'bak), *n.* A hangnail. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

friendfult, *a.* [ME. *frendfull;* < *friend* + *-ful*.] Friendly.

Me thynkith myn herte is boune for to breke
Of his pitefull paynes when we here speke,
So *frendfull* we fonde hym in fraistyng.
York Plays, p. 428.

friending† (fren'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *friend*, *v.*] The state of being a friend; friendly disposition.

What so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and *friending* to you,
God willing, shall not lack. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

friendless (frend'les), *a.* [< ME. *frendles*, < AS. *frēondlēás* (= D. *vriendenloos* = OHG. *friuntlaos*, G. *freundlos* = Dan. *frændelös*), < *frēond*, friend, + *-leás*, -less.] Without friends; wanting support or sympathy; forlorn.

Tho he was fleyne and *frendeles*, mo than thrutty ȝer.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 343.

In this sad plight, *friendlesse*, unfortunate,
Now miserable I, Fidessa, dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 26.

As *friendless* and unloved as any king.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

Friendless man† [AS. *frēondlēás man*], an outlaw.

Frendlesse man was wont to be the Saxon word for him we call an outlaw. The reason thereof I take to be, because he was upon his exclusion from the Kings peace and protection denied all helpe of friends, after certain daies.
Minsheu, 1617.

friendlessness (frend'les-nes), *n.* The state of being friendless.

friendlihead†, *n.* [ME. *frendlyhed* (= D. *vriendelijkheid* = ODan. *fryntlighed*); < *friendly*, *a.*, + *-head*.] Friendliness; friendship.

By good *frendlyhed* of thy deite,
Here in humbly wise pray thy excellence
Off tham to haue mercy, grace, and pite,
Without tham shewing any violence.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6448.

friendlike (frend'līk), *a.* [< *friend* + *like*2.] Like a friend; friendly.

That true faith, whereever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to *friendlike* dispositions unto God, and brings forth *friendlike* carriage in the life towards God.
Goodwin, Works, V. ii. 48.

Friendlike, and side by side, two brethren fought,
Whom at a birth their fruitful mother brought.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

friendlily (frend'li-li), *adv.* [< *friendly*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] In a friendly manner. [Rare.]

He lived, if not familiarly, yet *friendlily*, with the dramatic writers of his day, and neither provoked nor felt personal enmities. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. I.

friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good will.

Were you ignorant to see 't?
Or, seeing it, of such childish *friendliness*
To yield your voices! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

'Tis a disposition quite unchristian that we show in such bad actions, being wholly contrary to that intermutual amity and *friendliness* that should be in the world.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 52.

Your extreme *friendliness* hath even tempted you to act a part which your true sense and the very decorum of your profession . . . has rendered painful to you.
Bp. Hurd, On Retirement.

2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness*, and neighbourhood.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

friendly (frend'li), *a.* [< ME. *frendly, frendely*, < AS. *frēondlīc* (= OFries. *friondlīk* = D. *vriendelijk* = MLG. *vruntlīk, vrentlīk* = OHG. *friuntlīh*, MHG. *vriuntlīch*, G. *freundlich* = ODan. Sw. *fryntlig*), < *frēond*, friend, + *-līc*, -ly1.] **1.** Like a friend; disposed to confer benefits; kind.

Ther is no lorde in this londe as I lere,
In faith that bath a *frendlyar* feere,
Than yhe my lorde,
My-selfe yof [though] I saye itt.
York Plays, p. 272.

He semed *frendly* to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was feendly, both in werke and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 291.

A man that hath friends must show himself *friendly*.
Prov. xviii. 24.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends; amicable; amiable: as, to be on *friendly* terms.

Long they thus travelled in *friendly* wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 14.

According to your *friendly* Request I have sent you this Decastich. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 27.

The approach of a long separation, like the approach of death, brings out all *friendly* feelings with unusual strength. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 309.

3. Not hostile; disposed to peace: as, a *friendly* power or state.

Why answer not the double majesties
This *friendly* treaty of our threaten'd town?
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Four *friendly* merchants, or bunnealis, who were returning to the town, were shot by our pickets.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 337.

4. Favorable; propitious; salutary; conferring benefit: as, a *friendly* breeze or gale; rains *friendly* to ripening fruits.

Timely he flies the yet untasted food,
And gains the *friendly* shelter of the wood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi.

Friendly the sun, the bright flowers, and the grass
Seemed after the dark wood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. [*cap.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Society of Friends.

Whose family are *Friendly* people.
The American, XII. 155.

Friendly societies, associations, chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their families in case of death. The name is used principally in Great Britain; in the United States such associations are more commonly called *benefit* or *benevolent societies*.—**Friendly Societies Acts,** English statutes of 1855–8, 1875–6, regulating the organization and conduct of such societies.=**Syn.** *Amicable, Friendly.* See *amicable*.

friendly (frend'li), *adv.* [< ME. *frendly*, < AS. *frēondlīce*, adv., < *frēondlīc*, adj., friendly: see *friendly*, *a.*] In the manner of friends; in the way of friendship; with friendship.

Syr Herowde, thai say no faute in me fand,
He fest me to his frenschippe, so *frendly* he fared.
York Plays, p. 322.

Hee found him a very gentle person who entertained him *friendly*, and shewed him many things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 7.

Thou dost chide me *friendly*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *frendshipe, frendschip, frenchipe, frcondschipe*, etc., < AS. *frēondscipe* (= OS. *friundskepi* = OFries. *friondskip* = D. *vriendschap* = MLG. *vruntschap, vrentschap, -schop, -schup*, LG. *fründschap* = OHG. *friuntscaf*, MHG. *friuntschaft*, G. *freundschaft*, friendship, = Sw. *frändskap* = Dan. *frændskab*, kinship), < *frēond*, friend: see *friend* and *-ship*.] **1.** Mutual liking and regard between persons, irrespective of sex; mutual interest based on intimate acquaintance and esteem; the feeling that moves persons to seek each other's society or to promote each other's welfare.

Feithfullere *frenchipe* saw neuer frek in erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Then those two knights, fast *friendship* for to bynd,
And love establish each to other trew,
Gave goodly gifts, the signes of gratefull mynd,
And eke, as pledges firme, right hands together joynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 18.

True and perfect *friendship* requireth these three things especially: virtue, as being honest and commendable; society, which is pleasant and delectable; and profit, which is needfull and necessary.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 185.

For 'tis the bliss of *friendship's* holy state
To mix their minds, and to communicate;
Though bodies cannot, souls can penetrate.
Dryden, Eleonora.

2. Desire for intercourse with or the welfare of another or others; personal favor or good will; amicable feeling or regard.

Welcome, brave duke! thy *friendship* makes us fresh.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Why, having kept good faith, and often shown
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 277.

3. Congenial union of one with another or others; an individual relation of friendliness: as, to contract a *friendship* with a person: often in the plural.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Death of Dr. Swift.

And softly, thro' a vinous mist,
My college *friendships* glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

4. An act of kindness or friendliness; friendly aid; help; relief. [Archaic.]

I know I am flesh and blood,
And you have done me *friendships* infinite and often,
That must require me honest and a true man.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

A frende that delyteth in loue, dothe a man more *frendshype*, and stycketh faster vnto hym then a brother.
Bible of 1551, Prov. xviii. 24.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

5†. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

=Syn. 1. Amity, fellowship, companionship, alliance.

frier[1] (frī'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fries. *Imp. Dict.*

frier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friar*.

friery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friary*.

Friese (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Frese*, < AS. *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa* (usually in pl. *Frisan*, etc.) = OFries. *Frise*, *Frese* = MD. *Vriese*, D. *Vries* = MLG. *Vrese* = OHG. *Friesо*, *Friaso*, *Friso*, MHG. *Vriese*, G. *Friese* = Dan. *Fris-er* = ML. *Friso*(*n*-), *Freso*(*n*-), a Friese, a native of Friesland, a Friesian; first mentioned by Tacitus and Pliny, in the plural form *Frisii* (Gr. Φρίσιοι, Φρείσιοι), as a people of northern Germany. Hence *Friesian*, *Friesic*, *Friesish*, etc. Cf. *frizz*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; one of the Friesian race; a Friesian.—**2†.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

Butter, bread, cheese,
Are good English and good *Friese*. *Old rime.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Friesians or to their language.

frieseite (frē'zīt), *n.* [After F. M. von *Friese*.] A sulphid of silver and iron from Joachimsthal, Bohemia. It is allied to sternbergite.

Friesian, Frisian (frē'zi̯an, friz'i̯an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Friese* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the people of Friesland, or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; a Friese; one of the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland.—**2.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

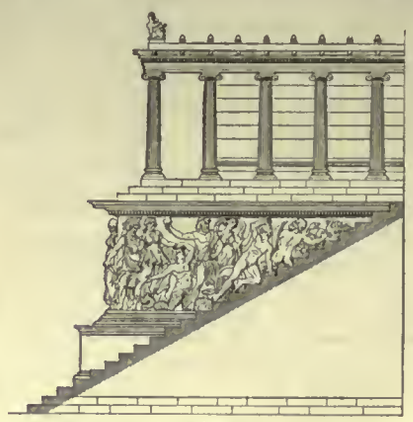
Friesic (frē'zik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Frisic*, *Frisick*; < *Friese* + *-ic*; a var., with term. *-ic*, of the earlier type *Friesish*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Friesian*.

II. *n.* The language of the Friesians. *Friesic*, in its oldest form specifically called *Old Friesic*, is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old Low German, of which the present modern Friesic in its local variations, North, East, and West Friesic, and Dutch, Flemish, and Low German in its restricted sense (Platt Deutsch) are the modern continental remains.

Friesish (frē'zish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **Fresish*, < AS. **Frisisc*, *Frysisc*, *Fresisc* (= OFries. **Fresisk* = D. *Vriesch* = MLG. *Vrēsch*, LG. *Freisch* = G. *Friesisch* = Dan. Sw. *Frisisk*), Friesish; as *Fricse* (AS. *Frisa*) + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a Friese, or to the Friesians, or to Friesland; Friesian: same as *Friesic*.

II. *n.* Same as *Friesic*. [Little used.]

frieze[1] (frēz), *n.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *frize*, *frise* (= D. *fries* = G. *fries* = Dan. *frise* = Sw. *fris*); < OF. *frise*, *froize*, F. *frise* = Sp. Pg. *friso* = It. *fregio*, frieze; a particular use of OF. *freze*, *fraise*, a ruff, = OSp. *freso*, a fringe, = OIt. *frigio*, *friso*, *fregio*, mod. *fregio*, fringe, lace, border, ornament, prob. < ML. *phrygium*, *frigium*, *phrysum*, *frisium*, *frisum*, an embroidered border, lit. Phrygian work, neut. of *Phrygius*, Phrygian: see *Phrygian*, and cf. *auriphrygia*, *fregiatura*. Otherwise supposed to be connected with *frieze*[2], *frizz*, *frizzle*, etc., or with *Friese*, *Friesic*, etc.] In *arch.*, that part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice; also, any longitudinal decorative feature or band of extended length, occupying a position, in architecture or decoration, more or less similar to that of the frieze in an entablature. The frieze in its simplest form is flat and plain; but in the Doric style it is divided into triglyphs



Frieze.
Left-hand side of stairway of the great altar at Pergamon.

and metopes, and in other styles, and even in the Doric when not over columns, it frequently bears a continuous series of figures sculptured in relief, as the Panathenaic frieze around the cella of the Parthenon. Such a frieze is sometimes called a *zophoros*. See *entablature*, and cuts under *column* and *gigantomachy*.

Here he learns to mount
His curious Stairs, there finds he *Frise* and Cornish,
And other Places other Peeces furnish.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

No jutty, *frieze*,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., i. 716.

The encircling *friezes* [on a silver-gilt bowl] are full of groups and symbols which have evidently been adapted by a Phœnician artist from Egyptian prototypes.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 316.

frieze[1] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [Early mod. E. *fryse*; = F. *fraiser*, border, = It. *fregiare*, trim, border, < ML. *phrygiare*, border, embroider; from the noun: see *frieze*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To border; embroider; ornament the edge of.

On the top of the whiche mountayne was a tree of golde, the braunches and bowes *fryzed* with gold, spreding on every side. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To furnish with a frieze.

Gerard and Stephen stopped before a tall, thin, stuccoed house, balustraded and *friezed*. *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 94.

frieze[2] (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *freese*, *frize*, *frise*; < ME. *fryse* (= G. *fries* = Sw. Dan. *fris*) = OF. *frize*, *frise*, *frisse*, F. *frise* = Pg. Sp. *frisa*, < ML. *frisius*, in full *pannus frisius* (mod. F. *drap de Frise*), as if cloth made in Friesland, but there appears to be no evidence for an immediate connection except the similarity of spelling. Some etymologists derive the word from *frizz*, which others, on the contrary, derive from *frieze*[2], *n.* Hence *frisado*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick and warm woolen cloth used for rough outer garments since the fourteenth century. The modern material of this name is covered with a nap forming little tufts, and is especially used in Ireland, whence it is exported for overcoating.

Cloth of gold do not despise,
Though thou'rt matched with cloth of *frize*.
Old proverb.

I will ascend to the groom porter's next,
Fly higher games, and make my mincing knight
Walk musing in their knotty *frieze* abroad.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii. 3.

Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of colored calico, and a cloak of gray *frieze*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, an imperfection in leather, sometimes appearing in the preparatory processes of tanning. It consists in excessive tenderness of the grain of the hide, which appears as if it had been scraped off.

Frieze is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 239.

II. *a.* Made of the napped or shaggy cloth called frieze.

A Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, [to] goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen, in the Citie to weare a *frise* Ierkin and a paire of leather breeches. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

Woven after the manner of deep, *frieze* rugges.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

He wore a *frieze* coat, and breakfasted upon toast and ale. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

frieze[2] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [< *frieze*[2], *n.* Cf. *frizz*, q. v.] To form a nap on, as cloth, like the nap of frieze; furnish with a nap; frizzle; curl: used especially in the past participle: as, a *friezed* stuff or garment.

frieze-panel (frēz'pan″el), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the upper panels of a door having at least three tiers of panels.

friezer (frē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which friezes.

frieze-rail (frēz'rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, the rail next the top rail of a door of six panels.

friezing-machine (frē'zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for friezing cloth.

frig (frig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frigged*, ppr. *frigging*. [Early mod. E. *frigge*, perhaps (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) < ME. *frikien*, keep in constant motion (of the arms and hands), < AS. *frician* (once), dance. Hence the assibilated form *fridge*[1], q. v.] To keep in constant motion; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

frigate (frig'āt), *n.* [Formerly also *frigat*, *frigot*; = D. *fregat* = G. *fregatte* = Dan. *fregat* = Sw. *fregatt*, < OF. *fregate*, F. *frégate*, < It. *fregata*, dial. *fragata* = Sp. Pg. *fragata*, a frigate; perhaps, as Diez supposes, for **fargata*, an assumed contr. form of L. *fabricata*, fem. pp. of *fabricare*, build, construct, whence *fabricate*: cf. E. *forge*[1] (F. *forge*, Sp. Pg. *forja*, etc.), from the same source. So F. *bâtiment*, a building, also a vessel.] **1†.** Any small sailing vessel.

Behold the water worke and play
About her little *frigot*, therein making way.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Under those verie bridges he left certain spaces betweene, from whence the light pinnaces and *frigats* might make out to charge and recharge the enemie, and retire themselves thither againe in safetie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 745.

We tooke a *frigate* of tenne tunne, comming from Gwathanelo laden with hides and ginger.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 289.

2. Among ships of war of the old style, a vessel larger than a sloop or a brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually carrying her guns (which varied in number from about thirty to fifty or sixty) on the main-deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much used as cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term *frigate* has been applied to war-ships of this kind having high speed and great fighting power.

He [Commissioner Pett] . . . invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*, formidable to our enemies, to us most useful and safe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I. 671.

On the third day of May the admiral [Russell] sail'd from St. Helens with the combined squadrons of England and Holland, amounting to ninety ships of the line, besides *frigates*, fire-ships, and tenders. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1693.

3. Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Double-banked frigate**, or *double-banker*, a frigate which carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper deck.

frigate-bird (frig'āt-bėrd), *n.* A large marine bird, the *Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetes aquilus* and other species of the same genus, belonging to the family *Fregatidæ* or *Tachypetidæ* and order *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmatæ*, noted for

Frigate-bird (*Fregata aquila*).

powers of flight and raptorial disposition, found near land on most of the warmer seas of the globe. It has long pointed wings with a great sweep, a long forficate tail, extremely small totipalmate feet, a long, strong, hooked bill, a gular pouch, and dark coloration. Also called *frigate*, *frigate-pelican*, and *man-of-war bird*.

frigate-built (frig'āt-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

frigate-mackerel (frig'āt-mak″e-rel), *n.* A scombroid fish, *Auxis thazard*, of stout fusiform shape, with the spinous dorsal fin remote from the second one, and having a toothless vomer

and palatines and a well-developed corselet. It occurs on both sides of the Atlantic.

frigate-pelican (frig′āt-pel′i-kan), *n.* Same as *frigate-bird*.

frigatoon (frig-ą-tön′), *n.* [< It. *fregatone*, aug. of *fregata*, frigate: see *frigate*.] 1. A Venetian vessel with a square stern and two masts.—2†. A ship-rigged sloop of war.

frigefaction† (frij-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **frigefactio*(*n-*); cf. *frigefactare*, make cold, < *frigere*, be cold, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] A cooling or making cold. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigefactive† (frij-ē-fak′tiv), *a.* [As *frigefact-ion* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to make cold; cooling.

We will no longer delay to say something of this matter: namely, in what line, or, if you please, towards what part the *frigefactive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 524.

frigerate† (frij′ē-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *frigeratus*, pp. of *frigerare*, make cool, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness: see *frigid*.] To cool; refrigerate. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigeratory† (frij′ē-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< *frigerate* + *-ory*.] A place to make or keep things cool in. *Bailey*, 1731.

Frigg (frig), *n.* [Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*), a goddess, = AS. **Frigu*, found only in the name of the sixth day (*Frige dæg*, E. *Friday*: see *Friday*), and as a common noun in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love; = OHG. *Frīa*. A different name (and goddess) from Icel. *Freyja*, fem. associated with *Freyr*: see *Freya*, *frow*[1]. The name *Frigg* is Latinized as *Frigga* or *Frīga*.] In *Norse myth.*, the wife of Odin and the queen of the gods. She is often confounded with Freya, a distinct deity. Frigg was the goddess of love in its loftier and constant form. Also *Frigga*, *Friga*.

Frigga, Friga (frig′ą), *n.* [Latinized forms of *Frigg*.] Same as *Frigg*.

friggling (frig′ling), *a.* [Ppr. of **friggle*, freq. of *frig*, *v.*] Wriggling.

How was the head of the beast cut off at first in this nation? It is harder for us to cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra of Rome. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

fright (frīt), *n.* [< ME. *frizt*, *frygt* (transposed from **fyrgt*), < AS. *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto* = OS. *forhta*, *forahta* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vrucht*, *vrocht*, *vurcht*, *vorght* = MLG. *vrochte*, *vruchte*, *vorchte*, LG. *frucht* = OHG. *forhta*, *forahta*, *forohta*, MHG. *vorhte*, *vorht*, G. *furcht* (= Sw. *fruktan* = Dan. *frygt*, perhaps borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtei*, fright. The associated verb, AS. *fyrhtan*, E. *fright*, etc., was prob. orig. strong, as shown by the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *v. t.* Not connected with *fear*[1] or with *afraid*.] 1. Sudden and extreme fear; terror caused by the sudden appearance or prospect of danger.

But though I have seen, and been beset by them [waterspouts] often, yet the *Fright* was always the greatest part of the harm. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 453.

Gentle Lamia judged, and judged aright,
That Lycius could not love in half a *fright*,
So threw the goddess off, and won his heart
More pleasantly by playing woman's part.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2. Anything which by its sudden occurrence or appearance may greatly startle and alarm; hence, by hyperbole, a person of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance in either person or dress: as, she is a perfect *fright*.

Likewise if I had thought I'd been
Sic a great *fright* to thee,
I'd brought Sir John o' Erskine park;
He's thretty feet and three.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 278).

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' trig and braw;
But now they'll busk her like a *fright*—
Willie's awa'! *Burns*, To William Creech.

=Syn. 1. *Terror*, *Dismay*, etc. See *alarm*.

fright (frīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *frighten*, < AS. *fyrhtan*, tr., make afraid, *forhtian*, intr., be afraid, = OS. *forhtian*, *forahtian* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vruchten*, *vurchten*, *vorchten* = MLG. *vrochten*, *vruchten*, *vorehten*, LG. *fruchten* = OHG. *forahtan*, *furihtan*, MHG. *vürhten*, G. *fürchten* (Sw. *frukta* = Dan. *frygte*, borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtjan*, fear; the tr. verb was prob. orig. strong; cf. the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *n.* Hence *frighten*, q. v.] To frighten; affright; terrify; scare.

Which Name of Salisbury so *frighted* the French, thinking he had been come to rescue them, that casting away their Weapons they ran all away. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 181.

The story soon is improved and spreads, that a mad dog had *frighted* a lady of distinction. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

He . . . lapsed into so long a pause again
As half amazed, half *frighted*, all his flock.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

frightable (frī′tą-bl), *a.* [< *fright* + *-able*.] Capable of being frightened; timid. [Rare.]

Cholera is spreading. . . . Medical men can do nothing, except frighten those that are *frightable*.
Carlyle, in Froude.

frighted (frī′ted), *p. a.* 1. Frightened.

The ancient foe of Caledonia's land
Now waves his banners o'er her *frighted* fields.
Horne, Douglass.

2. In *her.*, same as *forcené*.

frighten (frī′tn), *v. t.* [< *fright* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] To strike with fright; terrify; scare; dismay.

Even that [2,000 leagues] was a Voyage enough to *frighten* us, considering our scanty Provisions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 280.

The rugged Bears, or spotted Lynx's Brood,
Frighten the Vallies, and infest the Wood.
Prior, Solomon, i.

The chilling tale
Of midnight murder was a wonder heard
With doubtful credit, told to *frighten* babes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 564.

Frightened water, weak tea or coffee served on board ship. [Sailors' slang.]=Syn. To affright, dismay, daunt, appal, intimidate. See *afraid*.

frightenable (frī′tn-ą-bl), *a.* [< *frighten* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being frightened. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

frightful (frīt′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *frightful*, afraid; cf. AS. *forhtfull*, afraid, timid: see *fright*, *n.*, and *-ful*.] 1. Full of occasion for fright; causing or apt to excite alarm or terror; terrible; dreadful: as, a *frightful* chasm; a *frightful* tempest.

Thy school-days *frightful*, desperate, wild, and furious.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

One cannot conceive so *frightful* a state of a nation. A maritime country without a marine, and without commerce, a continental country without a frontier, and for a thousand miles surrounded with powerful, warlike, and ambitious neighbours. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Like one that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread, . . .
Because he knows a *frightful* fiend
Doth close behind him tread.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

2. Intolerable; shocking; hideous. [Hyperbolic.]

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke"
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke): . . .
"One would not, sure, be *frightful* when one's dead."
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 250.

3†. Full of terror; fearful; alarmed.

Their young boyes
And *frightfull* matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps enhedg'd it. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

=Syn. *Dreadful*, *Fearful*, etc. (see *awful*); alarming, terrific, horrible, shocking.

frightfully (frīt′fûl-i), *adv.* 1. In a frightful manner; dreadfully; terribly.

Then to her glass; and, "Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day?"
Swift, Lady's Journal.

2. Intolerably; shockingly; hideously; exceedingly. [Hyperbolic.]

They [the Lapps] are *frightfully* pious and commonplace.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 136.

frightfulness (frīt′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being frightful.

Those few horses that remaine are sent forth for discovery; they find nothing but monuments of *frightfulnesse*, pledges of security. *Bp. Hall*, Samaria's Famine Relieved.

frightihead†, *n.* [ME. *frightihed*; < *frighty* + *-head*.] Fright; fear.

Al he it listnede in *frightihed*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

frightily† (frī′ti-li), *adv.* [ME. **frightily*, *frigtilike*; < *frighty* + *-ly*[2].] In fear; fearfully.

Iacob abraid, & seide *frigtilike*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

frightless (frīt′les), *a.* [< *fright* + *-less*.] Free from fright. [Rare.]

I speake all *frightlesse*. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

frightment† (frīt′ment), *n.* [< *fright* + *-ment*.] Fright; terror; alarm.

All these *frightments* are but idle dreams.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

frighty†, *a.* [ME. *frighty*, *frizti*; < *fright* + *-y*[1].] Afraid.

Tho wurthen he *frigti*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 667.

frigid (frij′id), *a.* [= Sp. *frígido* = Pg. It. *frigido*, < L. *frigidus*, cold, chill, cool, < *frigere*, be cold; cf. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness, = Gr. ῥῖγος (for *ϝρῖγος), cold, ῥιγοῦν, freeze. See *frill*[1].] 1. Cold in temperature; wanting heat or warmth; icy; wintry: as, the *frigid* zone.

There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England.
Boyle, Works, II. 509.

The stone on which our colonial life was founded was *frigid* as an arctic boulder—there was no molecular motion to give out life and heat.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 15.

2. Cold in temperament or feeling; wanting warmth of affection or of zeal; chilly in manner; impassive.

Even his [William of Orange's] admirers generally accounted . . . [him] the most distant and *frigid* of men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Mrs. Fairfax! I saw her in a black gown and widow's cap—*frigid*, perhaps, but not uncivil: a model of elderly English respectability. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

3. Marked by or manifesting mental coldness; coldly formal or precise; lifeless; torpid; chilling: as, *frigid* devotions or services; *frigid* politeness or manners.

Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound,
Where never yet a daring thought was found.
Parnell, To Bolingbroke.

Then, crush'd by rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;
From Bard to Bard the *frigid* caution crept,
Till Declamation roar'd whilst Passion slept.
Johnson, Prologue at the Opening of Drury Lane (1747).

The heroic rhymes of the Icelanders are crowded with *frigid* conceits. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

4. Wanting generative heat or vigor; impotent. *Johnson.*—**Frigid zones**, in *geog.*, the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are 23° 30′ from the poles.

frigidarium (frij-i-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *frigidaria* (-ą). [L., a cooling-room, neut. of *frigidarius*, of or for cooling, < *frigidus*, cold, cool: see *frigid*.] In *anc. arch.*, the cooling-apartment in a bath, in or adjoining which the cold bath was placed.

frigidite (frij′id-īt), *n.* [< *Frigido* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A metallic mineral related to tetrahedrite, but containing a small percentage of nickel, found in the mines of the Valle del Frigido, Liguria, Italy.

frigidity (fri-jid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frigidité* = Pr. *frigiditat* = It. *frigidità*, < LL. *frigidita*(*t-*)*s*, cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] 1. Coldness; want of heat.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. Coldness of feeling, manner, or quality; want of ardor, animation, or vivacity in action or manifestation; chilliness; dullness.

Having begun lottily in heavens universall Alphabet, he fals downe to that wretched pooreneese and *frigidity* as to talke of Bridge street in heav'n and the Ostler of heav'n.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Want of natural heat and vigor of body; impotency. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigidly (frij′id-li), *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; without warmth of feeling or manner.

If in the Platonical Philosophy there are some things directing to it [a communion with God], yet they are but *frigidly* expressed.
Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, xvii.

frigidness (frij′id-nes), *n.* The state of being frigid; coldness; want of ardor or fervor; frigidity.

frigiferous (fri-jif′ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *frigus*, cold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or bringing cold: as, *frigiferous* winds. *Evelyn*. [Rare.]

frigolito (frig-ō-lē′tō), *n.* The *Sophora secundiflora*, a small leguminous tree or shrub of western Texas and New Mexico. The wood is hard and heavy, and makes excellent fuel.

frigoric (fri-gor′ik), *a.* [< L. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold. [Rare.]

The conditions under which the *frigoric* service was to be introduced into the morgue.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 178.

frigorific (frig-ō-rif′ik), *a.* [= F. *frigorifique*, < LL. *frigorificus*, cooling, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), coolness, cold, + *facere*, make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold: as, *frigorific* mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.

When the *frigorifick* power was arrived at the height, I several times found, that water . . . would freeze in a quarter of a minute by a minute watch.
Boyle, Works, III. 147.

frigorifical (frig-ō-rif′i-kal), *a.* [< *frigorific* + *-al*.] Same as *frigorific*.

frigot[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frigate*.

frigot[2]†, *n.* [Appar. a capricious use of the form *frigot*[1], with sense taken from L. *frigus*, cold, *frigidus*, frigid.] A person of cold or passive temperament.

And indeed, it is much better to be such a henpecked *frigot* (sic errare) than always to be racked and tortured with the grating surmises of suspicion and jealousy.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 28.

frijole (Sp. pron. frē-hōl′), *n.* [Sp. *frijol, fréjol*, also *frisol, frisuelo* = Cat. *fasol*, French bean, kidney-bean, ‹ L. *fasēolus, phaseolus*, kidney-bean: see *fascl*[2] and *phaseolus*.] The common name in Mexico for the cultivated bean of that country, which forms an important staple of food.

The Mexicans were also skilful makers of earthen pots, in which were cooked the native beans called by the Spanish *frijoles*, and the various savory stews still in vogue.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 213.

frijolillo (Sp. pron. frē-hō-lē′lyō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *frijol:* see *frijole*.] The *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, a leguminous tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

friket, *a.* See *freck*[1].

frilal†, *n.* [Cf. *frill*[2].] A border of ornamental ribbon, mentioned as in use in 1690. *Fairholt.*

frill[1] (fril), *v. i.* [‹ OF. *friller*, shiver with cold, ‹ *frilleux*, chill, cold of nature, F. *frileux*, chill, ‹ ML. as if **frigidulosus*, ‹ L. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] To shiver with cold, as a hawk or other bird.

frill[1] (fril), *n.* [‹ *frill*[1], *v.*] A shivering with cold, as a bird; the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering with cold.

frill[2] (fril), *n.* [A particular use of *frill*[1], *n.*, a border of this kind being likened to the ruffling of a bird's feathers when it shivers with cold: see *frill*[1], *n.*] **1.** A narrow ornamental bordering made of a strip of textile material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose, as in a narrow flounce; a ruffle.

His *frill* and neckcloth hung limp under his bagging waistcoat. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. 284.

Did he stand at the diamond door
Of his house in a rainbow *frill?*
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.

Hence — **2.** Anything resembling such a border.

How delicate thy gauzy *frill!*
How rich thy branching stem!
E. Elliott, To the Bramble Flower.

Specifically — (*a*) The projecting fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs, as the collie.

The Pomeranian dog is employed as a sheep-dog, for which he is fitted by his peculiarly woolly coat and ample *frill*, rendering him to a great degree proof against wet and cold. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 132.

(*b*) Some fringing part or process of an animal, like a ruffle; a frilling: as, the genital *frills* of a hydrozoan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 553. (*c*) In hymenomyeetous fungi, a superior annulus or ring; an annulus formed of tissue suspended from the apex of the stipe and free at other points, at first forming a membranous covering for the hymenium, but detached as the pileus expands; an armilla. (*d*) In *photog.*, the swelling and loosening of a gelatin film around the edges of a plate. See *frill*[2], *v.*

3. An affectation of dress or of manner; an air: usually in the plural: as, he puts on too many *frills*. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Frill pattern**, in *ceram.*, a pattern made of separate small threads of slip laid side by side on the surface. See *slip-decoration*.

frill[2] (fril), *v.* [‹ *frill*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a frill; flute or plait: as, to *frill* a border in a dress.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, *frill'd* back to his neck. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 516.

2. To ornament with frills: as, to *frill* a child's garment. — **Frilled lizard.** Same as *frill-lizard*.

II. *intrans.* To become frilled or ruffled. Specifically, in photography, said of the gelatin film of a dry plate when in course of the development, from too high temperature of the water or other cause, it rises from the glass in ruffles, which may be sufficiently extended to destroy the picture, or even to cause the entire film to slip from the plate.

frillback (fril′bak), *n.* One of a particular breed of domestic pigeons.

frilling (fril′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frill*[2], *v.*] **1.** Frills; ruffles; gathered strips in general. — **2.** In *photog.*, a ruffling up or loosening of the film of a gelatin-emulsion plate. It appears during the development or fixing of the negative, and may be guarded against by the use of alum in the fixing-bath, or of ice in the water used for washing.

frill-lizard (fril′liz″ärd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of a lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* (which see). *C. kingi* has a crenate membrane-like ruff about its neck, which it elevates when irritated or frightened. It is said sometimes to walk on its hind legs alone, a very unusual mode of progression among existing reptiles. Also called *frilled lizard*. See cut in next column.

frim (frim), *a.* [‹ ME. *frym*, ‹ AS. *fręme*, a secondary form of *fram, from*, bold, forward, strenuous, strong, etc.: see *from, adv.*, and cf. *frame, v.*] Flourishing. [Prov. Eng.]

Frill-lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*).

My plenteous bosom strow'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 397.

Frimaire (frē-mãr′), *n.* [F., ‹ *frimas*, hoar frost, rime, ‹ OF. *frimor*, freeze: referred, doubtfully, to Icel. *hrīm* = AS. *hrīm*, rime: see *rime*[2].] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in the year 1793, on November 21st, and ending December 20th.

frindt, *n.* An obsolete form of *friend*.

frine (frīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frined*, ppr. *frining*. [‹ Sw. dial. *fryna* = Norw. *fröyna*, make a wry face; cf. Sw. dial. *flina* = ODan. *fline*, make a wry face. See *frown, v.*] To whine or whimper; fret. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

fringe (frinj), *n.* [‹ ME. *fringe, frenge*, ‹ OF. **fringe* (not found, but inferred from F. dial. *frinche*, It. dial. *frinza*, ML. *fringia*), another form of OF. *frange*, F. *frange* = It. *frangia* = Sp. Pg. *franja* (cf. D. *frangie, franje* = MLG. *frense* = MHG. *franze*, G. *franse* = Sw. *frans* = Dan. *fryndse*, a fringe, ‹ F.); appar. the same, with unexplained deviation of form, as Pr. *fremna* = Wallachian *frimbie*, ‹ LL. *fimbria*, a border, fringe, L. pl. *fimbriæ*, fibers, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe: see *fimbria*.] **1.** An ornamental bordering formed of short lengths of thread, whether loose or twisted, or of twisted cord more or less fine, variously arranged or combined, projecting from the edge of the material ornamented. Fringe may consist of the frayed or raveled edge of the piece of stuff ornamented, but it is generally of other material, often made very solid and ponderous, the cords being of tightly twisted silk or of gold or silver thread of considerable thickness and length.

Assyrian Fringes, from ancient bas-reliefs.

She shaw'd me a mantle o' red scarlet,
Wi gouden flowers and *fringes* fine.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

Orl. Where dwell you, pretty youth?
Ros. With this shepherdess, my sister; here, in the skirts of the forest, like *fringe* upon a petticoat.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2.

The objection was not to the dress-trimming which has been known as *fringe* for above five hundred years, but to a mode of dressing the hair which concealed the forehead, by the front hair being cut short and falling over it after the fashion of *fringe*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 265.

2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; any border or edging: as, a *fringe* of trees around a field, or of shrubs around a garden; a *fringe* of troops along a line of defense.

And as she sleeps
See how light ereeps
Through the chinks, and beautifies
The rayey *fringe* of her faire eyes.
Cotton, Song.

That charity which bears the dying and languishing soul from the *fringes* of hell to the seat of the brightest stars. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

The great mainland is barbarian; the islands and a *fringe* of sea-coast are Greek.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

Specifically — **3.** In *bot.*, a border of slender processes or teeth; a fimbria. — **4.** In *optics*, one of the alternate light and dark bands produced by diffraction. See *diffraction*. — **5.** In *zoöl.*, a row of closely set, even hairs on a margin; specifically, in *entom.*, the edging of fine even hairs on the wing of a butterfly or moth. In some of the lower moths, as the *Tineidæ*, the fringe of the secondary is frequently wider than the wing itself. **6.** In *photog.*, a thickened edge of inferior sensitiveness on the pouring-off margin of a sensitized plate. — **Marginal fringes**, in *ornith.*, the membranous borders or fringe-like processes along the toes of sundry birds.

fringe (frinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fringed*, ppr. *fringing*. [‹ *fringe, n.*] To decorate with a fringe or fringes, whether by raveling the edge, as of cloth, or by sewing on; border.

They have pretty peeces of pretty coloured cloth . . . hanging from the middle of their forehead downe to their noses, *fringed* with long faire fringe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

The tumbling billows *fringe* with light
The crescent shore of Lynn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.
Lowell, To the Dandelion.

Fringed bog-bean. See *bog-bean*. — **Fringed gentian.** See *gentian*. — **Fringing reef.** See *reef*.

fringe-backed (frinj′bakt), *a.* Having the back fringed, as a lizard.

fringeless (frinj′les), *a.* [‹ *fringe* + *-less*.] Having no fringe.

fringelet (frinj′let), *n.* [‹ *fringe* + *-let*.] A small fringe.

Each *fringelet* is a tube made of firm elastic membrane.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 747.

fringent (frin′jent), *a.* [‹ *fringe* + *-ent*.] Fringing; encircling like a fringe.

A shower of meteors
Cross the orbit of the earth,
And, lit by *fringent* air,
Blaze near and far.
Emerson, Dæmonic and Celestial Love.

fringepod (frinj′pod), *n.* A name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus*, a cruciferous plant with flattened, orbicular, winged pods, the margin of which is frequently lobed or fringed.

fringe-tree (frinj′trē), *n.* The *Chionanthus Virginica*, a small tree allied to the ash, found on river-banks in the United States, from Pennsylvania to Texas, and frequently planted for ornament. It bears loose drooping panicles of white flowers, the long narrow petals of which suggest the name. It is sometimes used in medicine, especially in jaundice and fevers. — **Purple fringe-tree**, the smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*.

Fringilla (frin-jil′ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *fringilla*, also *frigilla* and *friguilla*, some small bird, supposed to be the chaffinch; origin unknown; possibly, like *finch*[1], q. v., ult. imitative of the bird's note.] A Linnean genus of birds, the finches, once nearly conterminous with the modern family *Fringillidæ*, and of no determinate limits: now usually restricted to such species as the chaffinch or common finch of Europe, *F. cœlebs*, and considered typical of the family *Fringillidæ*. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringillaceous (frin-ji-lā′shius), *a.* [‹ *Fringilla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the finches or *Fringillidæ;* fringilliform; fringilline.

Fringillidæ (frin-jil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fringilla* + *-idæ*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of small seed-eating conirostral laminiplantar oscine passerine birds with nine primaries; the finches. It is not susceptible of exact definition, and is of fluctuating limits. The group has been made to include the larks (*Alaudidæ*), which are scutelliplantar; the weaver-birds (*Ploceidæ*), which are 10-primaried; and to exclude the buntings (*Emberizidæ*), which cannot be distinguished from the finches. The tanagers (*Tanagridæ*) have been both included and excluded. According to the present composition of the group, the buntings are included, the other birds above mentioned being excluded; and the *Fringillidæ* contain all the finches, buntings, grosbeaks, crossbills, sparrows, linnets, siskins, etc., which conform to the characters above given. There are some 500 nominal species, distributed in upward of 100 so-called genera. No tenable subdivision of the family exists, though several have been proposed. The latest authority makes 3 subfamilies: *Coccothraustinæ*, *Fringillinæ*, and *Emberizinæ*, or the grosbeaks, finches proper, and buntings.

fringilliform (frin-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *fringilliformis*, ‹ *Fringilla* + L. *forma*, form.] Finch-like; fringilline or fringillaceous.

Fringilliformes (frin-jil-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fringilliform*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as his *Conirostres*.

Fringillinæ (frin-ji-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fringilla* + *-inæ*.] A conventional subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, having no definition, taking name from and including the genus *Fringilla;* the true finches. The most typical representatives of the subfamily have the nasal bones not produced beyond the line of the orbits, the mandibular angle slight, and the cutting edges of the bill apposed throughout or nearly so. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringilline (frin-jil'in), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-ine*[1].] Finch-like; fringillaceous or fringilliform; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the *Fringillinæ*. *Coues.*

fringy (frin'ji), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a fringe; adorned with fringes.

> Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
> Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
> *Shenstone*, Elegies, xxiv.

fripler† (frip'lėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*. *Nares.*

> Though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after. *Greene*, Arcadia.

fripper (frip'ėr), *n.* [Also written *fripier* (and lengthened *fripperer*); < OF. *fripier*, one who mends or trims up old garments and sells them, < *fripper*, rub up and down, wear to rags, F. *friper*, rumple, crumple, wear out (clothes), spoil.] One who deals in frippery or old clothes.

> Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive.
>
> A *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of everything, but nothing of worth. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 247.

fripperer (frip'ėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*.

frippery (frip'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *friperie*, F. *friperie*, an old-clothes shop, fripper's trade, old clothes, frippery, < *fripier*, fripper: see *fripper*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Trade or traffic in old clothes.

> *D'Ol.* Now your profession, I pray?
> *Fr. Frippery*, my lord, or, as some term it, Petty Brokery. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

2. A place where old clothes are sold.

> *Trin.* Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
> *Cal.* Let it alone, thou fool; it is but trash.
> *Trin.* O, ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.
>
> He shews like a walking *frippery*. *Massinger*, City Madam, i. 1.

3. Old clothes; cast-off garments; clothing discarded after wearing.

> A world of desperate undertakings, possibly,
> Procures some hungry meals, some tavern surfeits,
> Some *frippery* to hide nakedness. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.
>
> Rag fair is a place near the Tower of London where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 29, note.
>
> It is a saturnalia of complacent blackguardism and vulgar villainy, tricked out in the cast-off *frippery* of Thaddeus of Warsaw and Sir Charles Grandison. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 106.

Hence —4. Worthless or useless trifles; trumpery; gewgaws.

> Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
> Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*
>
> By living a year or two in town, she is as fond of gauze and French *frippery* as the best of them. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.
>
> The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Scott.*
>
There seems [in Ravenna] to be no interval between the marbles and mosaics of Justinian or Theodoric and the insignificant *frippery* of the last century. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 263.

II. *a.* Trifling; frivolous; contemptible; trumpery.

> With his flye popping in and out again,
> Argued a cause, a *frippery* cause. *Fletcher*, The Chances, ii. 2.
>
That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so *frippery* an appearance, that, instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma. *Gray*, To his Mother.
>
The King gave her a gold watch and chain the next day. She says, "the manner was all"—and indeed so it was, for I never saw a more *frippery* present. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 191.

frisado†, **frizado**† (fri-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *friezeadow* and *freasadowe*; < Sp. *frisado*, silk plush or shag: see *frieze*[2], *frizz*.] A fine kind of frieze.

> In winter your vpper garment must be of cotton or *friezeadow*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.
>
A patent was granted [in 1567] to Charles Hastings, Esq., that in consideration that he brought in the skill of making *frisadoes* as they were made at Harlem and Amsterdam, being not used in England, that therefore he should have the sole trade thereof for divers years, etc. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 23.

friscol†, *n.* See *friskle*.

frise[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[1].

frise[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[2].

frise[3] (frēz), *n.* Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.

frisesomorum (fris″e-sō-mō'rum), *n.* The mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism. The following is an example: Some prophecies come true; but no scientific prediction is prophecy; hence, some things that come true are not scientific predictions. Three of the vowels and four of the consonants of this name, which is one of those given by Petrus Hispanus (see *barbara*), are significant. *I* indicates that the major premise is a particular affirmative; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *o*, that the conclusion is a particular negative; *f*, that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be simply converted in the reduction; and the first *m*, that the premises are to be transposed. *Frisesomorum* is one of the moods not given by Aristotle, but added by his pupil Theophrastus, and it is the most interesting of these. It is sometimes called *frisesmo*, and, by English writers who place it in the fourth figure, *fresison*. See *mood*[2].

frisetta (fri-zet'ä), *n.* [Dim. of F. *frise*, frieze.] A finer variety of frieze.

frisette, *n.* See *frizette*.

friseur (frō-zėr'), *n.* [< F. *friser*, curl, frizz: see *frizz*.] A hair-dresser.

> That barbers' boys who would to trade advance
> Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France. *Crabbe.*
>
His [Hogg's] very hair has a coarse stringiness about it which proves beyond dispute its utter ignorance of all the arts of the *friseur*. *Lockhart*, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors.

Frisian, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesian*.

Frisict, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesic*.

frisk (frisk), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *frisque*, F. *frisque*, lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay, var. of *fres*, *fris* (*frische*, *fresche*, f.), fresh; cf. Icel. (only mod.) *friskr*, frisky, brisk, vigorous, = Sw. Dan. *frisk*, lively, hearty, fresh, etc.; both F. and Scand. forms are of G. origin, < OHG. *frisc*, MHG. *vriseh*, G. *frisch*, fresh, the proper Scand. forms for 'fresh' being Icel. *ferskr*, Sw. *färsk*, Dan. *fersk*, fresh (in a more limited sense): see *fresh*.] **I.**† *a.* Lively; brisk; frisky.

II. *n.* A frolic; a gambol; a dance; a merry-making.

> Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play
> Their pleasant *friskes*, and loath their wonted food. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 46.
>
> Is not this fine, I trow, to see the gambols,
> To hear the jigs, observe the *frisks*, be enchanted
> With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
> Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish twingle-twangles. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.
>
The joyful surprise that lighted up their faces and displayed itself over their whole bodies, in a variety of capers and *frisks*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 242.

frisk (frisk), *v.* [= Sw. *friska* (*upp*), refresh, freshen, exhilarate, = ODan. *friske*, freshen, Dan. *friske op*, refresh, revive; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap, skip, prance, or gambol, as in frolic.

> One *frisks* and sings, and cries, A flagon more
> To drench dry cares. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 8.
>
> Nor *frisking* heifers bound about the place,
> To spurn the dew-drops off. *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.
>
The truant turned a deaf ear, and kept *frisking* on the top of the rising ground like a goblin by moonlight. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ix.

2. To freshen, as the wind. *Hamersly.*

II. *trans.* To squander idly; dissipate in sport: with *away*.

> If not advis'd, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at least to *frisk away* much of thy time and estate. *A Cap, &c.* (quoted in Nares).

friskal† (fris'kal), *n.* Same as *friskle*.

frisker (fris'kėr), *n.* One who frisks or gambols; an inconstant or frivolous person.

> Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me looke,
> What I should doe but set cocke on the hoope? *Dr. Bourd*, in Camden's Remains, Inhabitants.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* [F. *frisquette*: see *frisk*.] In *printing*, a thin framework of iron hinged to the top of the tympan of a hand-press. For use, a sheet of paper is stretched and pasted over the frisket, and from this paper spaces are cut out to permit contact between the type and the sheet to be printed, which it serves to hold in place when the frisket is folded down upon the tympan, and to keep clean in the parts not printed.

friskful (frisk'fûl), *a.* [< *frisk* + *-ful*.] Brisk; lively; frolicsome.

> His sportive lambs
> This way and that convolv'd in *friskful* glee
> Their frolics play. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 837.

friskily (fris'ki-li), *adv.* [= ODan. *friskelig*.] In a frisky manner; briskly.

friskint, *n.* [< *frisk* + *-(k)in*.] A gay, frisky person. *Davies.*

> *Sir Q.* I gave thee this chain, manly Tucca.
> *Tuc.* Ay, say'st thou so, *friskin*? *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

friskiness (fris'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frisky; briskness; liveliness; frolic.

> Lambs in the spring show us that the *friskiness* of one is a cause of *friskiness* in those near it—if one leaps, others leap. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 506.

frisking (fris'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frisk*, *v.*] Capering; frolicsome mirth.

> One delighteth in mirth, and the *friskings* of an airy soul. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.
>
> His *frisking* was at ev'ning hours,
> For then he lost his fear. *Cowper*, Epitaph on a Hare.

friskingly (fris'king-li), *adv.* In a frisking or frisky manner.

friskle† (fris'kl), *n.* [Also *friskal*, *friscol*; < *frisk*, *v.*] A frisk or curvet, as of a horse.

> But he is rare for *friscols*; nay, what's worse,
> He treads a measure like a miller's horse. *Bold*, Poems (1664), p. 136.
>
And saying so, he gave two or three *friskles* in the air with very great signs of contentment, and presently went to Dorotea. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), fol. 74.

frisky (fris'ki), *a.* [< *frisk*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Gaily active; lively; frolicsome; engaging or done in sport.

> He was too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*
>
[The horses] by no means intending to put their heels through the dasher, or to address the driver rudely, but feeling, to use a familiar word, *frisky*. *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, i.

frislet (friz'let), *n.* [< *frizzle*, *frizz* (F. *friser*) + *-et*.] Anything frizzled, curled, or puffed; a small ruffle or the like.

frist† (frist), *n.* [< ME. **frist*, *frest*, *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, < AS. *first*, *fierst*, *fyrst*, a space of time, = OS. *frist* = OFries. *ferst*, *first*, *frist* = OD. *verst*, D. *verste*, *vorste* = MLG. *verst* = OHG. *frist*, MHG. *vrist*, G. *frist* = Icel. *frest*, n. pl., mod. usually *frestr*, m., delay, = Sw. Dan. *frist*, respite, delay.] A certain space of time; respite.

> Hi criez him merci bothe suithe
> That he giue hem *furst* of line. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

frist† (frist), *v. t.* [< ME. **fristen*, *frysten*, *fresten*, *firsten*, *fersten* (AS. **fyrstan*, not authenticated) = OFries. *fersta* = MLG. LG. *versten* = OHG. *fristan*, MHG. *vristen*, G. *fristen* = Icel. *festa*, defer, delay, put off, = Dan. *friste*, sustain, support (life, nature), experience, etc.; < *frist*, *n.*, a certain space of time. The particular use of *frist* is prob. Scand.; cf. Icel. *selja á frest*, sell on credit.] To sell upon credit, as goods. [Rare.]

> Keep and save and thou schalle have;
> *Frest* and leue [read *lene*, *i. e.*, lend] and thou schall crave. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, I. 316.

frisure (fri-zūr'), *n.* [Also *frizure*; < F. *frisure*, < *friser*, curl: see *frizz*.] Hair-dressing.

> His hair was of a dark brown; . . . it had not received the fashionable *frizure*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v. 6.

frit (frit), *n.* [Also spelled *fritt*, *fritte*; < F. *fritte*, < It. *fritta*, frit, fem. (= F. *frite*) of *fritto* (= F. *frit*) (< L. *frictus*), pp. of *friggere* = F. *frire*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry: see *fry*[1].] 1. The material of which glass is made as prepared for complete fusion by a previous calcination carried to a point where the silica begins to act on the bases, forming an imperfectly melted or fritted mass.—2. The composition from which artificial soft or tender porcelain and other partly vitrifiable mixtures are made. See *soft porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

This French pâte tendre, or artificial porcelain, as it is sometimes called, is composed of alkaline *frittes* and carbonate of lime, covered with a lead glaze analogous in nature to flint-glass. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 657.

Frit body, in *ceram.*, a body the materials of which are first mixed, then fired, and lastly ground up with clay. The result is a vitrified appearance throughout.—**Frit porcelain**, a name given to the artificial soft-paste English porcelain, from its vitreous nature, the paste prepared for it being a frit not unlike that of the glass-makers. This name was given to it by the first makers of hard-paste or true porcelain in England. See *false porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

frit (frit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fritted*, ppr. *fritting*. [< *frit*, *n.*] To decompose and fuse partially, as the ingredients mixed for making glass, before completely fusing at a much higher temperature.

frith[1] (frith), *n.* [< ME. *frith*, also spelled *fryth*, *freth*, and transposed *firth*, peace, security, protection; more common in concrete sense, protected or inclosed land, a park or forest for game, a forest in general; < AS. *frith*, m. and n., in poetry *frithu*, *fritho*, *freothu*, *freotho*, *friotho*, f., peace, security, protection, in concrete sense in comp. *deór-frith*, a deer-park (cf. *frith-geard*, an inclosed space, = OSw. *frithgærthi*, a cattle-yard), = OS. *frithu* = OFries. *fretho*, *frede*, *ferd* = D. *vrede* = MLG. *vrede*, LG. *frede*, free, = OHG. *fridu*, MHG. *vride*, G. *friede*, m., = Icel. *fridhr* = Sw. Dan. *fred*, peace, = Goth. **frithus* (inferred from deriv. *Frithareiks* = G. *Friedrich*, E. *Frederick*, lit. prince of peace, gracious prince; *gafrithōn*, reconcile, conciliate, *gafrithōns*, reconciliation), with suffix *-th*, Goth. *-thus* (as in *death*, Goth. *dauthus*), < Teut. √ *fri*, show favor to, love. The same root appears in *free* and *friend*, q. v. The word *frith* appears disguised in *belfry*, and ult. in *affray*, *fray*[1], q. v. The Celtic forms, W. *ffridd*, a park, a forest, = Ir. *frith*, a park, a

forest, = Gael. *frith*, a forest, prop. of deer, are taken from ME. *frith*.] 1. Peace; security; freedom from molestation. In modern use only with reference to Anglo-Saxon law, in which the essential ideas indicated by the word were: (*a*) The right to be in peace as secured by penal sanctions. To be within the frith or peace was to be within the domain of law, within the protection of the established authorities.

Pax vobis, *frith*, for that he ben thanne fried [freed] of the develes thralsipe [thraldom].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 103.

Older than "the peace of the folk," far older than "the King's peace," which was to succeed it, was the *frith* or peace of the freeman himself—the right that each man had to secure for himself safe life and sound limb.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 21.

(*b*) A treaty or agreement of peace made between two contending kingdoms or districts.

2†. A piece of land inclosed for the preservation of game; a park or forest for game; hence, a forest or woody place in general; a hedge; a coppice.

Ye huntieth i the kinges *frithe* [var. *parc*].
Layamon, I. 61.

Gret joye is in *frith* and lake.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3737.

Thanne shal Feith be forester here and in this *frith* walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 112.

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tnfty *frith* and in the mossy fell,
Forsook their gloomy bow'rs and wand'red far abroad.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 388.

3†. A small field taken out of a common.—4. Ground overgrown with bushes or underwood; a field which has been taken from woods. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

frith[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *frithien*, < AS. *frithian*, *freothian*, keep peace, make peace, protect, defend, = OS. *frithōn* = OFries. *frethia*, *ferdia* = MLG. *vriden* = OHG. *ge-fridōn* = Icel. *fridha*, make peace, = Sw. *freda*, cover, protect, quiet, inclose, fence in, = Dan. *frede*, protect, inclose, fence in, = Goth. *ga-frithōn*, reconcile; from the noun.] 1. To protect; guard.

He . . . gaf him . . . leue . . .
To wune Egipte folc among,
And *frithen* him wel fro euerilc wrong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 786.

2. To inclose; fence in, as a forest or park.

ffaunde [*fand*[2], see that] my fforestez be *frythede* o frenchepe [in friendship] for evere,
That naue werreye my wylde [wild, *i. e.*, game].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

frith[2], **firth**[2] (frith, fėrth), *n.* [The form *frith* is transposed from the earlier *firth*; < ME. *firth*, < Icel. *fjörđhr*, pl. *firđhir* = Sw. *fjärd* = Norw. Dan. *fjord* (whence in E. often *fiord*, *fjord*, q. v.), a frith, bay, ult. connected with E. *ford*, and with L. *portus*, a harbor: see *ford* and *port*[1].] 1. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea: used specifically in Scotland only, where *firth* is the commoner form: as, the *Firth* of Forth; the *Frith* of Clyde.

He makes his Boates with flat bottoms, fitted to the Shallows which he expected in that narrow *frith*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

The *friths* that branch and spread
Their sleeping silver thro' the hills.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish; a kind of net.

frithborg (frith'bôrg), *n.* [AS. **frith-borh*, **frith-borg*, found only as used or quoted in the so-called Laws of Edward the Confessor (in Latin), namely, *frithborg*, *frith-boreh*, acc. pl. *frithborgas*, and Latinized (nom.) *frithborgus*, where the editions of Lambard and Wilkins give (acc. pl.) *freoborges*, Latinized (nom.) *friborgus*; hence the form *friborga* in Fleta, and *friborg*, *friburgh*, *freeborg* in later writers. The proper AS. form is **frithborh*, < *frith*, peace, + *borh*, a pledge (> E. *borrow*[1], *n.*). Cf. *frithsoken* and *frank-pledge*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, one of the tithings or groups of ten men into which the hundred was divided, the members of each one being held liable for the misdeeds of a fellow-member.

As touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *freeborgs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other, and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the lete.
Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

But the name [of tithing] has been very commonly applied both by historical writers and in legal custom to denote . . . the association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the *frithborh* or frankpledge.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 41.

frithgild (frith'gild), *n.* [AS. *frithgild*, < *frith*, peace, + *gild*, a guild.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a union of neighbors pledged to one another by oath for the preservation of order and for self-defense, all being liable for the misdeeds of any member of the guild. On the decline of the kinsfolk organization in the tenth century, this became a common element in social order in England.

Strong as the crown might be, its strength lay in the king's personal action, and it was far from possessing any adequate police or judicial machinery for carrying its will into effect. To supply such a machinery was the aim of the *frith-gilds*.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 219.

frithsoken (frith'sō"ken), *n.* [Also *frithsocne*, *frithsoen*, *frithsoca*; ME. *frithsocne*, "franchise de franc plege" (Rel. Antiq., I. 33), < AS. *frithsōcn*, lit. a peace-seeking, < *frith*, peace, + *sōen*, a refuge, searching, a seeking: see *frith*[1] and *soken*, *soeage*.] 1. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the franchise or governmental power of requiring the people to keep the peace; the jurisdiction to punish for breaches of the peace. This power was profitable by reason of the fines and forfeitures resulting from its exercise; consequently it was often conferred in the charters and royal grants of early English history, beginning in the later part of the Anglo-Saxon period, about the time of Edward the Confessor. (See *soc.*) The Normans, it is supposed, by confusing the Anglo-Saxon *frith* with *fre*, *fri*, modern *free*, adopted the term *frank-pledge* to designate the binding of persons to be pecuniarily responsible for one another's peaceable conduct.

Hence, in later times—2. The liberty of having a view of frank-pledge. See *frank-pledge*.

frithsplot (frith'splot), *n.* [AS., occurring only once, < *frith*, peace, + *splot*, a spot (not the same as *spot*).] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals. *Wharton*.

frithstool (frith'stōl), *n.* [A mod. form, corruptly *fredstole*, *freedstool*, repr. AS. *frith-stōl*, an asylum, sanctuary, lit. stool of peace or protection, < *frith*, peace, protection, + *stōl*, a seat, chair, stool.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a seat or chair in a church, near the altar, to which persons fled who sought the privilege of sanctuary.

Athelstan his son succeeded King Edward, being much devoted to St. John of Beverley, on whose church he bestowed a *freed-stool* with large priviledges belonging thereunto.
Fuller, Church Hist., II. v. 9.

Such a privilege [the right of sanctuary or refuge for criminals] was given by allowing what was called the *Frithstool* to be set up in some part of the hallowed building. This "stool of peace," for such is the meaning of the word, was a low-backed arm-chair, made of stone. Its standing-place was either near the high altar, or by the side of the patron saint's shrine. From this spot, as from a center, the *frithstool* spread its privilege of sanctuary over land and water all about the minster which held it, to the distance of at least a mile.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 365.

frithy† (frith'i), *a.* [< *frith*[1], 2, + *-y*[1].] Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frythy* forest of Galtres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 22.

Fritillaria (frit-i-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the shape of its perianth, < L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.] 1. A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, nearly allied to the lily. There are about 40 species, chiefly of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, with 8 species on the Pacific side of North America. They have leafy stems and large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers. The largest species, and the one best known in cultivation, is the crown-imperial, *F. imperialis*. The guinea-hen flower or snake's-head, *F. Meleagris*, and some others are occasionally seen in gardens.

Crown-imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*).

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of copelate ascidians, of the family *Appendiculariidæ*. They have a tail half as long again as the body, a curved endostyle, and a hood-like fold of the integument. *F. furcata* and *F. formica* are examples.

fritillary (frit'i-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fritillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Fritillaria*.] 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Fritillaria*.

Plucked no fire-hearted flowers, but were content
Cool *fritillaries* and flag flowers to twine.
The American, VIII. 90.

2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. *Argynnis paphia* is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; *A. aglaia* is the dark-green fritillary; *A. adippe* is the high-brown fritillary; *A. lattonia* is the rare and much-prized queen-of-Spain fritillary; and *A. euphrosyne* is the pearl-bordered fritillary. The greasy fritillary of collectors is *Melitæa artemis*.

Silver-washed *fritillaries* flit round every bramble-bed.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

fritinancy† (frit'i-nan-si), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fritinnire*, twitter, chirp, as a small bird, cicada, etc.] A chirping or croaking, as of a cricket. *Sir T. Browne*.

fritt, fritte, *n.* See *frit*.

fritter (frit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fritoure*, *frytowre*, also *fruyter*, *fruter* (simulating *fruit*), < OF. *friture*, a frying, a dish of fried fish; cf. *friteau*, a fritter (Cotgrave), ML. *fritellum*, a fritter, < L. *frictus*, fried, pp. of *frigere*, fry: see *fry*[1].] 1. A small cake of batter, sometimes containing a slice of some fruit, clams or oysters either chopped or whole, or the like, sweetened or seasoned, fried in boiling lard, and served hot: as, apple *fritters*; peach *fritters*; oyster *fritters*.

Fruyter vaunte, *fruyter* say, be good; better is *fruyter* ponche; apple *fruyters* ben good hote; and all colde *fruters*, touche not.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 273.

The sacred and ceremonious feasts which we observe in memorial of our birth-days, and nativitie, standeth much upon furmentie, gruell, *fritters*, and pancakes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 8.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Seese and putter? have I lived to stand at the taunts of one that makes *fritters* of English?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in *whale-fishery*, tendinous fibers of the whale's blubber, running in various directions, and connecting the cellular substance which contains the oil. They are what remains after the oil has been tried out, and are used as fuel to try out the next whale. *Hamersly*.

fritter (frit'ėr), *v. t.* [< *fritter*, *n.*] 1. To cut, as meat, into small pieces: also used figuratively.

What pretty things imagination
Will *fritter* out in adulation!
Lloyd, Poetry Professors.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments; wear away, as by friction; lose in small pieces or parts.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 56.

A gaudy silken robe, striped and intersected with unfriendly tints, that *fritter* the masses of light, and distract the vision.
Goldsmith, Taste.

Nothing is suffered to prevail upon its own principle; the whole is so *frittered* down and disjointed that scarcely a trace of the original remains.
Burke, Economical Reform.

Undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,
The last new play and *fritter'd* magazine.
Crabbe, Works, I. 144.

To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; waste by a little at a time; spend frivolously or in trifles.

We shall probably, in another century, be *frittered away* into beaux or monkeys.
Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern.

The time and energy of both Houses have been *frittered away* by wearisome and prolonged enquiries for the conduct of which the ordinary member of Parliament is unfitted.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 287.

fritting-furnace (frit'ing-fėr"nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a form of reverberatory furnace in which the materials are fritted, or partially decomposed and fused, as a preliminary to fusing in the melting-pots. This process was essential when kelp was used in glass-making, but is now seldom practised.

frivall†, *a.* See *frivol*.

frivol†, *a.* [Also *frivall*; < ME. **frivol*, *frevol*, *frevel* (= G. Dan. Sw. *frivol*), < OF. *frivole*, *frevol*, F. *frivole* = Pr. *frevol*, *freol* = Sp. *frivolo* = Pg. It. *frivolo*, < L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, worthless.] Frivolous.

Stoping of the seruing of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptione, etc.
Act. Dom. Conc. (1492), p. 246. (*E. D.*)

I did (to shift him with some contentment)
Make such a *frivall* promise.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

frivol (friv'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frivoled*, *frivolled*, ppr. *frivoling*, *frivolling*. [< *frivol*, *a.* In the colloq. use recent, assumed from *frivolous*.] **I.** *trans.* To make void; annul; set aside. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacionn, and convict him.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 45.

II. *intrans.* To behave frivolously; indulge in gaiety or levity. [Colloq. and humorous.]

frivolism (friv'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *frivol* + *-ism*.] Frivolity. *Priestley*. [Rare.]

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *frivolities* (-tiz). [= G. *frivolität* = Dan. Sw. *frivolitet*, < F. *frivolité* = Pr. *frevoltat*, *freoltat* = Sp. *frivolidad* = Pg. *frivolidade*; as *frivol* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance.

The galleries of ancient sculpture in Naples and Rome strike no deeper conviction into the mind than the contrast of the purity, the severity, expressed in these fine

old heads, with the *frivolity* and grossness of the mob that exhibits and the mob that gazes at them. *Emerson*, Art.

2. The act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
That kept at least *frivolity* aloof.
Byron, Lara, i. 7.

The late Duke of Wellington, in early life, said Mangles, was much celebrated for his skill with the then fashionable toy called a bandelorum, and is said to have played with it in places where such *frivolities* were scarcely expected. *Shirley Brooks*, Sooner or Later, III. 89.

=**Syn.** *Lightness*, *Volatility*, etc. (see *levity*); triviality, puerility, trifling. *Frivolity*, *Frivolousness*. *Frivolity* of character or conduct; *frivolousness* of an excuse, a pretext, an argument.

frivolous (friv'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, worthless: see *frivol*, *a.*] 1. Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; slight; trifling; trivial: as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext.

I come about a *frivolous* matter, caused by as idle a report. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

Wit was his vain *frivolous* pretence
Of pleasing others at his own expense.
Rochester, Satire against Mankind.

What is incurable but a *frivolous* habit? A fly is as untamable as a hyena. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life, vii.

2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

Loose in morals, and in manner vain,
In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
Extreme. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 379.

Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so *frivolous* and empty.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 147.

3. Specifically, in *law*, so clearly insufficient as to need no argument to show its weakness: as, a *frivolous* answer or plea.=**Syn.** Unimportant, petty, worthless, flimsy, idle, childish, puerile, foolish, trashy.

frivolously (friv'ō-lus-li), *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (friv'ō-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being frivolous or trifling; want of importance.

Only before I leave it, I shall first mind him of one fallacy . . . in accusing the *frivolousnese* of my digression.
Hammond, Works, II. 132.

By following this practice often he will become acquainted with the degrees of evidence, so as to measure them almost upon inspection, and judge of the weight or *frivolousness* of objections.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i.

=**Syn.** See *frivolity*.

frixet, *a.* [A transposition of *frisk*.] Same as *frisk*, *frisky*.

Fain would she seem all *frize* and frolic still.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 294.

friz, *v.* and *n.* See *frizz*.

frizado, *n.* See *frisado*.

frizelt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frizzle*.

frizette (fri-zet'), *n.* [Also *frisette*, formerly *frizzet*; dim. of *frizz*.] A little frizz or curl of hair; a band of frizzled hair, either natural or false, worn above the forehead; a bang.

The Barber held up a looking-glass, and Margaret saw her hair not essentially affected by the professional endeavor, still as before parted on the top, and hanging in thick *frizettes*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

frizling, *n.* See *frizzling*.

frizz, friz (friz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzed*, ppr. *frizzing*. [< ME. *frysen* = D. *friseren* = G. *frisiren* = Dan. *friscre* = Sw. *frisera*, dress the hair, < OF. *friser*, *frizer*, frizzle, crisp, curl, ruffle, braid, touch lightly, graze, scratch, F. *friser*, curl, = Sp. Pg. *frisar*, frizzle, also to raise the nap on frieze; usually associated with, and regarded as derived from, the noun *frieze*[2], formerly *frize*, ME. *fryse*; but the meaning 'curl hair' appears to go back to OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair, North Fries. *friessle*, *fressle*, the hair, a horse's tail, mod. Fries. *frissceljen*, braid the hair, braid; an AS. **frise*, curly, is cited, but is not authenticated except as it may exist in the name *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa*, a Friesian, conjectured to mean 'curly-haired.' See *frieze*[2] and *Friese*.] 1. To curl; crisp; form into a mass of small, loose, crisp curls, as the hair, with a crisping-pin; specifically, to crisp and then loosen out so as to form a light, fluffy mass of little curls.

Is 't not enough you read Voltaire,
While sneering valets *frizz* your hair?
W. Whitehead, The Goat's Beard.

A fair, low brow, touched and crowned lightly with the soft haze of gold-brown locks *frizzed* into a delicate mistiness after the ruling fashion of the hour.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

2. To form into little burs, prominences, or knots, as the nap of cloth; raise a nap or bur on.—3. In *leather-dressing*, to remove the bur, prominences, or roughnesses from, as chamois and wash-leather, by rubbing with pumice-stone, a blunt knife, or the like, in order to soften the surface and give a uniform thickness.

They [deer-skins and sheep-skins] have their "grain" surface removed, to give them greater softness and pliability. This removal of the grain is called *frizzing*, and is done either with the round edge of a blunt knife or with pumice-stone.
Ure, Dict., III. 92.

The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete *frizzing*, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 681.

frizz, friz (friz), *n.* [< *frizz*, *v.*] That which is frizzed or curled; a wig, as covered with frizzes: as, a *frizz* of hair.

Before—the curls are well confin'd,
The tails fall gracefully behind;
While a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyers cunning phiz.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

He [Dr. Johnson], who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. *Hare*.

frizzed (frizd), *p. a.* Having the hair curled or crisped into a mass of frizzes or frizzles.

Miss Rochford, a pretty but much curled and *frizzed* girl of the period, seized upon Ally.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

frizzet, *n.* See *frizette*.

frizzing-machine (friz'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for dressing fabrics to give them a frizzed, nappy, or tufted surface.—2. A wood-working power-tool for dressing lumber. It is a revolving cutter-head projecting above the top of a bench.

frizzle (friz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzled*, ppr. *frizzling*. [Formerly *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*, *frizil*; freq. of *frizz*, q. v. Cf. *frizzle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To curl or crisp, as hair; frizz.

Her tresses troust were to beholde,
Frizeld and fine as frenge of golde.
Puttenham, Parthenlades, vii.

Trembling as when Apollo's golden hairs
Are fann'd and *frizzled* in the wanton airs
Of his own breath. *Crashaw*, Music's Duel.

Her red-brown hair had been tortured and *frizzled* to look as much like an aureole as possible.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. 1.

2. To curl or crisp in cooking: as, *frizzled* beef (dried or jerked beef sliced thin and crisped over the fire).

I *frizzled* my pork and toasted my biscuit-chips.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

Frizzled fowl, a variety of the domestic hen in which each feather curls outward away from the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 646. Also called *frizzly*.

II. *intrans.* To curl; crisp.

May all periwigs, bobwigs, scratchwigs . . . *frizzle* in purgatory . . . to the end of time.
Thackeray, Catharine, p. 491.

frizzle (friz'l), *n.* [Formerly spelled *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*; from the verb. Cf. OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair: see *frizz*, *v.*] 1. A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Bumbast, bolster, *frisle*, and perfume.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 82.

They [mulatto women] curle and fold the haire of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with *frizzles* round about. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. A ribbed steel plate forming part of a gun-lock, to receive the blow of the hammer. It occurs in the form of flint-lock which took the place of the wheel-lock.

frizzler (friz'lėr), *n.* One who frizzles. *Imp. Dict.*

frizzling (friz'ling), *n.* [Formerly *frizling*, *frizeling*, *friziling*; verbal n. of *frizzle*, *v.*] The act or process of curling or frizzing the hair.

Upon meretricious paintings, *frislings*, pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning hours. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 1.

frizzling-iron (friz'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Formerly *frizling-*, *friziling-iron*.] A curling-iron or crisping-pin.

A *friziling yron*, that women and men use about the curling o' their haire, or which in old time was used to part the haire, and drawe them out in length.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 146.

frizzly (friz'li), *a.* [< *frizzle* + *-y*[1].] Loosely crisp; curly: as, "light, *frizzly* hair," *Warren*.

frizzy (friz'i), *a.* [< *frizz* + *-y*[1].] Same as *frizzly*.

Strong black grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

fro (frō), *prep.* and *adv.* [= Sc. *fra*, *frae*, < ME. *fro*, *fra*, late AS. *fra* (rare), < Icel. *frā*, prep., from (as adv. in phrase *til ok frā*, 'to and fro'), = Dan. *fra*, prep. from, adv. off, = Sw. *från*, prep., from, *fram*, adv., forward, = AS. *fram*, *from*, E. *from*; thus *fro* is a doublet of *from*.]

I.† *prep.* From.

Fro the by gynnyng of the world to the tyme that now is, Sene ages ther habbeth y be, as sene tyme y wys.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 9.

Wel ny is she fallen *fro* the tre.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 423.

Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my wil,
To thinke that knighthood I so much should shame.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 28.

II. *adv.* From; away; back or backward: as in the phrase *to and fro* (that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward).

How that the hepur waggis *til and fra*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Thus was it spoken *to and fro*
Of them that were with him, tho'
All prively behinde his backe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1031.

When tost *to and fro*, by the huge swelling wave,
They rise up to heav'n, or sink down to the grave.
Byron, Thanksgiving Hymn.

frock[1] (frok), *n.* [< ME. *frok*, *frokke*, *froc*, also *frog*, *frogge* (see *frog*[3]), a frock, esp. of a monk's cowl or habit, < OF. *froc*, F. *froc*, a monk's cowl or habit, = Pr. *floc*, a woolen stuff, a monk's cowl, < ML. *floccus* (also *froccus*, *frocus*, after the F.), a monk's cowl or habit, appar. < L. *floccus*, a flock (of wool), etc.: see *flock*[2]. The sense is like that of OHG. *hroch*, *roch*, *roc*, MHG. *roc*, G. *rock* (ML. *hrocus*, *roccus*, *rocus*), a coat; but a derivation of OF. *froc* from OHG. *hroch* is not probable. The mod. F. *frac*, a dress-coat (> G. Sw. *frack*, a dress-coat, = Dan. *frakke*, coat), appears to be a F. reflex of the E. word.] 1. A garment with large sleeves worn by monks.

In cotynge of his cope is more cloth y-folden
Than was in Fraunces *froc* whan he hem first made.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

Some one of the Pharasaicall sort, clad in a blacke *frocke* or cope. *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

All the confraternities resort thither in solemn procession, habited in linen *frocks*, girt with a cord, and their heads covered with a cowl all over, that has only two holes before to see through. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2. A garment covering the body and worn by either sex. (*a*) A loose outer garment worn by workmen, as agricultural laborers, etc., over their other clothes. Compare *smock-frock*.

Beneath a cumbrous *frock*, that to the knees
Invests the thriving churl, his legs appear.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

(*b*) The principal outer garment of women: a term partly abandoned in recent times for the indistinctive word *dress* and the word *gown*, but still retained, particularly in the British islands, for the outer garment, consisting of a bodice or waist and a skirt, worn by children.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the *frock* and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

And how could you tell it was I? Everybody wears the same sort of thing, tweed *frock* and jacket.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxv.

(*c*) Same as *frock-coat*. (*d*) In the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

3. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. Also called a *Guernsey frock*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

frock[1] (frok), *v. t.* [< *frock*[1], *n.*] To supply or cover with a frock; hence, to invest with the privileges of those whose distinctive dress is a frock, as of a monk. See *frock*[1], *n.*, 1.

Professed so much of priesthood as might sue
For Priest's-exemption where the layman sinned—
Got his arm *frocked* which, bare, the law would bruise.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 181.

frock[2]†, *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *froke*, equiv. to *frogge*: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

frock-coat (frok'kōt), *n.* A body-coat, usually double-breasted and with a full skirt, worn by men: opposed to *sack-coat*, which has no skirt, and to *cutaway*, with short and tapering skirt. See *coat*[2], 2.

The men wore breeches and long boots, and *frock-coats* with large metal buttons. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

frocking (frok'ing), *n.* [< *frock*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A fabric suitable for making frocks; specifically, coarse jean or other material used for smock-frocks.

My question was answered by a queer-looking old man, chiefly remarkable for a pair of enormous cowhide boots,

over which large blue trousers of *frocking* strove in vain to crowd themselves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

frockless (frok'les), *a.* [< *frock*[1] + *-less.*] Without a frock.

froet, *n.* See *frow*[1].

Froebelian (frē-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or originated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852), a German philosopher and educational reformer, and the founder of the kindergarten system: as, the *Froebelian* method of instruction. See *kindergarten.*

II. *n.* An advocate or follower of the kindergarten system.

The uncle and nephew differed so widely that the "new *Froebelians*" were the enemies of "the old." *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 794.

Froebelism (frē'bel-izm), *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The system or method of instruction, usually called the *kindergarten system*, originated by Froebel. See *kindergarten.*

The great propagandist of *Froebelism*, the Baroness Marenholtz-Bülow, drew the attention of the French to the kindergarten from the year 1855. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 80.

frog[1] (frog), *n.* [< ME. *frogge*, < AS. *frogga* (**frocga* not authenticated, **froga* erroneous), a frog, akin to AS. *frox* (for **frosc*), ME. *frosk*, *frosch*, *frosh*, etc. (cf. var. *frock*[2], < ME. *froke*), = D. MLG. *vorsch* = OHG. *frosc*, MHG. *vrosch*, G. *frosch* = Icel. *froskr*, a frog; cf. Dan. *frø*, a frog; Icel. *fraukr*, a frog; the origin is unknown.] A batrachian of the family *Ranidæ* (which see), as the common British *Rana temporaria*, or its North American representative, *R. sylvatica*. Of the true frogs there are about 250 species, belonging to 18 genera, common in most parts of the world except the Neotropical and Australogæan regions, including for the most part aquatic or arboreal batrachians, distinguished by their agility and asymmetry, as well as by their webbed toes, from the related batrachians which are popularly named *toads;* but the distinction is not always preserved. Of the genus *Rana* alone there are upward of 110 species, most of which are aquatic, are expert swimmers, and capable of making very long leaps; some are terrestrial, and some arboreal. Several different kinds of frogs are edible, as the common European *R. esculenta*. The largest species is the bullfrog of the United States, *R. catesbiana*. (See *bullfrog*, and cuts under *Anura* and *Rana*.) Others of the same country are *R. palustris*, *R. halecina*, and *R. clamata*. The toes of some arboreal frogs are enormously lengthened and fully webbed, enabling the creatures to make long flying leaps. (See *flying-frog*, *Rhacophorus*.) Some have the ends of the toes dilated, like many of the toads. The tongue of most true frogs is emarginate behind, with a process on each side. Most frogs deposit their spawn in masses in the water, and the young hatch from the egg as tadpoles, provided with a tail and external gills, which disappear with the growth of the permanent limbs. The arboreal batrachians known indifferently as *tree-frogs* or *tree-toads* are not frogs in any proper sense, but belong to a different suborder (*Arcifera*) of salient amphibians. (See *Hylidæ*.) The name *frog* is loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, to some other batrachians equally remote from the *Ranidæ*, and locally in the United States to certain lizards. See phrases below.

Poor Tom; that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the tadpole. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

I did eate fried *Frogges* in this citie, which is a dish much used in many cities of Italy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

Yet gnats have had, and *frogs* and mice, long since,
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains.
Cowper, Task, iii. 452.

Bladder frog, a South American frog of the family *Cystignathidæ* and genus *Leptodactylus*.—**Egyptian frog.** See *Egyptian.*—**Horned frog**, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*. Also called *horned toad*. [Local, U. S.]

The *horned frog* is not a frog at all, but a lizard—a queer, stumpy little fellow with spikes all over the top of its head and back. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 205.

Marsupial frog, a batrachian which possesses a brood-pouch, as of the genera *Rhinoderma*, *Nototrema*, and *Amphignathodon*. See *Nototrema* and *Rhinoderma*.

frog[1] (frog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frogged*, ppr. *frogging*. [< *frog*[1], *n.*] To hunt for frogs; catch frogs.

frog[2] (frog), *n.* [< *frog*[1], but with reference to *frush*[1], cf. *frosh*, a frog: see *frog*[1], *frush*[1], and *frosh.*] 1. In *farriery*, an elastic horny substance that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

His hoofs black, solid, and shining; his instep high, his quarters round, the heel broad, the *frog* thin and small, the sole thin and concave. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxliii.

2. A section of a rail, or of several rails combined, at a point where two railway lines cross, or at the point of a switch from a line to a siding or to another line. When used at a crossing to unite the rails, it is called a *cross-frog.*

Railway Frog.

frog[3] (frog), *n.* [Appar. another use of *frog*[2] or *frog*[1]. Hardly connected with *frog*[4], var. of *frock*[1].] 1. A fastening for the front of a coat or any similar garment, often made ornamental by the use of embroidery or braiding, and consisting generally of a spindle-shaped button, attached by a cord, and corresponding with a loop on the opposite side of the garment. A pair of frogs fixed on opposite sides of a coat may allow of buttoning it either way, or of securing both sides at once.

Gentlemen in military *frogs*—there are no longer any military *frogs*—swaggered in taverns, clubs, and in the streets. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

frog[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *frogge;* var. of *frok*, *frokke*, frock: see *frock*[1].] Same as *frock*[1].

frogbit (frog'bit), *n.* 1. The *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, a floating aquatic plant of Europe, with round-reniform leaves and white flowers. —2. The *Limnobium Spongia*, a very similar plant of the United States. Also *frog's-bit.*

frog-clock (frog'klok), *n.* A froghopper. *Davies.*

The flood washing down worms, flies, *frog-clocks*, etc. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

frog-crab (frog'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ranina* or family *Raninidæ.*

frog-eater (frog'ē'tèr), *n.* One who eats frogs: a British term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-eating (frog'ē'ting), *a.* Eating frogs: an epithet applied contemptuously to Frenchmen.

frogfish (frog'fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius:* same as *fishing-frog.* See *angler.*—2. A fish of the family *Antennariidæ.*

frog-fishing (frog'fish'ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. The lure or bait, if any is used, is generally a bit of red flannel. A common method of catching frogs is to drop the hook in front of the animal in such a way that when pulled suddenly backward it will catch him in the throat.

frog-fly (frog'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper.*

frogfoot (frog'fůt), *n.* 1†. A name given by the early herbalists to the vervain.—2. The plant duckmeat, a species of *Lemna.*

frogged (frogd), *a.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat.

City clerks in *frogged* coats. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xii.

The bronze statue of Lamartine . . . is the principal monument of the place, . . . representing the poet in a *frogged* overcoat and top-boots, improvising in a high wind. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 240.

froggery (frog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *froggeries* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where frogs are reared or kept for bait or for the market; a place abounding in frogs.

frogginess (frog'i-nes), *n.* Froggish character or nature.

These same orthodox critics would have eagerly contended for their essential *frogginess.* *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 242.

frogging[1] (frog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frog*[1], *v.*] Fishing for frogs. See *frog-fishing.*

And, when you are in a permanent camp, and fishing is very poor, try *frogging.* *G. W. Sears*, Woodcraft.

frogging[2] (frog'ing), *n.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The ornamental frogs or braiding on a garment, especially across the breast of military uniforms. See *frog*[3].

froggish (frog'ish), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Frog-like.

The *froggish* aspect. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

frog-grass (frog'gràs), *n.* A species of glasswort, *Salicornia Verbacea*, a succulent plant growing in miry places near the sea.

froggy[1] (frog'i), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having or abounding in frogs.—2. Frog-like; froggish.

froggy[2] (frog'i), *n.*; pl. *froggies* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[2].] A diminutive of *frog*[1]: often applied, as slang, familiarly to Frenchmen, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

froghood (frog'hůd), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-hood.*] Quality or standing as a frog. [Humorous.]

The mouse, averse to be o'erpower'd,
Gave him the lie, and call'd him coward;
Too hard for any frog's digestion,
To have his *froghood* called in question!
C. Smart, The Duellist.

froghopper (frog'hop'ėr), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cercopidæ*, so called from the general shape of the body and the power of leaping. A common froghopper is the *Aphrophora spumaria*, whose larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle, frog-spit, or frog-spittle. Also called *frog-fly*, *frog-clock*, *froth-fly*, *froth-insect*, *froth-worm.*

Froghopper (*Aphrophora quadrangularis*). (Line shows natural size.)

frogling (frog'ling), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little frog.

He does not fail the gnats of the air . . . nor the *froglings* of the water. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 4.

frogmouth (frog'-mouth), *n.* Any bird of the family *Podargidæ*, especially of the genus *Batrachostomus.*

frog-mouthed (frog'moutht), *a.* Having a large wide mouth, like a frog's. Specifically applied in ornithology to the great goatsucker of the genus *Batrachostomus*, translating the adjective *batrachostomous* derived from the generic name.

frog-plate (frog'plāt), *n.* An accessory to the compound microscope by which the web of a frog's foot can be exposed on the stage in order to show the circulation of the blood.

frog's-bit (frogz'bit), *n.* Same as *frogbit*, 2.

frog-shell (frog'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ranella.*

frog's-march (frogz'märch), *n.* A manner of carrying a refractory prisoner, in use in Great Britain. The prisoner is held face downward by four men, each of whom grasps one of his limbs.

frog-spawn (frog'spân), *n.* 1. Same as *frog-spit.*—2. A fungus, *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, allied to the bacteria, which causes serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent by converting saccharine solutions into a mass of slime.

Leuconostoc mesenterioides, the *frog-spawn* of sugar-factories, consists in the vegetative state of coiled rosary-like chains of small round cells inclosed in firm sheaths of mucilage, and accumulated in great numbers into large compact gelatinous masses ("zoöglœæ"). *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 469.

frog-spit, frog-spittle (frog'spit, -spit'l), *n.* 1. A popular name for various filamentous freshwater algæ, especially species of *Spirogyra*, which form floating masses.—2. The frothy substance secreted and exuded by a froghopper.

frogstool (frog'stöl), *n.* Same as *toadstool.*

froise, *n.* [< F. *froise*, *fraise:* see *fraise*[2].] Same as *fraise*[2].

With a few slices of bacon, a *froise* was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence. *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon *froise.* *Poor Robin* (1715).

frolic (frol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frolick* (and, after G., *froelick*); < MD. *vrolick*, D. *vrolijk* (= G. *fröhlich*), frolic, merry, joyful, gay, < MD. *vro*, *vroo* = OS. *frā* = OFries. *fro* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao*, *frō* (*fraw-*), MHG. *vrō* (*vrōw-*, *vrouw-*), G. *froh* (> Dan. *fro*), glad, joyous, gay, cheerful (? = Icel. *frār*, swift), + *-lick*, *-lijk*, = E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *frow*[2].] **I.** *a.* Gay; merry; sportive; full of mirth or pranks.

And let us (nobler Nymphs) upon the midday side
Be *frolic* with the best. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 173.

Jun. Tell me how thou dost, sweet Ingle.
Val. Faith, Juniper, the better to see thee thus *froelich.*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 1.

Some Spirit of the Air has waked thy string!
'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of Fairy's *frolic* wing.
Scott, L. of the L., Epil.

My mariners,
Souls that have toil'd, and wrought, and thought with me—
That ever with a *frolic* welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

The world is always opulent, the oracles are never silent; but the receiver must by a happy temperance be brought to that top of condition, that *frolic* health, that he can easily take and give these fine communications. *Emerson*, Success.

II. *n.* 1. A flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a prank.

But to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto them,
And then . . . send *frolics!*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*

See how the world its veterans rewards;
A youth of *frolics*, an old age of cards.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 243.

2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play; a merrymaking.

Before you go to Sea, I intend to wait on you, and give you a *Frolic*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

3†. A plaything or an ornament.

Apples were dedicated unto her [Venus], and her image commonly made with such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 40.

=Syn. Gambol, escapade.

frolic (frol'ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frolicked*, ppr. *frolicking*. [< *frolic*, *n.*] To play merry pranks; engage in acts of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

If death were nigh, he would not *frolic* thus. *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 11.

And many a gambol *frolick'd* o'er the ground;
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 21.

Hither, come hither and *frolic* and play. *Tennyson*, The Sea-Fairies.

We found a crowd of persons *frolicking* around the fountain, in the light of a number of torches on poles planted in the ground. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 258.

frolicful (frol'ik-fûl), *a.* [< *frolic*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Frolicsome. *Craig.* [Rare.]

frolicky (frol'ik-i), *a.* [< *frolic*(*k*) + *-y*1.] Merry; frolicsome.

There is nothing striking in any of these characters; yet may we, at a pinch, make a good *frolicky* half-day with them. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 348.

frolicly† (frol'ik-li), *adv.* [< *frolic*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] In a frolicsome manner; with mirth and gaiety; gaily; merrily; sportively.

I do blush to see
These beggars' brats to chat so *frolicly*. *Greene*, Alphonsus, iv.

Two as noble swains
As ever kept on the Elysian plains,
First by their signs attention having won,
Thus they the revels *frolicly* begun. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, iii.

I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolicly*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lover's Progress, ii. 1.

frolicness (frol'ik-nes), *n.* Gaiety; frolicsomeness. [Rare.]

Mirth, jollity, *frolickness* of youth, as you call them. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 199.

frolicsome (frol'ik-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *frolicksome*, *-som*; < *frolic* + *-some*.] Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Now, as fame does report, a young duke keeps court,
One that pleases his fancy with *frolicksome* sport.
The Frolicsome Duke (Percy's Reliques, p. 136).

Besides what Rum we sold by the Gallon or Ferkin, we sold it made into Punch, wherewith they grew *Frolicksom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

The bleating sheep and *frolicksome* calves sported about the verdant ridge, where now the Broadway loungers take their morning stroll. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

She was . . . not more lovely than full of glee: all light and smiles, and *frolicksome* as the young fawn. *Poe*, Tales, I. 368.

=Syn. Gay, frisky, lively, playful, coltish.

frolicsomely (frol'ik-sum-li), *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety. *Johnson.*

frolicsomeness (frol'ik-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being frolicsome; gaiety; wild pranks. *Bailey.*

from (from, from), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *from*, *fram*, < AS. *fröm*, *fram* = OS. *fram* = OHG. *fram*, MHG. *vram*, prep. forth from, adv. forth, = Icel. *fram*, adv., forward, *frā*, prep. from, adv. fro, = Sw. *fram*, adv., forth, forward, *från*, prep., from, = Dan. *frem*, adv., forth, onward, on, *fra*, prep., from, = Goth. *fram*, prep. from, adv. further, forward, compar. *framis*, further; prob. ult. allied to *fore*1, *forth*1, *for*, *for-*1, etc. Cf. L. *perendie*, the day after, Gr. *πέραν*, beyond, Skt. *para*, distant, high. See *fro*, a shorter (Scand.) form of *from*. Connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, forward, bold, strenuous, strong, *fremian*, *fremman*, promote, accomplish: see *frame*, *frim*.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Out of the limits, locality, or presence of, or connection with: expressing departure or point of departure, separation, discrimination, removal, or distance in space, time, condition, etc. (*a*) As regards space: as, to emigrate *from* Germany; the town is five miles *from* the sea; to separate the sheep *from* the goats.

The chaffe is take *from* the corne. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Then cull they the bad *from* the good. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

The santon rushed *from* the royal presence, and descending into the city, hurried through its streets and squares with frantic gesticulations. *Irving*, Granada, p. 23.

[Sometimes used absolutely, in the sense of distant, absent, or coming from: as, a visitor *from* the city.

They haue also certaine Altar stones they call Pawcorances, but these stand *from* their Temples. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 140.

When I am *from* him, I am dead till I be with him. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

Wretched when *from* thee, vex'd when nigh,
I with thee, or without thee, die. *Prior*, Lady's Looking-Glass.]

(*b*) As regards time, or succession in a series or in logical connection: noting the point of departure or reckoning: as, he was studious *from* his childhood; *from* that time onward.

To my protection *from* this hour I take you. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

We are thieves *from* our cradles, and will die so. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

I have determin'd to lay up as the best treasure, and solace of a good old age, if God vouchsafe it me, the honest liberty of free speech *from* my youth. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led
From cause to cause, to Nature's secret head. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l. 13.

God loves *from* whole to parts; but human soul
Must rise *from* individual to the whole. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 361.

From that disastrous hour, religion wore a new aspect in this unhappy country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

(*c*) As regards idea, aim, or purpose: as, such a result was far *from* my intention; this is aside *from* our object.

Anything so overdone is *from* [that is, aside, apart, or away from] the purpose of playing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Ensenore a Salnage, father to Pemissapan, the best friend we had after the death of Grangnimeo, when I was in those Discouerles, could not prevalle any thing with the King *from* destroying vs. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

We have reformed *from* them, not against them. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

(*d*) As regards state, condition, or effect: as, I am far *from* believing it; he is far *from* rich (that is, from being rich); he is a long way *from* being an atheist.

For heavenly minds *from* such distempers foul
Are ever clear. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 118.

Now I am come
From having found their walks, to find their home. *Donne*, To the Countesa of Salisbury.

Their minds at leisure *from* the cares of this life, and their bodies adorned with the best attire they can bestow on them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

What the Austrian pride had driven him [the King of Sardinia] to, the Spanish pride drove him *from*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 10.

So far, therefore, *from* shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices by violent alterations of form, . . . the error of the early Christians would lie the other way. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

(*e*) As regards direction: away from.

The next question . . . is, whether it be a thing allowable or no that the minister should say service in the chancel, or turn his face at any time *from* the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

Why speak'st thou *from* me [with averted face]? thy plead'd eyes send forth
Beams brighter than the star that ushers day. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*f*) As regards point of view: out of; off.

He that endures for what his conscience knows
Not to be ill, doth *from* a patience high
Look only on the cause whereto he owes
Those sufferings, not on his misery. *Daniel*, To Henry Wriothesly.

God *from* the mount of Sinai . . . will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 227.

The Moors fought valiantly in their streets, *from* their windows, and *from* the tops of their houses. *Irving*, Granada, p. 35.

2. Out of: expressing derivation, withdrawal, or abstraction. (*a*) As regards source or origin: as, light emanates *from* the sun; the Greek alphabet was derived *from* the Phenician; illustrations drawn *from* nature.

So *from* the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; *from* thence the leaves
More aery. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

It must appear that you receive law *from*, and not give it to, your company, to make you agreeable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

From labour health, *from* health contentment springs. *Beattie*, Minstrel, i.

Is there any doubt that the orders of the Church of England are generally derived *from* the Church of Rome? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*b*) As regards occupation, relation, or situation: as, to retire *from* office or *from* business; to return *from* a journey; to withdraw *from* society.

He is of late much retired *from* court; and is less frequent to his princely exercises. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1.

I'll not over the threshold till my lord return *from* the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home *from* banishment. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid.

Fresh *from* war's alarms,
My Hercules, my Roman Antony,
My mailed Bacchus leapt into my arms. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

(*c*) As regards a principal receptacle or place of deposit: as, to draw money *from* the bank; coal is dug *from* mines.

A thousand favours *from* a maund she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 36.

The blades were of Damascus, bearing texts *from* the Koran, or martial and amorous mottoes. *Irving*, Granada, p. 6.

(*d*) As regards a whole or mass of which a part is taken or considered. (*e*) As regards state or condition: as, to start *from* sleep; to go *from* bad to worse.

The whole region, *from* a naked and desolate prospect, began now to look like a second Paradise. *Addison*, Hilpah and Shalum.

Starting *from* sleep, the soldiers were intercepted and cut down as they rushed from their quarters. *Irving*, Granada, p. 21.

3. Out of the charge, custody, or possession of: as, his office or the seal was taken *from* him.

If you will needs take it, I cannot with modesty give it *from* you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

There were also a great number of such as were locked up *from* their estates, and others who concealed their titles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

4. In consequence of; on account or by reason of; on the strength or by aid of; as a result of; through: as, to act *from* a sense of duty, or *from* necessity; the conclusion *from* these facts is evident; to argue *from* false premises; *from* what I hear, I think he is guilty.

For what I now do is not out of spleen,
As he pretends, but *from* remorse of conscience. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

By this means the beneficent spirit works in a man *from* the convictions of reason, not *from* the impulses of passion. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

Several tents, a quantity of provisions, and a few pieces of artillery were left upon the spot, *from* the want of horses and mules to carry them off. *Irving*, Granada, p. 72.

This very rare British plant, which . . . is remarkable *from* producing seeds without the aid of insects. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 27.

We inserted the vowel . . . not *from* ignorance or *from* carelessness, but advisedly and in conformity with the practice of several respectable writers. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

[*From* is much used before local adverbs or prepositions used elliptically as nouns: as, *from above*, *from below*, *from beneath*, *from behind*, *from beyond*, *from far off*, etc., such phrases being used as unitary adverbs or prepositions, as in '*from beyond* Jordan,' '*from out of* the bowels of the earth.' *From forth*, *from off*, *from out*, etc., are usually transpositions: as, "*from forth* (forth from) his bridal bower" (*Pope*, Odyssey); warned *from off* (off from) the land.

Sudden partings, such as press
The life *from out* young hearts. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 24.

From hence, *from thence*, *from whence* are pleonastic, 'from' being implied in the adverb; but they have long been in good use.

In this Contree is the Cytee of Araym, where Abrahames Fadree duelled, and *from whens* Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

And he went up *from thence* unto Beth-el. 2 Ki. ii. 23.

Within the gentle closure of my breast,
From whence at pleasure thou mayest come and part. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xlviii.

From hence your memory death cannot take. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxi.]

From this out, henceforth; from this time forward: as, he has decided to give up smoking *from this out*. [Colloq.]—**To break from**, **to break off from**. See *break*.

II.† *adv.* Forth; out; fro.

fromward† (from'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *fromeard*, *frommard*, *framward*, adj., adv., and prep., but found as adj. only in the form *vrommard* (Anceren Riwle), averse, < AS. *fromweard*, a., about to depart (opposed to *tōweard*, about to come, future, toward), < *from*, *fram*, from, + *-weard*, -ward. Cf. *froward*, a doublet.] Turned away; averse.

fromward† (from'wärd), *adv.* and *prep.* [I. *adv.* < ME. *fromward*, forth, < AS. *fromweardes*, away from, in a direction from, adv. gen. of *fromweard*, a.: see *fromward*, *a.* II. *prep.* < ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, prep., away from; from the adv.] **I.** *adv.* Forth; forward.

Fro thens *fromward*, thei ben alle obeyssant to him. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 197.

II. *prep.* From; away from: opposed to *toward*.

The wind wende forth riht *framward* than strande into thissen londe. *Layamon*, I. 401.

As cheerfully going towards, as Pyrocles went frowardly *fromward* his death, he was delivered to the king. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The Lark, which ever flies *fromward* her nest, when she sees anybody eyes her. *Cotgrave.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne.*

frond (frond), *n.* [= Sp. *fronde* = It. *fronde, fronda,* < L. *frons* (*frond-*), OL. pl. *frundes,* a leafy branch, a green bough, foliage, a garland of leaves.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*†) As used by Linnæus, a leaf, especially the leaf of a palm or fern. (*b*) Now, specifically, a leaf of a fern or other cryptogam, the thallus of a lichen, or any other leaf-like expansion which includes both stem and foliage, as the disk of *Lemna.* —2. In *zoöl.*, the foliaceous or leaf-like expansion of certain animal organisms, as of various polyzoans and actinozoans, which resemble plants in the mode of growth of the polypstock.

frondage (fron'dāj), *n.* [< *frond* + *-age.*] Fronds collectively.

The vastness of the mile-broad and mile-high masses of *frondage,* their impenetrability, . . . combine to produce the conception of a creative force that appalls.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 336.

frondation (fron-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *frondatio(n-),* a stripping off of leaves, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond.*] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [Rare.]

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprayes of . . . trees, . . . is a kind of pruning. *Evelyn,* Sylva, xxxi.

Fronde (frond), *n.* [F., lit. a sling; with irreg. inserted *r,* < OF. *fonde* = Pr. *fonda, fronda* = Sp. *honda* = Pg. *funda* = It. *funda,* < L. *funda,* a sling; cf. Gr. *σφενδόνη,* a sling.] In *French hist.,* the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was sarcastically called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to the use of the sling then common among the street-boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1652, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a course of selfish intrigue and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

fronded (fron'ded), *a.* [< *frond* + *-ed*2.] Having fronds.

I know not where His islands lift
Their *fronded* palms in air.
Whittier, The Eternal Goodness.

frondent (fron'dent), *a.* [= Pg. *frondente,* < L. *fronden(t-)s,* ppr. of *frondere,* have or put forth leaves, be leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond.*] Leafy.

I, Phœbus tree, still *frondent,* flourishing,
Not bald, nor grisled, verdant as the spring.
Owen, Epigrams.

Near before us is Versailles, New and Old; with that broad, *frondent* Avenue de Versailles between, stately, *frondent,* broad, three hundred feet as men reckon, with its four rows of elms. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. vii. 6.

frondesce (fron-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frondesced,* ppr. *frondescing.* [< L. *frondescere,* become leafy, put forth leaves, inceptive of *frondere,* have or put forth leaves: see *frondent.*] To unfold or develop leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des'ens), *n.* [< *frondescen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) The period or state of coming into leaf. (*b*) The substitution of leaves for other organs; phyllody. (*c*) Leafage; foliage.

The cane fields are broad sheets of beautiful gold-green; and nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-cannelle *frondescence,* the groves of lemon and orange.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 216.

frondescent (fron-des'ent), *a.* [= F. *frondescent* = Sp. *frondescente,* < L. *frondescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *frondescere,* put forth leaves: see *frondesce.*] Bursting or having the appearance of bursting into leaf.

frondeur (fron-dėr'), *n.* [F., lit. a slinger, < *fronder,* sling, throw, fling, fig. carp at, rail at, find fault with, < *fronde,* a sling: see *Fronde.*] 1. In *French hist.,* a member of the Fronde. Hence—2. An opponent of a party in power; a member of the opposition.

frondiferous (fron-dif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frondifère* = Sp. *frondífero* = Pg. It. *frondifero,* < L. *frondifer,* < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage (see *frond*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing fronds.

frondiform (fron'di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *forma,* form.] Resembling a frond, as of a fern; having stem and leaves fused in one.

frondiparous (fron-dip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *parere,* produce.] In *bot.*, noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit. *Imp. Dict.*

Frondipora (fron-dip'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *porus,* a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Frondiporidæ. Oken.*

Frondiporidæ (fron-di-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Frondipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

frondlet (frond'let), *n.* [< *frond* + *-let.*] A small frond.

frondose (fron'dōs), *a.* [< L. *frondosus,* OL. *frundosus,* leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage: see *frond.*] 1. In *cryptogamic bot.*: (*a*) Having the form or appearance of a leaf or frond; foliaceous. (*b*) In *Hepaticæ,* not having a leafy stem; thalloid. (*c*) Bearing fronds; frondiferous.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *foliaceous.*

frondosely (fron'dōs-li), *adv.* In a frond-like manner.

Thallus *frondosely* dilated. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 561.

frondous (fron'dus), *a.* [< L. *frondosus:* see *frondose.*] Same as *frondose.*

frons (fronz), *n.*; pl. *frontes* (fron'tēz). [L., the forehead, brow, front: see *front.*] The forehead. Technically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, that part of the skull which lies between the orbits of the eyes and the fore-border of the vertex. (*b*) In *ornith.*, that part of the head which slopes upward from the bill to the vertex. (*c*) In *conch.*, that part of a univalve shell presenting when the aperture is toward the observer. (*d*) In *entom.*, generally, the anterior part of the epicranium, or upper part of the head, immediately back of the epistoma or clypeus when this is present. The term is somewhat loosely used, and varies in its application with different orders. In *Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera,* and *Neuroptera* the frons lies in front of the antennæ, and partly between the eyes; but in *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the antennæ are often inserted at the sides of the frons, which is then divided by a more or less imaginary line from the vertex or crown. In the *Diptera* the frons is the part above the antennæ, the part below them being called the *face.*—**Frons alta,** a high forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is more than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons brevis,** a low forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is less than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons proportionata,** a proportionate forehead: a phrase signifying that the forehead is one third of the total length of the face.

front (frunt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *front, frunt, frount,* < OF. *front, frunt,* F. *front* = Pr. *front* = OSp. *fronte, fruente,* Sp. *frente* = Pg. It. *fronte,* < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, brow, front, the fore part, the outside, appearance, etc.; supposed to represent an orig. **bhruvant-,* < **bhru* = Skt. *bhrū* = E. *brow.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The forehead; in technical use, the frons.

Thei [giants] ben bidouse for to loke upon; and thei han but on eye, and that is in the myddyile of the *Front.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 203.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls, the *front* of Jove himself.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

They found the stately horse, . . . and ahe
Klas'd the white star upon his noble *front.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. The forehead or face as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; characteristic facial appearance.

Norton, from Daniel and Ostrœs sprung,
Bless'd with his father's *front* and mother's tongue,
Hung silent down his never-blushing head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 416.

I placed thee as a guard to the rich blossoms of my daughter's beauty—I thought that dragon's *front* of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry—ateel traps and spring guns seemed writ in every wrinkle of it.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Hence—3. Manner of facing or opposing; attitude or bearing when confronted with anything, as in meeting a foe, a threatened danger, or an accuser: as, to put on a bold *front;* to await the enemy with a calm *front.* Sometimes used in the sense of cool assurance or impudence.

Do what I enjoin you. No disputing
Of my prerogative with a *front* or frown.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

And He, their leader, wore in sheath his sword,
And offered peaceful *front* and open hand.
Scott, Don Roderick, st. 37.

In my long-suffering and strength to meet
With equal *front* the direst shafts of fate.
Lowell, Prometheus.

4. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the most forward part or surface: as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army.

Frownt or *frunt* of a chirche, or other howsys, frontispicium. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 181.

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's prayer] in the *front* of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts as a complement.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

My mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the *front* of war.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Cornhill and Gracechurch Street had dressed their *fronts* in scarlet and crimson, in arras and tapestry, and the rich carpet-work from Persia and the East.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

5. Position or place directly ahead, or before the face or that part of anything which is regarded as the face; position in or toward that part to which one's view or course is directed: used chiefly in the phrases *in front* and *in front of:* as, right *in front of* them stood a lion.

Cannon *in front of* them
Volley'd and thunder'd.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

Specifically, in a theater and the like—(*a*) The part nearest the stage or platform: as, to occupy seats *in front.*

The seats *in front* were reserved for the friends of the girl who was about to leave them.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 44.

(*b*) The part before the actors or speakers; the auditorium: as, the stage manager was *in front* (that is, not on the stage, but in the auditorium).

Charles Mathews, who was *in front,* went behind and said, "Buckstone, you push this piece."
Lester Wallack, Memories.

6. A sort of half-wig worn by women with a cap or bonnet, to cover only the front part of the head: distinctively called a *false front.*

"Have I lived to thia day to be called a fright!" cried Miss Knag, suddenly becoming convulsive, and making an effort to tear her *front* off.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

To look out on the week-day world from under a crisp and glossy *front* would be to introduce a most dreamlike and unpleasant confusion between the sacred and the secular. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

The Graces wear *fronts,* the Muse thins to a spinster.
Lowell, In the Half-Way House.

7. Same as *shirt-front* and *dicky*2, 3.—8. One of the surfaces of a diatom frustule marked by the line of juncture of the two valves, as distinguished from the *side,* which is the surface formed of a single valve.—9. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal,* 5 (*a*).

A *front* for the autar of red and green saten of Bruges.
Quoted in *Archæologia,* XXXVIII. 362.

Bastioned front (*milit.*), two half-bastions and a curtain. —**False front,** a front, in sense 6.—**Front-cut mower.** See *mower.*—**Front of a wave.** See *wave-front.*—**In front of.** See def. 5.—**Open front,** the arrangement of a blast-furnace having a fore hearth.—**The front** (*milit.*), the most advanced position; the place where active operations are carried on; hence, figuratively, the most advanced position in any enterprise, pursuit, system of thought, etc.

They were going to *the front,* the one to find his regiment, the other to look for those who needed his assistance. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

The height of my ambition was to go to *the front* after a battle. *L. M. Alcott,* Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

To come to the front, to come to the foremost or most conspicuous place; attain distinction.

Writers in France who have really the stuff of the romancer in them *come to the front* and to fame more quickly than in England. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XL. 34.

The theologians were a body of men whose functions had been to some extent usurped by the canonists, and who now for some years, under Tudor and Puritan and Laudian influences, were to *come to the front.*
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 320.

II. *a.* 1. Relating to the front or face; frontal.—2. Having a position in the front; foremost: as, the *front* steps.

She glares in balls, *front* boxes, and the Ring,
A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring, wretched thing!
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

The rear ranks of the English kept the *front* ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Front bench. See *bench.*—**Front center.** See *center*1, 5.—**Front door,** the main entrance-door of a house.

The *front-door* is on the street. Some keep it always open; some keep it latched; some, locked; some, bolted —with a chain that will let you peep in, but not get in; and some nail it up, so that nothing can pass its threshold. This *front-door* leads into a passage, which opens into an ante-room, and this into the interior apartments.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

Front face (*milit.*), that side of a hollow square of troops, or of a camp, which lies toward the enemy.

They rushed on to the camp, breaking through the *front-face,* and killing a number of men as they passed over them. *E. Sartorius,* In the Soudan, p. 55.

front (frunt), *v.* [< *front, n.* Cf. *affront, confront.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To meet face to face; come into the presence of; confront.

And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendour. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

When we *front* its mass of homilies and scriptural versions and saints' lives and grammar and lesson-books, they tell us of a clergy quickened to a new desire for knowledge, and of a like quickening of educational zeal among the people at large. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 285.

2. To oppose face to face; oppose directly; encounter.

What force can *front*, or who incounter can
An armed Faulcon, or a flying Man?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

Thy virtue met and *fronted* every peril.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

We are amaz'd,
Not at your eloquence, but impudence,
That dare thus *front* us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To stand in front of, or opposed or opposite to, or over against; face.

A gate of steel
Fronting the sun. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

Hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire head land Tragabigzanda, now called Cape An, *fronted* with the three Iles wee called the three Turkes head.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 193.

A very elegant monument . . . immediately *fronted* the family pew. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 153.

4. To supply with a front; furnish or adorn in front: as, to *front* a house with granite.

On high hills top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundreth pillours *fronting* faire the same.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

The casements lin'd with creeping herbs,
The prouder sashes *fronted* with a range
Of orange, myrtle. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 763.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have the face or front toward some point of the compass or some object; be in a confronting or opposed position.

O, with what wings shall his affections fly
Towards *fronting* peril and oppos'd decay!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And eastward *fronts* the statue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Philip's dwelling *fronted* on the street.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. To stand foremost.

I know but of a single part, in aught
Pertains to the state; and *front* but in that file
Where others tell steps with me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To stand or go in opposition; go counter.

He knew hym full lyuely by colore of his armys,
And *frunt* euyn to the freke with a fell spere,
Hurlet hym to hard vrthe vndur horse fete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6610.

frontadiform (fron-tad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*front-*), front, + *ad*, to (see *-ad*[3]), + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form, as a fish, in which the body is extended in the direction of the forehead, as is exemplified in the genus *Pataecus:* a term correlated with *nuchadiform* and *dorsadiform*. *Gill.*

frontage (frun'tāj), *n.* [< *front* + *-age*.] **1.** Extent of front; the fronting part, as of a building, an inclosure, or a tract of land.

The pile of dingy buildings rearing its *frontage* high into the night. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 93.

Each farm extends its narrow *frontage*—generally about 200 yards wide—down across these meadows to low-water mark. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 820.

2†. That which constitutes a front; a front piece, as in a former style of female head-dress. See the extract.

Monsieur Paradin says, "That these old-fashioned *frontages* rose an ell above the head; that they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape fastened to the tops of them, which are curiously fringed, and hang down their backs like streamers."
Addison, The Head-dress.

frontager (frun'tā-jėr), *n.* **1.** One who lives on the frontier or border; a borderer: as, the northern *frontagers* of China.—**2.** In *law*, one who owns land fronting on a road, shore, or stream; an abutting owner.

frontal (fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. Sp. Pg. *frontal* = It. *frontale*, < L. **frontalis* (only in derived noun), < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*. II. *n.* ME. *fruntelle*, *frountel*, < OF. *frontel*, frontlet, < ML. *frontale*, also *frontalis* (and *frontellum*, prop. dim.), an ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, L. only in pl. *frontalia*, a frontlet (of horses); prop. adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in front. *Loudon.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to the forehead or frons, or to the bone of the forehead: as, the *frontal* crest of a bird; *frontal* plates of a reptile.—**Frontal angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Frontal artery**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery, ramifying upon the forehead.—**Frontal bone.** See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.—**Frontal crest.** See *crest*.—**Frontal eminence**, the most protuberant part of the frontal bone, on each side, above the supraciliary ridges.—**Frontal lobe of the brain.** See *gyrus*, *sulcus*.—**Frontal lobe of the carapace** of a brachyurous crustacean, the anterior median division.—**Frontal nerve**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic or first division of the fifth nerve.—**Frontal orbit**, in *entom.*, that part of the border of the orbit of the eye that forms the lateral margin of the front.—**Frontal plane, frontal section**, in *anat.*, a plane or section at right angles to a sagittal plane, and parallel to the axis of the trunk.—**Frontal points**, in *ornith.*, same as *antiae*.—**Frontal proboscis**, in *Turbellaria*. See extract and cut under *Rhabdocœla*, and cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Proctucha*.—**Frontal ridges**, projecting parts of the sides of the front, below the eyes, under which the antennæ are inserted in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Frontal shield**, in *ornith.*, an extension and expansion of the bill upon the forehead, forming a horny protuberance; a casque; a galea.—**Frontal sinus**, an excavation in the frontal bone, usually communicating with the nasal cavity. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the temporary suture between the right and left frontal bones, or opposite halves of the frontal bone. (*b*) In *entom.* See *clypeal suture*, under *clypeal*.—**Minimum frontal line.** See *craniometry*.

II. *n.* **1.** Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet. (*a*) An ornamental band for the hair. (*b*) Any defensive contrivance, as a nasal or vizor. (*c*) That part of the harness or caparison of a horse which covers the forehead. [In all these senses used loosely without precise meaning.]

They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele.
Underdown, tr. of Heliodorus, alg. Q 6.

2†. Something that comes or is situated in front; a front piece or part, as (formerly) the valance of a bed.

A nether *frontale* of the Samyne bed.
Inventories, an. 1542, p. 92.

Specifically—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) The front of anything, as of a helmet or a cap. (*b*) The forehead, as of a human head, used as a bearing.—**4.** In *arch.*, a little pediment or frontispiece over a small door or window.—**5.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A movable cover or hanging for the front of an altar. Frontals are of silk, satin, damask, or other material, and are made of different colors for the different festivals and seasons of the church year. Sometimes they cover not only the front but the ends of the altar; this was usual in the middle ages. Over the upper part of the frontal falls another shorter hanging, also reaching the whole width of the altar, and along the ends. This is now commonly called the *superfrontal* (formerly the *frontel* or *frontlet*), and is attached to one of the three linen cloths on the mensa or to the frontal, concealing the edge of the altar. Also called *front*, and by the Latin names *antependium*, *palla*, and *pallium*.

An altar-cloth, with a *frontel*, for the great feast-days.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

(*b*) In England, in the middle ages, also a movable cover of wood or precious metal for the front of the altar. Such a frontal was sometimes called a *table* (also *tabula*, *tablementum*).

At the more solemn festivals, the high altar, in the richer churches, was sheathed in a gold or silver *frontal* studded with precious stones, while in the less wealthy ones it was gracefully shrouded in the folds of a costly silken pall. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 233.

6†. In *med.*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.

But if it be an old and inveterat paine of the head, then would there a *frontale* be made of the said juice, tempered with barley flowre and vinegre.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the frontal bone; the bone of the forehead. In its primitive state it consists of a pair of bones, being developed from lateral paired centers of ossification in the membranous cranium. It attains great comparative size in birds. See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Crocodilia*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *parasphenoid*, and *skull*.

frontate, frontated (fron'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. **frontatus*, only in pl. *frontati*, binding-stones, that show on both sides of the wall, < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] **1.** In *bot.*, growing broader and broader, as a leaf.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having a large or prominent frons or forehead.

fronted (frun'ted), *a.* [< *front* + *-ed*[2].] Having a front; formed with a front.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or *fronted* brigads form.
Milton, P. L., ii. 532.

frontelt, *n.* See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

frontert, *n.* [ME.: see *frontier*.] Front; fore side; border: an earlier form of *frontier*.

frontert, *v. i.* [< *fronter*, *n.*] To border.

The countrey . . . called Suer, very rich in gold and siluer, most abundant in cattle, *frontering* vpon the countrie of the Damascenes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 15.

frontes, *n.* Plural of *frons*.

frontier (fron'tėr or frọn-tėr'), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. ME. *frounter*, front, fore side; < OF. *frontiere*, the frontier, border of a country, F. *frontière* = Sp. *frontera* = Pg. *fronteira* = It. *frontiera*, frontier, cf. Pr. *fronteira*, the forehead, < ML. *fronteria*, prop. *frontaria*, frontier, < L. *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.

Goes it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some *frontier*? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

To maintain the *frontiers* of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

The line of Guthrum's Frith was now, therefore, abandoned, and Edward's *frontier* led from the sea along the valley of the Chelm, straight westward to Hertford, and thence along the brink of the Thames valley.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

2. That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as (before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the western *frontier* of the United States.

His nephew, after a night of sleepless thinking, had announced to his uncle his intention of mounting his horse and riding out in search of a field of labor farther out upon the *frontier*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 137.

3†. A fort; a fortification.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4†. The front or bordering part of anything, as the forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

5†. Antagonistic or insolent bearing or aspect. [The sense of the word in the following passage is disputed.

Worcester, get thee gone; for I do see
Danger and disobedience in thine eye:
O, sir! your presence is too bold and peremptory,
And majesty might never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a frontier; lying on the border or exterior part; bordering: as, a *frontier* town.

Then he wrote to Sir Bertram of Clesquy, desiring him and his Bretons to kepe *fronter* warr with the King of Nauer. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cexix.

Although he [Louis XIV.] recognised the right of the Dutch to garrison the *frontier* towns, he prescribed limits for their barrier wholly different from those which had been guaranteed by England in the treaty of 1709.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2†. Fronting; opposite.

With readie minds and active bodies they breake through the *frontier* bankes over against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 106.

frontier† (fron'tėr or frọn-tėr'), *v.* [< *frontier*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form or constitute a frontier; possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier: with *on* or *upon*.

II. *trans.* To place on the frontier; border.

It is no more a border, nor *frontyerd* with enemyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

frontierman (fron'tėr- or frọn-tėr'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiermen* (-men). Same as *frontiersman*.

Moody *frontiermen* slouch alongside, rifle on shoulder.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500.

frontiersman (fron'tėrz- or frọn-tėrz'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiersmen* (-men). One who settles on the frontier or borders of a country, or beyond the limits of a settled or civilized region.

We will give them a blow that I pledge the good name of an old *frontiersman* shall make their line bend like an ashen bow. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

A large majority of men . . . never come to the rough experiences that make the Indian, the soldier, or the *frontiersman* self-subsistent and fearless. *Emerson*, Courage.

Frontignan (F. pron. frôṅ-tē-nyoṅ'), *n.* [Also written *Frontiniac*, altered, appar. in imitation of *Cognac*, from the proper form, F. *Frontignan*.] A sweet muscat wine made at Frontignan in the department of Hérault, France.

frontingly (frun'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to front; in a facing position; opposingly. *Imp. Dict.*

Frontiniac (fron-tē-nyak'), *n.* Same as *Frontignan*.

Frontirostria (fron-ti-ros'tri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead, front, + *rostrum*, a beak.] A name given by Zetterstedt and some other European entomologists to the *Heteroptera*.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* [A perverted form, simulating *piece*, of **frontispice*, < OF. *frontispice*, the frontispiece, or front of a house, F. *frontispice* = Sp. Pg. *frontispicio* = It. *frontispizio*, < ML. *frontispicium*, a beginning, the front of a church, lit. 'front view,' < L. *frons* (*front-*), the front, + *specere*, view, look at: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*.] That which is seen in front, or which directly presents itself to the eye. (*a*) In *arch.*, the principal face of a building, particularly when it constitutes, as it were, an ornamental mask or screen, without architectural connection with the building behind it.

The greatest difficultie in this kind of worke was about the verie *frontispiece* and maine lintle-tree which lay over the jambes or cheeks of the great door of the said temple. . . . *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 14.

Nature, thou wert o'rseen to put so mean
A *frontispiece* to such a building.
W. Cartwright, Lady-Errant (1651).

The façade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Fergusson has styled a *frontispiece;* for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) A print or engraving placed in front of the title of a book.

frontless (frunt'les), *a.* [< *front* + *-less.*] Without a face or front; figuratively, without shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The most prodigious and most *frontless* piece
Of solid impudence. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

Oh, *frontless* man,
To dare do ill, and hope to bear it thus!
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1040.

The rancorous and ribald obloquy of thankless and *frontless* pretenders. *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 128.

frontlessly† (frunt'les-li), *adv.* In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

Frontlessly to dictate to the world in such theories as are infinitely remote from humane knowledge and discovery. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* [< *front* + *-let.*] 1. Something worn on the forehead; specifically, among the Hebrews, a phylactery bound upon the forehead.

Thou shalt bind them [the commandments of God] for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. Deut. vi. 8.

2. A band for the forehead; specifically, one forming part of the head-dress worn in the fifteenth century and later. It was sometimes of silk or velvet, and frontlets of gold are mentioned, which were probably of cloth of gold. Frontlets, or bandages, were also worn at night to prevent or cure wrinkles. Formerly called *frowning-cloth.*

Forsoth, women have many lettes,
And they be masked in many nettes:
As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, etc.
J. Heywood, Four Pa.

In vain, poor Nymph, to please our youthful sight,
You sleep in cream and *frontlets* all the night.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

3. Figuratively, the look or appearance of the forehead. [Rare.]

How now, daughter? what makes that *frontlet* on? Methinks, you are too much of late i' the frown.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

4†. The forehead or front.

But hills of milder air, that gently rise
O'er dewy dales, a fairer species boast,
Of shorter limb, and *frontlet* more ornate,
Such the Silurian. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

5. Specifically, in *ornith.*, the frons or forehead of a bird in any way marked by the color or texture of the plumage: as, the glittering metallic *frontlet* of a humming-bird. See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.

fronto-ethmoidal (fron″tō-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *ethmoidal.*] Same as *ethmofrontal.*

frontomalar (fron-tō-mā'lăr), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *malar.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bone: as, the *frontomalar* suture.

frontomaxillary (fron-tō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *maxillary.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bone: as, the *frontomaxillary* suture.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* [F. *fronton* (= Sp. *fronton* = It. *frontone*), a pediment, breast-work, aug. of *front*, a front: see *front*, *n.*] In *arch.*, a pediment.

Close to it is a small cave, the whole *fronton* of which over the doorway is occupied by a great three-headed Naga, and may be as old as the Hathi cave.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., [p. 139.

Under Side of Head of Chick, seventh day of incubation. *h*, fronto-nasal process; 1ª, cerebral hemispheres; *a*, eye; *g*, olfactory sacs; *l*, maxillary process; *1*, *2*, first and second visceral arches; *x*, remains of first visceral cleft.

frontonasal (fron-tō-nā'zal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *nasal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and nasal region of the head. Also *naso-frontal.*—**Frontonasal process**, in *embryol.*, a median projection which bounds the mouth of the embryo anteriorly, between the lateral maxillary processes, from which it is separated at first by a notch. It is formed by the free anterior ends of the trabeculæ cranii when these have come together in front of the pituitary space.

The maxillary process is at first separated by a notch corresponding with each nasal sac, from the boundary of the antero-median part of the mouth, which is formed by the free posterior edge of a *fronto-nasal process.* . . . The notch is eventually obliterated by the union of the *fronto-nasal* and maxillary *processes*, externally.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 23.

fronto-occipital (fron″tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *occipital.*] Pertaining to the forehead or frontal bone and the occiput: as, the *fronto-occipital* or anteroposterior axis.

frontoparietal (fron″tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *front(al)* + *parietal.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bone: as, the *frontoparietal* suture.—2. Consisting of or representing both a frontal and a parietal bone.

The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a *fronto-parietal* bone, as in the frog and Lepidosiren.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 100.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of *Batrachia* and some other low vertebrates, consisting of or representing both the frontal and the parietal bones of other animals. See cut under *Anura.*

frontosphenoidal (fron″tō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bone: as, the *fronto-sphenoidal* suture.

frontosquamosal (fron″tō-squā-mō'sal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the squamosal: as, the *fronto-squamosal* arch of some reptiles.

frontwards† (frunt'wärdz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wards.*] Toward the front; forward.

Such as stode in ye hinder partes of the battailes were ordered to turn their faces from the *frontwards.*
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 90.

frontwise (frunt'wīz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wise.*] Toward the front; in the direction of the front.

Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown *frontwise*, a method of treatment which continued in use even on the earlier vases of the next period, those with red figures on a black ground.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 612.

froof†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **frough*, a supposed var. of *frow*[4], q. v.] The handle of an auger. *Nares.*

As you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Thrusts at the augur's *froofe;* works still aloft;
And at the shank help others.
Chapman, Odyssey, ix.

froppish† (frop'ish), *a.* [Another form of *frappish*, q. v.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies . . . had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.
Clarendon, Life, III. 968.

frore, froren (frōr, frō'ren), *a.* [< ME. *frore, froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1]. The pp. *frozen*, rare ME. *frosen*, is accom. to the pret. *froze.*] Frozen. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We falleth so flour [as a flower] when hit is *frore.*
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 25.

My hart-blood is wel nigh *frorne*, I feele.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

O rock-embosomed lawns and snow-fed streams,
Now seen athwart *frore* vapours.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

frory† (frō'ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *frore* + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *freórig*, freezing, frozen, chilled, < *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1].] 1. Frozen; frosty.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She us'd with tender hand
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steare.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 40.

frosh (frosh), *n.* [E. dial. (north), < ME. *frosh, frosch*, assibilated form of *frosk*, q. v.] A frog.

Nay, lorde, ther is another gitt,
That sodenly aewes vs ful sore,
For tadys and *frosshis* we may not flitte,
Thare venym loses lesse and more.
York Plays, p. 84.

frosk (frosk), *n.* [E. dial. (also assibilated form *frosh*, q. v.), < ME. *frosk* (with term. *-sk*, in such words due to Scand. influence); < Icel. *froskr* = AS. *frox* (for *frosc*), a frog: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

Polheuedes [pollheads, tadpoles] and *froskes* and podes [paddocks] apile
Bond harde Egipte folc.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2977.

For todes and *froskes* may no man flyt.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 62.

frost (frôst), *n.* [< ME. *frost, forst*, < AS. *forst* (transposed from the rare *frost*) = OS. *frost* = OFries. *forst* = D. *vorst* = MLG. *vrost* = OHG. *frost*, MHG. *vrost*, G. *frost* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *frost*, frost, cold, with formative *-t*, < AS. *freósan* (pp. *froren* for **frosen*), E. *freeze*, etc.; cf. Goth. *frius*, frost, cold: see *freeze*[1].] 1†. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids; formation of ice.

No flower is so freshe, but *frost* can it deface.
Gascoigne, Flowers.

2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

As colde as any *froste* now waxeth she.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2684.

Whan thei hadde souped thei cloded hem warme as thei myght, for the *froste* was grete, and the mone shone clere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 149.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The river was dumb and could not speak,
For the *frost's* swift shuttles its shroud had spun.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 203.

3. A covering of minute ice-needles formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and on exposed objects when they have cooled by radiation below the dew-point and the dew-point is below the freezing-point. Also called *hoar frost, white frost*, and *rime.*

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary *frost,*
Shall hold their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 899.

There's not a flower on all the hills; the *frost* is on the pane. *Tennyson*, May Queen (New Year's Eve).

4. The state or condition of being frozen: said of the surface of the ground: as, the *frost* extends to a depth of ten inches.

In the shade there is still *frost* in the ground.
C. D. Warner, Spring in New England.

5. Figuratively, coldness or severity of manner or feeling.

One of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Scott.*

Black frost, an intense frost by which vegetation is blackened, without the appearance of rime or hoar frost.

I opened the glass door in the breakfast-room: the shrubbery was quite still: the *black frost* reigned, unbroken by sun or breeze, through the grounds.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

Farewell, frost†, an old proverbial phrase intimating indifference.

Moor. Nay, and you feede this veyne, air, fare you well.
Falk. Why, *farewell, frost.*
Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 52.

Farewell, frost; nothing got, nothing lost.
Ray's English Proverbs.

Hoar frost. See def. 3.—**White frost.** See def. 3.

frost (frôst), *v.* [= OFries. *frosta* = OHG. *frostēn* = Icel. *frysta* = ODan. *froste* = Sw. dial. *frosta;* from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by frost. [Rare.]—2. To cover with hoar frost; hence, to cover with something resembling hoar frost, as cake with a crust of white sugar; give the appearance or color of hoar frost to; lay on like hoar frost.

And helpless Age with hoary, *frosted* head.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

When hoary Thames, with *frosted* oziers crown'd,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 359.

Gold alloys to be effectually coloured by the German process should contain rather more silver than has been recommended for the others. . . . The work would otherwise be *frosted* or sweated.
G. E. Gee, Goldsmiths' Handbook, p. 176.

3. To sharpen the front and hind parts of (a horse's shoes): also applied elliptically to the horse itself. It is done to enable the horse to travel on ice or frozen roads.

Borrowed two horses of Mr. Howell and his friend, and with much ado set out, after my horses being *frosted*, which I know not what it means to this day.
Pepys, Diary, II. 327.

II. *intrans.* To freeze; hence, to become like frost through alteration of structure, as glass.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into the water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks all over.
Birch, Hist. Royal Society, I. 38.

frost-bearer (frôst'bâr″ėr), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus.

frost-bird (frôst'bėrd), *n.* 1. The American golden plover. [New England.]—2. Bartram's sandpiper (so misnamed). *Herbert*, Field Sports. See *Bartramia.*

frost-bite (frôst'bīt), *n.* A condition or the effect of being partly or slightly frozen, as a part of the body.

Extremes of heat or cold, as seen in burns and scalds or in *frost-bite*, also lead to gangrene. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

frost-bite (frôst'bīt), *v. t.*; pret. *frost-bit*, pp. *frost-bitten, frost-bit*, ppr. *frost-biting.* 1. To affect with or as with frost-bite; nip or wither, as with frost.

I return
But barren crops of early protestations,
Frost-bitten in the Spring of fruitless hopes.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 5.

You could not in a day measure the tints on so much as one side of a *frost-bitten* apple. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing.

2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty atmosphere. [Rare.]

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves. *Pepys*, Diary.

frost-blite (frôst'blīt), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Atriplex*.

frost-bound (frôst'bound), *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

So stood the brittle prodigy [an ice palace]; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet *frostbound*
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 155.

frost-butterflies (frôst'but″ėr-flīz), *n. pl.* Geometrid moths which lay their eggs late in the fall, as species of the family *Phytometridæ*.

frosted (frôs'ted), *p. a.* 1. Covered with frost or with something resembling it: as, *frosted* cake. See *frosting*.—2. Having the surface roughened or unpolished; in decorated metalwork, ornamented by means of a roughened surface, whether engraved or produced by acid or by the application of a punch or die: said especially of any material which is white or nearly so when so treated: as, *frosted* glass, *frosted* silver, etc.

When the dead or *frosted* parts are quite dry, the polished parts are carefully cleaned with powder.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 130.

3. In *entom.*, covered with glistening or white specks, scales, or hairs, giving an appearance like hoar frost: as, the wings of a moth *frosted* at the tip.—4. In *ornith.*, having the plumage hoary or silvery, as if covered with frost: as, the *frosted* poorwill (a variety of *Phalænoptilus nuttalli* found in southwestern parts of the United States).—**Frosted work**, in *arch.*, a kind of ornamental rusticated work, having an appearance like that of hoar frost upon plants.

frost-fish (frôst'fish), *n.* 1. The tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*: so called from its appearance in the fall, as frost sets in. See cut under *Microgadus*.—2. The scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus argenteus*.

frostily (frôs'ti-li), *adv.* 1. In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold.—2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *frostily*.
B. Jonson, To a Censorious Courtling.

frostiness (frôs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting (frôs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frost*, *v.*] 1. A composition generally made of confectioners' sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used to cover cake, etc.: so called from its white, frosty appearance.—2. A dead or lusterless surface on metal, or a similar surface on any material, produced by etching or engraving, or by a punch or die. It is sometimes produced on parts of the surface for the purpose of throwing in greater relief the bright or polished parts.
3. A material used for decorative work, as signs, etc., made from coarsely powdered thin flakes of glass: commonly in the plural.

frostless (frôst'les), *a.* [< *frost* + *-less*.] Free from frost or severe cold.

Did you ever see such a *frostless* winter?
Swift, Journal to Stella.

frost-line (frôst'līn), *n.* The limit of frost or freezing cold (modeled after *snow-line*).

Content to let the north-wind roar . . .
While the red logs before us beat
The *frost-line* back with tropic heat.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

frost-mist (frôst'mist), *n.* A mist of ice-needles precipitated from the vapor in the atmosphere in frosty weather.

frost-nail (frôst'nāl), *n.* A nail driven into a horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-nailed (frôst'nāld), *a.* Protected against slipping by frost-nails, as a horse.

In anch slippery ice-pavements, men had need
To be *frost-nail'd* well, they may break their necks else.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

frost-nipped (frôst'nipt), *a.* Nipped or bitten by frost; blighted by extreme cold.

frostroot (frôst'röt), *n.* The common fleabane of the United States, *Erigeron Philadelphicus*. See *Erigeron*.

frost-smoke (frôst'smōk), *n.* A fog of minute ice-needles, resembling smoke, observed over bodies of water in a time of severe cold. At times the fog is observed lying close on the water in eddying wreaths.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of arctic winters.
Kane.

frost-valve (frôst'valv), *n.* A device for clearing a hydrant or other exposed water-pipe to prevent freezing. The closing of the main valve opens a supplementary valve (the frost-valve), which allows the surplus water to escape.

frostweed (frôst'wēd), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Helianthemum Canadense*, or rock-rose: so called from the crystals of ice which shoot from the bursting bark toward the base of the stem during freezing weather in autumn. It has been used in medicine as a bitter and an astringent. Also called *frostwort*.

frostwork (frôst'wėrk), *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar frost deposited on shrubs or other objects, and with the finest effects on windows.

frostwort (frôst'wėrt), *n.* Same as *frostweed*.

frosty (frôs'ti), *a.* [< ME. *frosty* (= D. *vorstig* = MLG. *vrostich* = OHG. *frostag*, MHG. *vrostec*, *vrostic*, G. *frostig* = ODan. Sw. *frostig*), < AS. *fyrstig* (**frostig* in Somner, not authenticated) (cf. *forstlic*, frosty), < *forst*, *frost*, frost: see *frost*.] 1. Attended with or producing frost; so cold as to congeal water: as, *frosty* weather.

His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aright,
As don the sterres in the *frosty* night.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.

And nowe the *frosty* Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan overhalle.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or penetrated by frost; frozen; cold; dull.

The noise of *frosty* woodlands, when they shiver in January. *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

3. Figuratively, chill; chilling; without warmth, as of spirits, affection, or courage; tending to repel; discouraging; depressing.

She red and hot as coals of glowing fire,
He red for shame, but *frosty* in desire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 36.

What a *frosty*-spirited rogue is this!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. Resembling hoar frost; white; gray.

O, where is faith? O, where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

5. Specifically, in *entom.*, glistening like hoar frost: an appearance generally due to minute white hairs.

When seen laterally the surface appears *frosty* white.
Packard.

frot† (frot), *v.* A variant of *frote*.

I *frotted* a jerkin for a new-revenned gentleman yielded me threescore crowns but this morning, and the same titillation. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

frote†, *v.* [< ME. *froten*, < OF. *froter*, *frotter*, rub, chafe, fret, or grate together, F. *frotter*, prob. for OF. **froiter*, **freiter* = F. dial. *fretter*, comb, hackle, = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub (Sp. *frotar*, *flotar*, appar. < F.), < L. as if **fricitare*, < *frictus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *friction*. Cf. *fret*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To rub; wipe.

Who rubbith now, who *froteth* now his lippes
With dust, with sand, with straw, with cloth, with chippes,
But Absolon? *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 559.

Thou shalt breke eerls of corn, and *frote* togidere with the hond. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 25 (Purv.).

2. To stroke; caress.

The lhord him [to the little hound] maketh nayr chiere, and him *froteth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Hee raught forthe his right hand, & his rigge [his (the steed's) back] *frotus*,
And coles hym as he can with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1174.

She tufts her hair, she *frotes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

II. *intrans.* To grate; sound harsh or rough: used of speech.

Al the longage of the Northhumbres, and specialliche at York, is so scharp, slitting, and *frotynge*, and unshape, that we southerne men may that longage unnethe [hardly] understonde. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 163.

froterer† (frō'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who frotes or rubs another.

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks; . . . I am his *froterer*, or rubber in a hot house.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

froth (frôth), *n.* [< ME. *frothe*, < AS. **froth* (not recorded; = Icel. *frodha*, f., also *fraudh*, n., = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*), froth, < **freóthan*, pp. **frothen*, only in comp. *ā-freóthan*, froth.] 1. The collection of bubbles caused in a liquid by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast; and anon swallowed with yest and *froth*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew
(Vain battery!), and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton, P. R., iv. 20.

2. Any foamy matter, as the foam at the mouth or on the sides of an over-driven horse.—3. Something comparable to froth, as being light, unsubstantial, or evanescent.

Drunke with *frothes* of pleasure. *Stirling*, Darius (cho.).

What win I, if I gain the thing I seek?
A dream, a breath, a *froth* of fleeting joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 212.

Froth of blood. See *flower of blood*, under *blood*.

froth (frôth), *v.* [< ME. *frothen*; = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*, v.; from the noun. Cf. AS. *ā-freóthan*, v., under *froth*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To foam; give out spume, foam, or foam-like matter.

As wilde hoores gonne they to smyte,
That *frothen* whit as foom for ire wood [furious rage].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

He *frothith*, or vometh, and betith togidere with teeth.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 17 (Oxf.).

The wretch . . .
In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that *froths* below!
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 136.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to foam, as beer; cause froth to rise on the top of.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

The Wine was *froth'd* out by the Hand of mine Host.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 30.

He *froth'd* his bumpers to the brim.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

2. To emit or discharge as froth; hence, to vent or give expression to, as what is unsubstantial or worthless: sometimes with *out*.

Is your spleen *froth'd out*, or have ye more?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To cover with froth: as, "the horse *froths* his bit," *Southey*.

frothery (frôth'ėr-i), *n.* [< *froth* + *-ery*.] Mere froth or triviality; display of useless or trifling things. [Rare.]

"All nations" crowding to us with their so-called industry or ostentations *frothery*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 841.

froth-fly (frôth'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothily (frôth'i-li), *adv.* 1. In a frothy manner; with foam or spume.—2. Emptily; wordily. *Bailey*, 1727.

frothiness (frôth'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being frothy.—2. Wordiness; verbosity without sense or serious import.

Should I testify to such a one's face of the vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse, I should disoblige him forever.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

frothing (frôth'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *froth*, *v.*] 1. The act of rising in froth; the act of emitting froth, in any sense of that word.

When alcohol is mixed with a superficially viscous liquid, it neutralises its relative superficial viscosity, and *frothing* is rendered impossible.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 247.

2. Frothiness; verbosity.

All our disputings and hard speeches are the *frothing* of our ignorance, maddened by our pride.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 161.

froth-insect (frôth'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothless (frôth'les), *a.* [< *froth* + *-less*.] Free from froth.

froth-spit (frôth'spit), *n.* Same as *cuckoo-spit*, 1.

froth-worm (frôth'wėrm), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothy (frôth'i), *a.* [< *froth* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of or accompanied with foam or froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.

He neighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the *frothy* waters fly.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

We ought to suspend our judgment until . . . we see something deeper than the agitation of a troubled and *frothy* surface. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Vain; light; unsubstantial; given to empty declamation; wordy: as, a *frothy* harangue; a *frothy* speaker.

Petronius, . . . after receiving sentence of death, still continued his gay *frothy* humour.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

If we survey the stile or subiect matter of all our popular enterludes, we shall discover them to bee either

scurrilous, &c., or at the best but *frothy*, vaine, and friuolous. *Prynne*, Ilistrio-Mastix, I. iii. 1.

Neal wrote from the surface of his mind, which was *frothy*. *The Century*, XXVI. 290.

froting (frō'ting), *n.* [Also *froating;* verbal n. of *frote*, *v.*] 1†. Rubbing.—2. Unremitting industry. [Prov. Eng.]

frotté (fro-tā'), *n.* [F., rubbed, pp. of *frotter*, rub: see *frote*.] In *art*, a picture, or a part of a picture, executed by means of very slight and more or less transparent washes of color, as in producing hazy effects of atmosphere in landscape.

I have pastel studies of skies which have been kept quite carelessly for twenty years, and do not seem the worse for friction, . . . but they are mere *frottés* for broad relations of tint. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 204, note.

Frotté d'or, in *ceram.*, a kind of decoration in which gold is applied to the surface sparingly and in irregular patches or spots, as if the surface had been splashed or sprinkled with it.

frottola (frot'ō-lä), *n.* [It., a ballad, tale, Mother-Goose story.] An Italian popular song, not so artistic as a madrigal nor so simple as a villanella, especially common in the sixteenth century.

The *frottola* (literally a comic ditty) marks a step in advance. Here types take the place of abstractions, and more characters than two are introduced; we are, however, still among dramatised dialogues rather than in view of dramatic action.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 129.

frou-frou (frö'frö), *n.* [F., intended as an imitation of a rustling sound.] A rustling, particularly the rustling of silk, as in a woman's dress: as, the silken *frou-frou* of her movements. [This term has become familiarized to some extent in English from the translation of a popular French play so named.]

The shine of jewels, the *frou-frou* of silks, the odor of roses, . . . the details one and all of the pretty picture which the hardened theater-goer fails to see because of its familiarity.

Mail and Express (New York), Dec. 26, 1888.

frought†, *a.* See *frow*[2].

frounce (frouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frounced*, ppr. *frouncing*. [< ME. *frouncen*, *frounsen* = D. *fronsen*, fold, wrinkle, < OF. *froncer*, *fronser*, *froncier*, *fronchier*, F. *froncer*, fold, gather, plait, wrinkle (*fronser le front*, knit the brow, frown), = Pr. *froncir*, *fronzir* = OSp. *froncir*, Sp. *fruncir* = Pg. *franzir*, perhaps < ML. **frontiare* (not found), < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, front: see *front*. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2], q. v. Cf. *frown*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fold or wrinkle.

Ilc . . . *frounses* bothe lyppe & browe.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2306.

Frounced foule was hir visage. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 155.

2. To curl or frizzle, as hair.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 14.

3. To adorn with fringes, frills, or other ornaments of dress.

A perriwig *frounc'd* fast to the front, or curl'd with a bodkin. *Greene*, Against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 123.

II. *intrans.* To wrinkle the forehead; frown.

The frount *frounseth* that was shene,
The nese droppeth otte bitwene. *Cursor Mundi.*

On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 621.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

frounce (frouns), *n.* [< ME. *frounce*, a fold, < OF. *fronce*, *froncle*, *frunche*, F. *fronce;* from the verb. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2].] 1. A flounce, fold, plait, or frill, as of a garment; a wrinkle; a crease. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thise wordes seide sche, and with the lappe of hir garment yplitid in a *frounce* sche driede myn eyen, that were ful of the wawes [waves] of my wepynges.

Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 2.

"Who so toke hede," quod Haukyn, "byhynde and bifore,
What on bakke and what on bodyhalf and by the two sydes,
Men sholde fynde many *frounces* and many foule plottes."

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 318.

2. A disease in hawks in which white spittle gathers about the bill.—3. A disease in a horse's mouth in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

frounceless† (frouns'les), *a.* [ME. *frounceles;* < *frounce* + *-less*.] Having no fold, wrinkle, or crease.

Her flesh so tendre
That with a brere smale and slendre
'Men myght it cleve, I dare wel seye,
Hir forheed *frounceles* al pleye.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 860.

frouncing (froun'sing), *n.* The art or act of plaiting, frilling, or curling. [Archaic.]

The milliners three or four hundred years ago must have been more accomplished in the arts, as Prynne calls them, of crisping, curling, frizzling, and *frouncing*, than all the tirewomen of Babylon. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

frount†, *n.* An obsolete form of *front*.

frounter†, *n.* An earlier form of *frontier*.

A garnyson she was of alle goodnesse
To make a *frounter* for a louer-is herte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

frouzy, *a.* See *frowzy*.

frow[1] (frō), *n.* [Formerly also written *fro*, *froe;* frequent in Elizabethan plays in which Dutch characters figure; < MD. *vrouwe*, D. *vrouw*, a woman, wife, lady, mistress, = OS. *frūa* (?) = OFries. *frōwe*, *frouwe* = OLG. *frū*, MLG. *vrouwe*, LG. *frouw*, *frauw* (cf. Icel. *frū*, older *frauva*, *frouva*, *frou* = Sw. *fru* = ODan. *fruve*, *fruge*, Dan. *frue*, a lady, mistress; these Scand. forms, and prob. ult. the LG. forms, are of HG. origin, the proper Icel. form being *freyja*, in comp. *hus-freyja*, housewife, lady, mistress, otherwise only as the name of a goddess, *Freyja*) = OHG. *frouwa*, MHG. *vrouwe*, G. *frau*, a woman, lady, mistress (L. *domina*); in mod. use, when prefixed to a proper name, the reg. equiv. of E. *Mrs.*; fem. of OHG. *frō*, lord (only in voc., in addressing Christ or an angel, 'Lord'), MHG. *vrō* (in comp.), lord, Lord, = OS. *fraho*, *froho*, *frojo* = AS. *freá*, lord, Lord (only in poetry), = Goth. *frauja*, lord, = Icel. *Freyr*, the name of a god (corresponding to *Freyja*, f., above).] 1. A woman; a wife, especially a Dutch or German one. [Colloq.]—2. [Cf. *frowzy*, 1.] A slovenly woman; a wench; a lusty woman. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I have had late intelligence, they are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the music's numbers with their feet.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

frow[2] (frou), *a.* [E. dial., also *frough;* = Se. *freuch*, *frewch*, *frooch;* appar. < ME. *frow*, *frough*, *frogh*, *frouh*, *froug*, brittle, tender, fickle, loose, slack, perhaps the same, with deflected sense, as MD. *vro*, *vroo* = OFries. *fro* = OS. *frā* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao*, *frō* (*fraw-*), G. *froh*, etc., merry, jovial, gay, glad, etc.: see *frolic*.] Brittle; tender; crisp. [Prov. Eng.]

And now thi leek ysowen is to se.
To make hem *frough* kytte of the blades longe
Right as thai growyng beth.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn.*

frow[3] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *frow*[2].] Among London bakers, potato-flour used to assist fermentation in dough and improve the appearance of bread.

frow[4] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cleaving-tool having a wedge-shaped blade, with a handle set at right angles to the length of the blade, used in splitting staves for casks and the like. It is driven by a mallet. Also *froe* and *frower*.

Frow.

Hash, . . . with *froe* in one hand and mallet in the other, by dint of smart percussion is endeavoring to rive a three-cornered billet of hemlock. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

froward (frō'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *froward*, *fraward*, turned against, perverse, disobedient, prep. away from; northern form of *fromward*, q. v.; cf. *fro* and *from*.] 1†. Turned away; turned from: opposed to *facing*.

So [youthe] is *froward* from sadnesse.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1940.

And eeke them selves so in their daunce they bore,
That two of them still *froward* seem'd to bee,
But one still towards shew'd her selfe afore.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 24.

2. Perversely inclined; wilful; refractory; disobedient; petulant; peevish.

How may this be that thou art *froward*
To hooly chirche to pay thy dewtee?

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 141.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith. Deut. xxxii. 20.

Rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Sir W. Temple.*

From infancy through childhood's giddy maze,
Froward at school, and fretful in his plays.

Cowper, Hope, l. 188.

3. Marked by or manifesting perverse feeling; ill-natured; ungracious; caustic.

A *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

frowardly (frō'wärd-li), *adv.* In a froward manner; perversely; wilfully; disobediently.

And albeit they *frowardly* mayntayne that the laitee ought to receue both kyndes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1383.

What fine foolery is this in a woman,
To use those men most *frowardly* they love most?

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Fortune seems them *frowardly* to cross.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

frowardness (frō'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *frowardnesse*, *frawardnes;* < *froward* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being froward; perverseness; wilfulness; obstinacy; petulance; peevishness.

That me rewithe soore,
That evir I knewhe hym for his *frowardnesse*.

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 145.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother! how many indignities does he pass by! *South*, Works, II. ii.

The lighter sort of malignitie turneth but to a crossness or *frowardness*. *Bacon.*

It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the *frowardness* of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing.

Burke, Conciliation with America.

frower (frō'ėr), *n.* Same as *frow*[4].

frowey, *a.* See *frowy*.

frowing†, *a.* [< *frow*[2] + *-ing*[2]. Cf. *frowy*.] Rendering rank or coarse.

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre, they'll lose their sweets then, trust mee they will, sir.

Suckling, Aglaura.

frowish†, *a.* [< *frow*[2] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *frowy*.] Rank or rancid. *Nares.*

He that is ranck or *frowish* in savour, hircosus.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

frown (froun), *v.* [< ME. *frownen*, *frounen*, frown, appar. < OF. **frogner*, in comp. *refrongner*, *renfrongner*, refl., frown, lower, F. *se refrogner*, frown. Cf. It. *infrigno*, wrinkled, frowning, dial. *frignare*, whimper, make a wry face; prob., like E. dial. *frine*, q. v., of Scand. origin. The form and sense, in E. and F., appear to have been affected by those of *frounce*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract the brow as an expression of displeasure or severity, or merely of perplexity, concentrated attention, etc.; put on a stern or surly look; scowl.

Whan the princes vndirstode the wordes of sir Gawein, ther were some that lough [laughed] and some *frowned* with the heede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Hang'd in the *frowning* wrinkle of her brow.

Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

2. To look or act disapprovingly or threateningly; lower: as, to *frown* upon a scheme.

The sun will not be seen to-day;
The sky doth *frown* and lour upon our army.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Friendship failes when fortune list to *frowne*.

Gascoigne, Fruit of Fettera.

A small castle *frowns* on the hill above the station.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 58.

II. *trans.* To repress or repel by an aspect of displeasure; rebuke by a stern or angry look or by severe words or conduct: as, to *frown* one into silence; to *frown* down a proposition.

frown (froun), *n.* [< *frown*, *v. t.*] 1. A contraction or wrinkling of the brow expressing displeasure or severity, or merely perplexity, difficult concentration of thought, etc.; a severe or stern look; a scowl.

How dare you stop my valour's prize?
I'll kill thee with a *frown*.

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 414).

The Almighty Thunderer with a *frown* replies,
That clouds the world and blackens half the skies.

Pope, Iliad, viii.

2. Any expression or show of disapproval or displeasure: as, the *frowns* of Providence.

You wrong the prince; I gave you not this freedom
To brave our best friends; you deserve our *frown*.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

He [Warren Hastings] knew in what abundance accusations are certain to flow in against the most innocent inhabitant of India who is under the *frown* of power.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

frowner (frou'nėr), *n.* One who frowns or scowls.

Those bearded Sages poring o'er their book;
That meek old Priest with placid face of joy,
That Pharisaic *frowner* at the Boy.

Byron, Christ among the Doctors.

Some persons are such habitual *frowners* that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 223.

frownful (froun'fûl), *a.* [< *frown* + *-ful*.] Frowning; scowling. [Rare.]

Like thy fair offspring, misapply'd,
Far other purpose they supply;
The murderer's burning cheek to hide,
And on his *frownful* temples die.

Langhorne, The Laurel and the Reed.

frowning (frou'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frown*, *v.*] Expression of displeasure; angry or sullen aspect.

That is to wete, entier loue instede of hatred; for bitter *frouning*, godly ioye & tightnes of hearte; for discorde, peace. *J. Udall*, On Luke iii.

Frowning is not the expression of simple reflection, however close, but of something difficult or displeasing encountered in a train of thought or in action.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 224.

frowning-cloth†, *n.* Same as *frontlet*, 2. *Nares.*

The next day I comming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as sicke lately on the sullens. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

frowningly (frou'ning-li), *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with an aspect of displeasure.

Ham. What, look'd he *frowningly?*
Hor. A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

frowny (frou'ni), *a.* [< *frown* + *-y*[1].] Given to frowning; scowling.

Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

frowsy, *a.* See *frowzy.*

frowy (frou'i), *a.* [Also *frowey, frowie;* appar. < *frow*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *frowzy* in a similar sense (def. 2).] 1. In *carp.*, brittle and soft, as timber. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. Musty; rancid; rank: as, *frowy* butter. [Obsolete or provincial.]

But if they [sheep] with thy Gotea should yede,
They soone myght be corrupted,
Or like not of the *frowie* fede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

frowzily (frou'zi-li), *adv.* In a frowzy or shabby manner.

A hat or tile, also of civilization, wrinkled with years and battered by world-wanderings, crowned him *frowzily.*
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, i.

frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* [Also written *frowsy, frouzy.* Cf. E. dial. *frouse*, rumple; *froust*, a musty smell; cf. also *frowy.*] 1. In a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; soiled; dingy; unkempt; dirty: said especially of the dress or the hair.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy, wrinkled face.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

See! on the floor, what *frouzy* patches rest!
What nauseous fragments on yon fractured chest!
Crabbe, Works, I. 43.

Hair very *frousy* and brushed back from the forehead.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 389.

The lazy, *frowzy* women, the worthless men, and idle, loafing boys of the neighborhood, gathered round to witness the encounter. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

2. Musty; rank; frowy.—3. Froward; peevish; surly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

froyter†, *n.* [A var. of *fraiter.*] Same as *fraiter.*

Concerynge the fare of their *froyter*
I did tell the afore partly.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wroth, p. 83.

froze (frōz). Preterit of *freeze*[1].

frozen (frō'zn), *p. a.* [< ME. *frosen* (= Dan. *frossen* = Sw. *frusen*), a later form (accom. to the pret. and inf. with *s*) of *froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1], and *frore, froren.*] 1. Congealed by cold; converted into or covered with ice.

That kiss is comfortless
As *frozen* water to a starved snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walk'd,
Larger than human on the *frozen* hills.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. Cold; frosty; frigid; subject to severe frost: as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

So violent was the wind (that extreame *frozen* time) that the Boat sunke.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 217.

From the world's girdle to the *frozen* pole.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 20.

3. Chill or cold in manner; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; chilling.

They were solicitors of men to fasts . . . and as it were [to] conferences in secret with God by prayers, not framed according to the *frozen* manner of the world, but expressing such fervent desires as might even force God to hearken unto them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

And thou, a lunatic lean-witted fool, . . .
Dar'st with thy *frozen* admonition
Make pale our cheek. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

She touch'd her girl, who hied
Across, and begg'd and came back satisfied.
The rich she had let pass with *frozen* stare.
M. Arnold, West London.

4. Void of natural heat or vigor; numbed; hence, void of passion or emotion.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 181.

These three made unity so sweet,
My *frozen* heart began to beat,
Remembering its ancient heat.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

frozenness (frō'zn-nes), *n.* The state of being frozen.

Soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistis, p. 486.

F. R. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society.* See *royal.*

Her children first of more distinguish'd sort,
Who study Shakspeare at the Inns of Court,
Impale a glow-worm, or vertù profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 570.

frub†, *v. t.* [Short form of *frubish*, suggested perhaps by *rub.*] To rub or furbish. *Halliwell.*

frubbert†, *n.* A rubber. *Davies.*

Well said, *frubber*, was there no souldier here lately?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 2.

frubish†, **frubbish**†, *v. t.* Transposed forms of *furbish. Beau. and Fl.*

fructed (fruk'ted), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, bearing fruit; shown as covered with fruit: said of a tree or other plant, and used only when the fruit is of a different tincture from the rest: as, an oak-tree proper *fructed* or (that is, having the foliage green and the acorns gold).

Whether the statement as to Worcestershire bowmen bearing as their badge at Agincourt a pear tree *fructed* rests upon good authority. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 105.

fructescence (fruk-tes'ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fructescencia*, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-escence*, inceptive noun termination.] The fruiting of a plant; also, the time when the fruit of a plant attains maturity; the fruiting season.

fructicist (fruk'ti-sist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ci-ist.*] A botanist who founds classification upon points of resemblance and difference in fruits. Also called *fructist.*

But in the second edition of his Methodus (1703) he [Ray] followed Rivinus and Tournefort in taking the flower instead of the fruit as his basis of classification; he was no longer a *fructicist* but a corollist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 301.

fructiculose (fruk-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **fructiculosus*, < **fructiculus*, dim. of L. *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit.*] In *bot.*, producing much fruit; loaded with fruit. *Hooker.*

Fructidor (F. pron. frük-tē-dôr'), *n.* [F., < L. *fructus*, fruit, + Gr. δῶρον, a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on August 18th, and ending September 16th.

fructiferous (fruk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fructifère* = Sp. *fructífero* = Pg. *fructifero* = It. *fruttifero*, < L. *fructifer*, < *fructus*, fruit, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing fruit.

Some experiments may be fitly enough called luciferous, and others *fructiferous.* *Boyle*, Works, III. 423.

fructifiable (fruk'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *fructify* + *-able.*] Capable of bearing fruit. *Davies.*

Say the fig-tree does not bear so soon as it is planted, . . . but now it is grown *fructifiable.*
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 178.

fructification (fruk*ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fructification* = Sp. *fructificacion* = Pg. *fructificação* = It. *fruttificazione*, < LL. as if **fructificatio(n-)*, < *fructificare*, bear fruit: see *fructify.*] 1. The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying; fecundation.

Rain water, appearing pure and empty, is full of seminal principles, and carrieth vital atoms of plants and animals in it, . . . as may be discovered from several insects generated in rain water [and] from the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

As soon as the flower [*Cephalanthera grandiflora*] is fully fertilized, the small distal portion of the labellum rises up, shuts the triangular door, and again perfectly encloses the organs of *fructification.*
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 82.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The production of fruit by a plant; fruiting. (*b*) The result of fruiting; the fruit of a plant. (*c*) The organs concerned in the process of fruiting; the pistils or female organs which develop into the fruit.

That part of the cane which shoots up into the *fructification* is called by planters its arrow, having been probably used for that purpose by the Indians.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i., note.

fructificative (fruk'*ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *fructificativo;* as *fructification* + *-ive.*] Capable of fructifying.

Where *fructificative* and purely propagative generations of bions proceed alternately from one another, it is also quite natural to speak of alternating generations.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 125.

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fructified*, ppr. *fructifying.* [< ME. *fructifien, fructefien*, also *frutefien*, < OF. *fructificr, fructefier*, F. *fructifier* = Sp. Pg. *fructificar* = It. *fruttificare*, < LL. *fructificare*, bear fruit, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *facere*, make.] I. *intrans.* To bear or produce fruit.

Applyinge our bookes, not losynge our tyme,
May *fructifye* and go forwarde here in good doynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

In respect of that their wickednesse, which surviued them, and hath *fructified* unto va.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Not forgetting to regret that any gentleman's cultivation of logic should *fructify* in the shape of irrepressible tendencies to suicide. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 344.

II. *trans.* To make fruitful; render productive; fertilize: as, to *fructify* the earth.

Let a man, out of the mightiness of his spirit, *fructify* foreign countries with his blood, for the good of his own, and thus he shall be answered.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

fructiparous (fruk-tip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing an abnormal number of pistils or fruits from a single flower. [Rare.]

fructist (fruk'tist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ist.*] Same as *fructicist.*

fructose (fruk'tōs), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ose.*] In *chem.*, sugar of fruit, or levulose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$). It is found in honey and sweet fruits, and is one of the products of the inversion of cane-sugar. It usually exists as a colorless syrup, but can be crystallized. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, and polarizes to the left. Also called *fruit-sugar* and *chulariose.*

fructual (fruk'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-al.*] Fruitful. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It is *fructual;* let it be so in operation. It gives us the fruit of life; let us return it the fruits of obedience.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 362.

fructuary (fruk'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fructuaries* (-riz). [< L. *fructuarius*, of or belonging to fruit, LL. and ML. of or belonging to the use or profits, usufructuary, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit.*] One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

fructuation (fruk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ation.*] Produce; fruit.

Knowing with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities (1782), p. 60.

fructuous† (fruk'tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *fructuous* (also *frutuose*), < OF. **fructueux*, F. *fructueux* = Pr. *fructuos* = Sp. Pg. *fructuoso* = It. *fruttuoso*, < L. *fructuosus*, abounding in fruit, fruitful, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit.*] 1. Fruitful; fertile; productive.

Beth *fructuous*, and that in litel space.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 73.

Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a *fructuous* Lond, that was beblessed and moysted with the precyouse Blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

2. Causing fertility.

If water were of the own nature *fructuous*, it must needs follow that it self alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 812.

So rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'er-abound.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

fructuously† (fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fructuouslye;* < *fructuous* + *-ly*[2].] In a fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully; fertilely.

Who so ever prechithe *fructuouslye* the worde of God, he winithe the fadir, and biyith Crist.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 233.

fructuousness† (fruk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility. *Imp. Dict.*

fructure† (fruk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ure.*] Use; fruition; enjoyment.

frugal (frö'gal), *a.* [< OF. *frugal*, F. *frugal* = Sp. Pg. *frugal* = It. *frugale*, < L. *frugalis*, economical, frugal, also pertaining to fruits, < *frux* (*frug-*), usually in pl. *fruges*, the fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; used in dat. sing. *frugi* (lit. 'for fruit' or 'for food') as adj., useful, fit, frugal; from the same source as *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit.*] 1. Economical in use or expenditure; avoiding unnecessary expenditure either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not prodigal or lavish.

No man than hee more *frugal* of two pretious things in mans life, his time and his revenue. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a *frugal* mind. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Characterized by or indicating economy.

Pinching and paring he might furnish forth
A *frugal* board, bare sustenance, no more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

=Syn. Choice, careful, chary, thrifty.

frugality (frö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frugalité* = Sp. *frugalidad* = Pg. *frugalidade* = It. *frugalità*, < L. *frugalita(t-)s*, economy, thriftiness, temper-

ance, frugality, < *frugalis*, frugal: see *frugal*.] 1. The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

He that cleareth by degrees induceth a habit of *frugality*, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The wise *frugality*, that does not give
A life to saving, but that saves to live.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I cannot omit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

=Syn. *Thrift*, etc. See *economy*.

frugally (frö'gal-i), *adv.* In a frugal or saving manner; with economy; sparingly.

Plato seemed too *frugally* politick, who allowed no larger monument then would contain four heroick verses, and designed the most barren ground for sepulture. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii.

That part of the Shows [yearly Panegyrics] being *frugally* abolished, the employment of City Poet ceased. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 90, note.

frugalness (frö'gal-nes), *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

fruggan, fruggin (frug'an, -in), *n.* [E. dial. *fruggan*, < ME. *frogon, furgon, furgun, furgone*, < OF. *fourgon*, an oven-fork: see *fourgon*.] An oven-fork; a pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

frugiferous (frö-jif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugifère* = Pg. It. *frugifero*, < L. *frugifer*, < *frux* (*frug-*), fruits of the earth (see *frugal*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fruit or grain; fruitful; fructiferous. [Rare.]

And God said, behold I give you every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth. *Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabbalistica, i. 29.

Frugivora (frö-jiv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the fruit-eating bats of the warmer parts of the old world, such as the so-called "flying-foxes." The head resembles that of a dog in shape; there is no peculiar formation of the ears or nose; the pyloric division of the stomach is enormously lengthened; and there are dental characters correspondent to the frugivorous regimen of the species. There is in nearly all the species a claw upon the second digit of the hand, never present in the insectivorous bats. See cuts under *flying-fox*, *fruit-bat*, and *Pteropus*. The *Frugivora* are also called *Megachiroptera*. The term is contrasted with *Insectivora* or *Animalivora*.

frugivorous (frö-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugivore* = Pg. It. *frugivoro*, < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding on fruits, especially soft fruits, as many mammals, birds, etc., those which feed on small hard fruits, as seeds and grain, being distinguished usually as *granivorous*.

The anatomy of the human stomach . . . and the formation of the teeth clearly place man in the class of *frugivorous* animals. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

2. Specifically, in *mammal.*, pertaining to the *Frugivora*.

fruit (frōt), *n.* [< ME. *fruit, frute, frut*, sometimes *froit, froyt, fryt*, < OF. *fruit*, F. *fruit* = Pr. *frut, frug* = Sp. Pg. *fruto* = It. *frutto* = OS. *fruht* = OFries. *frucht* = D. *vrucht* (and *fruit*, < F.) = MLG. *vrucht* = OHG. *fruht*, MHG. *vruht*, G. *frucht* = Icel. *fruktr* = Sw. *frukt* = Dan. *frugt*, < L. *fructus* (*fructu-*), an enjoying, enjoyment, usually in concrete sense, proceeds, product, produce, fruit, income, etc., < *frui* (orig. **frugvi*) (cf. *frux* (*frug-*), fruit), pp. *fructus* (*fructu-*), also *fruitus*, enjoy, use, = AS. *brūcan*, use, E. *brook*[2], endure: see *brook*[2]. Hence also, from L. *frui*, E. *fructify, fructuous, frugal, frument, frumenty*, etc.] 1. In a general sense, any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals, as grapes, figs, corn, cotton, flax, and all cultivated plants. [In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.]

Frut and corn ther faylede. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 378.

Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. Ex. xxiii. 10.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly [natural] *fruits* of the earth, so that in due time we may enjoy them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, pears, nuts, etc.

Wha sall bere the *frwytt* be-fore Criste that has noghte the floure? *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,
She gathers, tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 341.

Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the *fruit*
Which in our winter woodland looks a flower.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

3. In a still more limited sense, an edible succulent product of a plant, normally covering and including the seeds, as the apple, orange, lemon, peach, pear, plum, a berry, a melon, etc.; in a collective sense, such products in the aggregate.

But of all maner of meate, the moost daungerous is that whiche is of *fruites* (fruitz crudz), as cheres, small cheryse (guingues), great cherise (gascongnes). *Du Guez's Introductorie*, p. 1073, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 85.

Or little pitted speck in garner'd *fruit*,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

4. In *bot.*, the matured ovary of a plant, consisting of the seeds and their pericarp, and including whatever may be incorporated with it; also, the spores of cryptogams and the organs accessory to them. The kinds of fruit are very numerous, and differ greatly in character and degree of complexity. They have also received many names, but they may for the most part be grouped under the following classes: *simple fruits*, which consist of a single matured pistil; *aggregate fruits*, composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, and crowded together upon the common receptacle; *multiple* or *collective fruits*, formed by the aggregation of the pistils of several flowers into one mass; and *accessory* or *anthocarpous fruits*, in which the true pericarp (belonging essentially to one of the preceding groups) is incorporated with or inclosed by an enlargement of some adjacent organ or organs, which becomes the most conspicuous portion of the fruit.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young: as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

When a shepe is with *frute*, hering the thonder she casteth her *frute* and bringeth it ded to the worlde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 221.

The Lord hath sworn in truth unto David; . . . Of the *fruit* of thy body will I set upon thy throne. Ps. cxxxii. 11.

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

6. A product in general; anything produced by or resulting from effort of any kind, or by or from any cause; outcome, effect, result, or consequence: as, the *fruits* of victory; the *fruit* of folly.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. Isa. iii. 10.

Mr. Vane declared the occasion of this meeting, . . . and the *fruit* aimed at, viz. a more firm and friendly uniting of minds. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 211.

The final and permanent *fruits* of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Brandied fruit. See *brandied*.—**Compound fruits**, such fruits as consist of several ovaries.—**Forbidden fruit.** See *forbidden*.—**Small fruits**, fruits raised in market-gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and currants.

fruit (frōt), *v. i.* [< *fruit*, *n.*] To produce fruit; come into bearing.

Curiously enough, at a little distance from the sandy levels or alluvial flats of the sea-shore, the sea-loving cocoa-nut will not bring its nuts to perfection. It will grow, indeed, but it will not thrive or *fruit* in due season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 59.

In the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is rather common for this exotic [the gingko-tree] to *fruit*. *Science*, VI. 103.

fruitage (frō'tāj), *n.* [Formerly also *frutage*; < OF. *fruitage*, < *fruit*, fruit, + *-age*.] 1. Fruits collectively; fruitery.

A sumptuous covered table, decked with all sortes of exquisite delicates and dainties, of patisserie, *frutages*, and confections. Quoted by *Brydges*, British Bibliographer, IV. 315.

Above, beneath, around his hapless head,
Trees of all kinds delicious *fruitage* spread.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

Now loaded trees resign their annual store,
And on the ground the mellow *fruitage* pour.
Beattie, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, vii.

2. The bearing or production of fruit or result.

Follow such a ministry to its *fruitage* in one character ripened under its influence. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 280.

3. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece.

There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and *frutages*. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

The cornices above consist of *frutages* and festoons. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

fruit-alcohol (frōt'al'kō-hol), *n.* Alcohol derived from the juice of fruit, as distinguished from wood-alcohol, etc.

fruit-bat (frōt'bat), *n.* A fruit-eating or frugivorous bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, or suborder *Frugivora*; a fox-bat or flying-fox. See cut in next column.

fruit-bearer (frōt'bār'ėr), *n.* That which produces fruit.

fruit-bearing (frōt'bār'ing), *a.* Producing fruit.

fruit-bud (frōt'-bud), *n.* A bud that contains the germ of fruit; a bud that will, under favorable circumstances, produce fruit.

fruit-cake (frōt'-kāk), *n.* 1. A rich sweet cake containing fruit, as raisins, citron, currants, etc.—2. In *biol.*, an æthalium.

Fruit-bat (*Cephalotes peronii*).

The cysts [of the *Endosporeæ*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups. . . . These composite bodies are termed *fruit-cakes* or æthalia, in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called Æthalium — the well-known "flowers of tan" — form a cake of this description. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

fruit-car (frōt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car of special design for the carriage of fruit and other perishable products requiring ventilation and provision against the effects of undue heat or cold. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fruit-crow (frōt'krō), *n.* 1. A name of sundry South American birds, as species of the genera *Chasmorhynehus* and *Cephalopterus*. See cut under *arapunga*.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*.

fruit-culture (frōt'kul'tūr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

fruit-dot (frōt'dot), *n.* In *bot.*, the sorus of ferns.

fruit-drier (frōt'drī'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for evaporating and curing fruit, berries, and vegetables. The simplest form is a sheet-iron stove having a number of shelves arranged as baffle-plates or deflectors to cause the hot air to traverse all the spaces between the shelves. The larger driers are buildings furnished with towers sometimes 40 feet high, within which are arranged endless chains supporting at intervals trays of wire netting on which the fruit is placed. A fire is maintained at the base of the tower, and the heated air rises through it, the products of combustion passing away through a chimney. The fresh-cut fruit is laid on the lower tray next the furnace. When full it is raised by means of the chains, and another tray of fruit is put in. By this arrangement the steam from the fresh fruit rises to the trays above, keeping the fruit bathed in steaming vapor. By the time the fruit reaches the top of the tower it has parted with nearly all its moisture and is ready to be packed in dry boxes. Fruit-driers of the latter kind are extensively used in various parts of the United States. Also called *evaporator*.

fruited (frō'ted), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-ed*.] Bearing fruit.

The painted farmhouse shining through the leaves
Of *fruited* orchards bending at its eaves.
Whittier, The Panorama.

fruitent†, *v. t.* [< *fruit* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make fruitful. [Rare.]

He . . . may as well ask . . . why thou useat the influences of heaven to *fruiten* the earth. *Bp. Hall*, The Resurrection.

fruiter (frō'tėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the transportation of fruit.

The arrival of a *fruiter* from New Orleans was celebrated with bacchanalian orgies. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 671.

fruiterer (frō'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-er*[1], *-er*[2], the term. reduplicated as in *poulterer*, etc. Cf. F. *fruitier*, a fruit-producer, = Pr. *fruchier, fruitier* = Sp. *frutero* = Pg. *fruteiro*, fruiterer.] One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

The very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

fruitery (frō'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fruiteries* (-iz). [Formerly also **frutery, frutry*; < F. *fruiterie*, < *fruit*, fruit: see *fruit* and *-ery*.] 1. Fruit collectively.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon som savage stock) som *frutry* strange.
Du Bartas (trans.).

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.—3. A fruit-house, or hothouse for raising fruit; a fruit-garden or orchard. [Rare in all uses.]

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, when the small *fruitery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

They assented to Mr. Beckendorff's proposition of visiting his *fruitery*. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi. 7.

fruitesteret, *n.* [ME.; mod. as if **fruitster*, < *fruit* + *-ster*.] A female seller of fruit.

And right anon thanne comen tombesteres,
Fetys-and smale, and yonge *frutesteres*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 16.

fruit-fly (frōt'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Drosophila*, the larvæ of which are found in decaying fruit, preserves, etc. The adult flies are small yellowish species with transparent wings.

Fruit-fly (*Drosophila ampelophila*). (Cross shows natural size.)

fruitful (frōt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *fruitefull*; < *fruit* + *-ful*.] 1. Productive of, abounding in, or favorable to the growth of fruit, or useful vegetation in general: as, a *fruitful* country or soil; a *fruitful* season; *fruitful* showers.

Hilles, knolles, . . . tries [trees] *fruitefull*, and cedres alle. Ps. cxlviii. 9 (ME. version).

This countrey beinge *fruitefull* and aboundante of all thinges was taken by the Scithians.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 140.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

2. Bearing offspring; prolific; not barren.

God said unto them [Adam and Eve], Be *fruitful*, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.
Gen. i. 28.

Hear, nature, hear; . . .
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature *fruitful!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Hail, mother of mankind, whose *fruitful* womb
Shall fill the world. *Milton*, P. L., v. 388.

3. Productive of results; yielding, bringing, or favoring production or acquisition in any respect: as, a *fruitful* enterprise or journey; *fruitful* investigations or thoughts; *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes.

Add not more misery
To a man that's *fruitful* in afflictions.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

Melancholy is far more *fruitful* of Thoughts than any other Humour. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

The closest and most *fruitful* attention therefore implies the maximum of concentration.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 79.

4†. Plenteous; copious; bountiful.

One *fruitful* meal would set me to 't.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
No, nor the *fruitful* river in the eye, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Fruitful mark or **principle**, in *logic*, a mark or principle from which many consequences can be deduced.—**Fruitful signs**, in *astrol.*, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces: so called because supposed to be favorable to marriage.—**Syn.** *Rich, Fertile, Fruitful, Prolific, Productive.* That which is *rich* or *fertile* is capable of producing abundantly by proper husbandry; that which is *fruitful, prolific*, or *productive* does produce abundantly. *Rich* and *fertile* seem to have a primary reference to soil; *fruitful* to trees and plants; *prolific* to animals, including man; *productive* has a general application to whatever may be said to produce: but all have widely extended figurative uses: as, a *rich* field of investigation; a *fertile* brain; a *fruitful* idea; a *prolific* source of mischief.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field, so *fertile* that without my cultivating it has given me two harvests in a summer, and in both oppressed the reaper.
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

A large and *fruitful* mind should not so much labour what to speak as to find what to leave unspoken. *Rich* soils are often to be weeded. *Bacon*, To Coke.

It [Ireland] has been *prolific* in statesmen, warriors, and poets. *S. S. Prentiss*, Speech on Sending Relief to Ireland.

Productive as the sun. *Pope*, Chorus in Brutus, l. 24.

fruitfully (frōt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off; if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

fruitfulness (frōt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The water is more productive than the earth. Nay, the earth hath no *fruitfulness* without showers or dews; for all the herbs, and flowers, and fruit are produced and thrive by the water. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 32.

fruit-gatherer (frōt'gaŦH'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gathers fruit; specifically, a device for gathering fruit from trees, as a pair of shears attached to the end of a pole, and operated by means of a cord. In this device a bag or basket is commonly fastened to the pole below the shears, to catch the fruit as it falls. Also called *fruit-picker*.

fruit-house (frōt'hous), *n.* A house specially devised for storing fruit.

fruitiness (frō'ti-nes), *n.* The essential or characteristic quality of fruit; in the case of wine, the quality of retaining a marked taste of the grape.

fruiting (frō'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fruit*, *v.*] The production of fruit.

The year 1865 was highly favourable for the *fruiting* of all the bushes.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 290.

fruition (frö-ish'on), *n.* [< OF. *fruition* = Pr. *fruicio* = Sp. *fruicion* = Pg. *fruição* = It. *fruizione*, < L. as if **fruitio(n-)*, < *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] A coming into fruit or fulfilment; attainment of anything desired; realization of results: as, the *fruition* of one's labors or hopes.

The dainties here
Are least what they appear;
Though sweet in hopes, yet in *fruition* sour.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 3.

The *fruition* of Liberty is not so pleasing as a conceit of the want of it is irksome. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Let the *fruition* of things bless the possession of them, and think it more satisfaction to live richly than die rich.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 7.

fruitive (frö'i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *fruitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *fruitivo*, < L. *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] Pertaining to or arising from fruition. [Rare.]

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be when there.
Boyle.

Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of verities, which flowers the minde doth no longer gather or collect but rather hold in her hand ready made up in nosegays that she is smelling to.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 4.

fruit-jar (frōt'jär), *n.* A large-mouthed bottle or jar, usually fitted with a glass or metal cap for excluding air, used for preserving fruit; a preserve-jar.

fruit-knife (frōt'nīf), *n.* A knife having a blade of some material not affected by the acid juice of fruit, generally silver, used for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless (frōt'les), *a.* [ME. *fruytles*; < *fruit* + *-less*.] 1. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring: as, a *fruitless* plant; a *fruitless* marriage.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, . . .
No son of mine succeeding. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Therefore, despite of *fruitless* chastity, . . .
That on the earth would breed a scarcity
And barren dearth of daughters and of sons,
Be prodigal. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 751.

Revolving seasons, *fruitless* as they pass,
See it [Etna] an uniform'd and idle mass.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 25.

2. Productive of or attended by no advantage or good result; ineffective; useless; idle: as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

Of ilk idel word, spoken in vayne: that es to say, that war *fruytles*. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 5665.

They in mutual accusation spent
The *fruitless* hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1188.

There is never a Town that lieth open to the Sea but Acapulco; and therefore our search was commonly *fruitless*, as now. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 251.

It would be *fruitless* to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

—**Syn. 1.** Barren, unprofitable, profitless.—**2.** *Ineffectual, Unavailing*, etc. (see *useless*); vain, idle, abortive, bootless, futile.

fruitlessly (frōt'les-li), *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Since therefore after this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth, we shall surcease our inquisition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the Priestess, by those words, design'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

fruitlessness (frōt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

It is no marvill if those that mocke at goodnesse be plagued with continuall *fruitlessnesse*.
Bp. Hall, Mephibosbeth and Ziba.

fruitlet (frōt'let), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-let*.] A small fruit.

The pappus, or ring of down, though it still exists as a sort of dying rudiment on each *fruitlet* of the burrs, is reduced greatly in size. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 107.

fruit-loft (frōt'lôft), *n.* An upper floor used for the preservation or storage of fruit.

fruit-picker (frōt'pik'ėr), *n.* Same as *fruit-gatherer*.

fruit-piece (frōt'pēs), *n.* A pictured or sculptured representation of fruit.

fruit-pigeon (frōt'pij'on), *n.* A general name of the very numerous old-world pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Treron*. Green is the prevailing color of these birds, and fruit their principal food, whence the name.

Bronze Fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga ænea*).

fruit-press (frōt'pres), *n.* A domestic apparatus for extracting juices from fruit.

fruit-sugar (frōt'shug'är), *n.* Same as *levulose*.

fruit-tree (frōt'trē), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, or pear-tree.

And they took strong cities, and a fat land, and possessed . . . vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit trees* in abundance. Neh. ix. 25.

By yonder blessed moon I swear,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

fruit-trencher[1] (frōt'tren'chėr), *n.* A small wooden tray, answering the purpose of a dessert-plate, formerly used for fruit and the like. It was often richly painted with ornamental designs and inscriptions, mottoes, etc.

fruit-trencher[2]†, *n.* One who makes trenches or digs in an orchard.

This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fruit-worm (frōt'wėrm), *n.* The larva or grub of some insect that injures fruit.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm**, the larva of *Dakruma convolutella*, a small phycid moth which lays its eggs on young gooseberry-bushes. The pale-green and very active larva feeds upon the fruit, often fastening several berries together; it transforms to a pupa within a silken cocoon on the ground, and hibernates in this condition. There being but one annual generation, the best remedies are hand-picking, and burning the leaves and rubbish under the bushes in winter. See cut under *Dakruma*.—**Orange fruit-worm**, *Trypeta ludens*, the grub of a dipterous fly of Mexico, or *Ceratitis citriperda*, another insect of the same family, which attacks oranges in Madeira.

fruity (frō'ti), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavor of fruit: as, *fruity* port.—2. Fruitful. [Rare.]

Frullani's formula. See *formula*.

frument†, *n.* [= Pg. It. *frumento*, < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn (cf. LL. *frūmen*, a gruel or porridge made of corn), allied to *frux* (*frug-*) and *fructus*, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] 1. Grain; corn; wheat.

In Fraunce and Spaine bruers steep their wheat or *frument* in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

2. Same as *frumenty*.

An honourable feest in the great halle of Westmynster was kepte, where the kynge, syttynge in his astate, was scruyd with iii. coursys, as herevnder ensuyth, *Frument* with venyson, etc. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1530.

frumentaceous (frö-men-tā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *frumentáceo*, *frumentieio* = Pg. *frumentaceo* (cf. F. *frumentacé*), < LL. *frumentaceus*, of grain, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants.
Rees's Cyc.

frumentarious (frö-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *frumentaire* = It. *frumentario*, < L. *frumentarius*, of or belonging to grain or corn, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Pertaining to wheat or other grain; frumentaceous.

frumentation (frö-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *frumentazione*, < L. *frumentatio(n-)*, a providing or distributing of grain, < *frumentari*, fetch or provide grain, forage, < *frumentum*, grain: see *frument*.] Among the ancient Romans, a public distribution of corn to the needy or discontented populace.

frumentum (frö-men'tum), *n.* [L.: see *frument*, *frumenty*.] Wheat or other grain.—**Spiritus frumenti**, in *phar.*, whisky.

frumenty (frö'men-ti), *n.* [Also written *frumety*, and, more commonly, *furmenty*, *furmety*; early mod. E. *furmentie*, *firmentie*, etc. (see *furmenty*); < ME. *frumenty*, *frumentee*, *furmente*, < OF. *frumentee*, late *froumentee* (in form repr.

L. *frumentatus*, pp. of *frumentari*, provide grain or corn), < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument.*] 1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned, especially used in England and in some of the southern United States at Christmas.

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, Nor Dagger *frumenty*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

After we had thus dryed our selues, she brought vs into an Inner roome, where she set on the bord standing a long the house somewhat like *frumentie*, sodden venison, and rosted fish. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 84.

And we are going to have real *frumenty* and yule cakes. *J. H. Ewing*, The Peace Egg.

2. Wheat mashed for brewing.

The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This *frumenty* is allowed to ferment. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 197.

frumetary†, *n.* A corrupt form of *frumenty*.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge; under which we included *frumetary*, water gruel, &c. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, ix.

frumgild†, **frumgyld**†, *n.* [AS. *frumgyld*, < *fruma* (in comp. *frum-*), the first (= Icel. *frum* = Goth. *fruma*, the first, ult. the same as AS. *forma*, the first: see *former*[1]), + *gild*, *gyld*, payment: see *gild*[2], *geld*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, toward the recompense of his murder.

frump (frump), *v.* [E. dial. in all senses; origin obscure. Cf. *frumple.*] I.† *trans.* 1. To be rude to; insult; snub; rebuke.

I pray you, read there; I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir, By a great man, that may do ill by authority. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

2. To fabricate or patch up (a tale).

II. *intrans.* 1. To be rude.—2. To go about gossiping.—3. To complain without cause. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

frump (frump), *n.* [See the verb.] 1†. A taunt; a jeer; a flout; a snub.

The Greeks call it Micterismus, we may terme it a fleering *frumpe*, as he that said to one whose wordes he beleued not, no doubt Sir of that. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

If [a man] be cleanly, they [women] term him proud, if mean in apparel, a sloven; if tall, a lungis, if short, a dwarf; if bold, blunt, if shamefaced, a coward; insomuch that they have neither mean in their *frumps* nor measure in their folly. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

2†. A lie.

To tell one a leae, to give a *frump*. *Hollyband's Treasurie*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A dowdy woman or girl, particularly when also cross or ill-tempered; a hag.

The Kings, and the Aces, and all the best trumps Get into the hands of the other old *frumps*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 157.

The old-fashioned *frump*, a very hard winter, had laid in great stores of snow with great raving winds. *Elizabeth S. Sheppard*, Charles Auchester.

4. A gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

frumpert†, *n.* [< *frump*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A mocker. *Cotgrave.*

frumpery†, *n.* [< *frump*, *n.*, + *-ery.*] Reproach; abuse. *Davies.*

Tyndarus attempting too kiss a fayre lasse with a long nose Would needs bee finish, with bitter *frumperye* taunting. *Stanihurst*, Conceits, p. 145.

He hath of men mocks, *frumperies*, and bastonadoes. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40.

frumpish (frum'pish), *a.* [< *frump*, *n.*, 3, + *-ish*[1].] 1. Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish* and jealous. *Foote*, The Author, ii. 1.

She sits down so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me. *J. Baillie.*

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress; dowdy. Also *frumpy.*

frumpishness (frum'pish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.

frumple†, *v. t.* [< ME. *frumplen*, wrinkle (cf. D. *frommelen*, wrinkle), appar. freq. of *frump*, *v.* Cf. *crumple*, *rumple.*] To wrinkle; crumple; ruffle; disorder.

Frumplyd, rugatus, rugulatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumple† (frum'pl), *n.* [ME. *frumpylle:* see the verb.] A wrinkle.

Frumpylle, ruga, rugula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumpy (frum'pi), *a.* [< *frump* + *-y*[1].] 1. Same as *frumpish*, 1.

I have been a grumpy, *frumpy*, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xliv.

2. Same as *frumpish*, 2.

I'll take my chance with the well-dressed ones always; I don't believe the *frumpy* [women] are the most sensible. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 94.

frundle†, *n.* A measure equal to two pecks. *Davies.*

A *frundle* of lyme. *Leverton Ch'wardens Acets.*, 1557 (Archæologia, XLI. 362).

frush[1]† (frush), *v.* [< ME. *frusshen*, *fruschen*, *frusschen*, crush, bruise, strike, intr. (also spelled *frouschen*, *froehen*) rush together, dash forward, < OF. *fruisser*, *froisser*, crush, bruise; origin uncertain.] I. *trans.* To crush; bruise; break in pieces.

Ther was many a grete growen spere *frusshed* a-aonder, and many a gome to the grounde glode in a stounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

I like thy armour well; I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all, But I'll be master of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 6.

To frush a chicken, to carve or break up a chicken. *Nares.*

II. *intrans.* To rush; dash forward.

Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoun, and thei *frusschen* to gidere fulle fiercely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

When this feerfull freike *frusshet* into batell. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7731.

frush[1]† (frush), *n.* [ME. *frusshe*, *frusche*, < *frusshen*, v. t., frush: see the verb.] 1. An onset, attack, assault, or collision.

To the Troiens thai turnyt & mekill tene wroght! The *frusshe* was so felle, tho fuerae men betwene, Crakkyng of criatis, crusshyng of speiris. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5851.

2. The noise of collision.

Horrible uproar and *frush* Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey.*

3. Fragments; debris.

At the *frushe* and leanings of Greeke, of wrathful Achilles. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 39.

frush[1] (frush), *a.* [< *frush*[1], *v. t.*] Brittle; apt to break and splinter: said of wood. [Obsolete or provincial.]

O wae betide the *frush* saugh wand! . . . It brake into my true love's hand. *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, II. 153.

Supposing thei were baith dead and gone, which, when we think of the *frush* green kail-stock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 59.

frush[2]† (frush), *n.* [Appar. another form of *frosh*, a frog, in imitation of *frush* in other senses; so the equiv. *frog*[2], < *frog*[1]. But perhaps a corruption of OF. *fourche*, *fourchette*, as suggested in the extract from Topsell, below. Cf. also the extract from Florio, under def. 2.] 1. In *farriery*, same as *frog*[2], 1.

The *Frush* is the tenderest part of the hoone towardes the heele, called of the Italians Fettone; and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it Furchette, which word our Ferrers, either for not knowing rightly how to prononnce it, or else perhaps for easinesse sake of pronunciation, do make it a monasillable, & pronounce it the *Frush*. *Topsell*, Hist. Foure-footed Beasts (ed. 1608), p. 416.

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; thrush.

Forchetta [It.], a disease in a horse called the running *Frush*. *Florio.*

frust (frust), *n.* [< L. *frustum:* see *frustum.*] A section or part; a frustum. [Rare.]

There is a soft æra in every gentle mortal's life when such a story affords more pabulum than all the *frusts* and crusts, and rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 150.

frusta, *n.* Latin plural of *frustum.*

frustrable (frus'trą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *frustrabilis*, that will be disappointed, vain, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] Capable of being frustrated or defeated. [Rare.]

frustraneous† (frus-trā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *frustráneo* = Pg. It. *frustraneo*, < L. as if **frustraneus*, < *frustra*, in vain: see *frustrate.*] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Where the Kings judgement may dissent to the destruction, as it may happ'n, both of himself and the Kingdom, there advice, and no furder, is a most insufficient and *frustraneous* meanes to be provided by Law, in cases of so high concernment. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frustrated*, ppr. *frustrating.* [< L. *frustratus*, pp. of *frustrare*, *frustrari* (> It. *frustrare* = Sp. Pg. *frustrar* = Pr. *frustar*, *frustrar* = F. *frustrer*), deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate, < *frustra*, in vain, without effect, earlier in error, in a state of deception, prop. fem. abl. of **frustrus* for **frudtrus*, < OL. *frus* (*frud-*), L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), deception, error: see *fraud.*] 1. To make of no avail; bring to nothing; prevent from taking effect or attaining fulfilment; defeat; disappoint; balk: as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Such was the Faithfulness of the Archbishop of Roan, and other the Princes of the Realm to K. Richard, that they opposed Duke John, and *frustrated* all his Practices. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

Thou hast discover'd the plots and *frustrated* the hopes of all the wicked in the Land. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To make null; nullify; render of no effect: as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Now thou hast avenged Supplanted Adam, . . . And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 609.

3. To defeat the desire or purpose of; cause to be balked or disappointed; thwart.

There were divers that put in for it, . . . but I found means to *frustrate* them all. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 23.

The English returned without doing any thing to the purpose, being *frustrated* of their opportunity by their deceit. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 186.

I endeavoured to take the advantage of every disappointment, to improve their good sense in proportion as they were *frustrated* in ambition. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=Syn. *Frustrate*, *Foil*, *Thwart*, *Baffle*, *Balk*, are strong words, expressing the complete defeat of any plan or endeavor. *Frustrate*, to make vain, cause to be in vain, bring to naught. *Foil*, to stop, render useless. (*Foil* is not thought to be derived from the use of a foil in fencing, but is associated with it in many minds, and in meaning corresponds with the turning aside of a sword by the address of a fencer.) *Thwart*, literally, to stop by a bar or barrier, cross effectively, defeat. *Baffle*, to check at all points or completely and promptly, so that one is at a loss what to do. *Balk*, to stop in a course, make unable to proceed in a given direction. Perhaps *baffle* expresses most of confusion of mind or bewilderment, and *balk* most of annoyance or vexation.

Every mode which the government invented seems to have been easily *frustrated*, either by the intrepidity of the parties themselves, or by that general understanding which enabled the people to play into one another's hands. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 387.

O! be not prond, nor brag not of thy might, For mastering her that *foil'd* the god of fight! *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 114.

He hath . . . *thwarted* my bargains. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

For Freedom's battle once begun, . . . Though *baffled* oft, is ever won. *Byron*, Giaour, l. 123.

I would not brook my fear Of the other; with a worm I *balked* his fame. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *a.* [< L. *frustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.

Their baptism was in all respects as *frustrate* as their crism [confirmation]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

The sea mocks Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

The swain in vain his *frustrate* labour yields, And famish'd dies amidst his ripen'd fields. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 55.

2. Defeated.

And now that my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose. Judith xi. 11.

These men fail as often as the rest in their projects, and are as usually *frustrate* of their hopes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 192.

frustrately† (frus'trāt-li), *adv.* In vain.

Great Tuscane dames, as she their towns past by, Wisht her their daughter-in-law, but *frustrately*. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

frustration (frus-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *frustratio*(*n-*), < *frustrare*, *frustrari*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] 1. The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

At length they received some leters from ye adventurers, . . . by which they heard of their furder crosses and *frustrations*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

He breaks off the whole session, and dismisses them and their grievances with scorn and *frustration*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

2. Specifically, in *astrol.*, the cutting off or preventing, by one aspect, of anything shown by another.

frustrative (frus'trą-tiv), *a.* [< *frustrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to frustrate or defeat; disappointing; thwarting.

frustratory† (frus'trą-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *frustratoire* = Pr. *frustratori* = Sp. Pg. It. *frustratorio*, < LL. *frustratorius*, deceptive, deceitful, < *frustrator*, a deceiver, delayer, < L. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, deceive, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] Making void or of no effect; that renders null.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

frustret†, *v. t.* [< OF. *frustrer*, F. *frustrer*, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] To frustrate.

Haue these that yet doo craul Vpon all fowre, and cannot stand at all, Withstood your fury, and repulst your powrs, *Frustred* your rams, flered your flying towrs? *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

frustule (frus'tūl), *n.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece, little bit, dim. of L. *frustum:* see *frus-*

tum.] 1. A small fragment. [Rare.]—2. The silicious shell of a diatom; a testule. It consists of two valves, one somewhat larger than the other, and closing over it like the lid of a box. The back of each valve is called the side of the frustule; the surface marked by the line of juncture, the front. See cut under *Diatomaceæ*.

frustulent (frus'tū-lent), *a.* [< L. *frustulentus*, full of small pieces, < *frustum*, a small piece: see *frustum*.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

frustulose (frus'tū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece: see *frustule*.] In *bot.*, consisting of small fragments or frustules.

frustum (frus'tum), *n.*; pl. *frusta*, *frustums* (-tä, -tumz). [< L. *frustum*, a piece, bit, a part. Cf. Gr. *θραυστός*, broken, brittle, *θραῦσμα*, a fragment, < *θραύειν*, break in pieces.] 1. A piece; particularly, a remaining piece of something of which a part is lacking, as the drum of a column.

She minced the sanguine flesh in *frustums* fine.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

Athens had a great temple on the Acropolis, contemporary with these, and the *frusta* of its columns still remain.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 242.

2. In *geom.*, the part of a solid next the base, left after cutting off the top part by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other: as, the *frustum* of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere. The frustum of a sphere is any part comprised between two parallel sections; and the middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles. In the figure the dotted line, *c*, indicates the part of the cone cut off to form the frustum, *f*.

Frustum of a Cone.

frutage† (frö'tāj), *n.* See *fruitage*.

frutescence (frö-tes'ens), *n.* [< *frutescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Shrubbiness. [Rare.]

frutescent (frö-tes'ent), *a.* [Short for **fruticescent*, < L. *fruticescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticescere*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] In *bot.*, having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby, or becoming shrubby: as, a *frutescent* stem.

frutex (frö'teks), *n.*; pl. *frutices* (-ti-sēz). [L., a shrub, a bush.] In *bot.*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but smaller than a tree.

frutical† (frö'ti-kal), *a.* [< L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

This shrubbe or *frutical* plant [shrubby trefoil] hath . . . many singular and excellent vertues contained in it.
Gerard, Herball, p. 1129. (*Latham.*)

fruticant† (frö'ti-kant), *a.* [< L. *frutican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticare*, also *fruticari*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] Full of shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, *fruticant*, and shrubby. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § 3.

frutices, *n.* Plural of *frutex*.

Fruticicola (frö-ti-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, + *colere*, inhabit.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, a genus of saxicoline birds, differing little from *Saxicola*, and including such species as the whinchat and stonechat, called by him *bush-chats*.

fruticose (frö'ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, a bush.] 1. Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby: as, a *fruticose* stem.—2. In *lichenology*, having the thallus attached only by a narrow base, from which it ascends in a branching, shrub-like form.

They [green bodies] may consist of isolated cells, or groups of cells, as in most *fruticose* or foliaceous lichens.
Bessey, Botany, p. 301.

fruticous (frö'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *fruticose*.

fruticulose (frö-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *fruticulus*, dim. of L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Growing like or resembling a small shrub.

frutify†, *v. t.* [In form suggesting *fructify*, ME. *fructifien*, *frutefyen*.] In the following passage used for *notify*: a humorous blunder.

The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me, as my father, being I hope an old man, shall *frutify* unto you ——.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

frutry†, *n.* See *fruitery*.

fry[1] (frī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fried*, ppr. *frying*. [< ME. *fryen*, *frien*, < OF. *frire*, F. *frire* = Pr. *frir*, *fregir* = Sp. *freir* = Pg. *frigir* = It. *friggere*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry, = Gr. *φρίγειν*, parch, = Skt. √ *bhrajj*, roast.] I. *trans.* 1. To dress by heating or roasting with fat in a pan over a fire; cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan: as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

Off *fryed* metes be ware, for they ar fumose in dede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

One of these cocks of the mountain shall be *fried*, since gridiron is not. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

2. Figuratively, to vex; agitate.

Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies,
Her wretched self still in her self she *fries*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 218.

3†. To heat; parch; render torrid. [Rare.]

For Africa, had not the industrious Portugals ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue sought for wealth amongst those *fried* Regions of blacke brutish negars?
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 181.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be subjected to heat in a pan containing fat over a fire; hence, to suffer a frying effect from great heat; simmer as if in bubbling fat.

In his owene grece I made hym *frye*
For anger, and for verray jelousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 487.

My blandishments were fewel to that fire
Wherein he *fry'd*. *Drayton*, Pierce Gaveston.

Earth and seas in fire and flame shall *fry*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

As well might Men who in a Fever *fry*
Mathematick Doubts debate.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

2†. To ferment, as in the stomach, or, figuratively, in the mind; undergo a seething process.

To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

That [the Kettell] indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was halfe a pint of wheat, and as much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having *fryed* some 26. weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as grainea.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*.
Fairfax.

3†. To be agitated; boil.

Ye might have seene the frothy billowes *fry*
Under the ship, as thorough them she went.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 45.

fry[1] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [< *fry*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.

This came from
The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
Ox-livers, and brown paste.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, iii. 1.

2. A state of mental ferment or agitation: as, he keeps himself in a constant *fry*.

fry[2] (frī), *n.* [< ME. *fry*, seed, offspring, < Icel. *frjō*, *frǽ* = Sw. Dan. *frö*, seed, = Goth. *fraiw*, seed. The F. *frai*, formerly *fray*, *fraye*, spawning, spawn, young fish, means also wear, being the verbal n. of *frayer*, rub, wear; of fishes, milt (see *fray*[2]); it is thus quite unrelated to the E. word.] 1†. Seed; offspring: especially with reference to human beings.

Noe, to the, and to al thi *fry*
My blyssyng graunt I.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 24.

That seaventy Exiles with vn-hallowed *Frie*
Couer the face of all the World well-nigh.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. A swarm, as of children or any small animals, now specifically of little fishes; a number of small or insignificant objects: often used in contempt.

And them before the *fry* of children yong
Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

Whose poisonous spawn
Ingenders such a *fry* of speckled villainies.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

What a *fry* of fools are here!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 2.

A great *frie* of young children.
Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

To sever . . . the good fish from the other *fry*. *Milton.*

In particular—3. The young of the salmon or of trout at a certain stage of their development.

Salmon ova are obtained from the rivers Doon, Stinchar, and Minnock, and the *fry* turned again into these rivers when about six weeks old. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 226.

Small fry, small or young creatures collectively, as young babies or children; persons or things of no importance.

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty *small fry*. *H. Walpole.*

fry[3] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1†. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*—2. A drain. *Halliwell.*

fryer (frī'ėr), *n.* [< *fry*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which fries.

Hardly had the snoring of the snorers ceased, when the frying of the *fryers* began.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A bird, a fish, or the like, intended or suitable for frying. Compare *roaster*.

Keen and quiet fire told upon the *fryer*, the first course of the feast. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

fryery (frī'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fryeries* (-iz). [< *fry*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where articles of food are fried and sold. [Rare.]

Opposite the old bread woman was a greasy fritter bakery, or *fryery*, which was a centre of attraction.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 668.

frying (frī'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fryynge*, *friinge*, verbal n. of *fryen*, *frien*, fry.] The act of dressing with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

This zenne [sin] is the dyeueles panne of helle, hucrinne he maketh his *friinges*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

frying-pan (frī'ing-pan), *n.* [< ME. *friyngpan*, *fryyngpan*, *fryyngepann*; < *frying* + *pan*.] A shallow pan, commonly of iron, with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

The cooks were no base scullions; they were brethren whom conscious ability, sustained by universal suffrage, had endowed with the *frying-pan*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who, in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

Lovers used to fry with love, whereas now they have got *out of the frying-pan into the fire*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 344.

F. S. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries* (London).

ft. A common abbreviation of *foot* or *feet*: as, 12 *ft.*

fu, foo (fö), *n.* [Chinese *fū*.] In China, a prefecture or department. It comprises several hien, and is in charge of an officer styled a *chih-fu* (which see). As a terminal syllable in Chinese place-names, the word may denote either a department or the chief city of a department: as, Chang-sha-*fu*, Fu-chow-*foo*.

fu' (fö), *a.* A Scotch form of *full*[1].

fuage†, *n.* See *feuage*.

fuar (fū'ar), *n.* Same as *feuar*.

fub[1] (fub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fubbed*, ppr. *fubbing*. [Another form of *fob*[1], q. v.] 1. To cheat; impose upon; snub.

I do profess
I won't be *fubb'd*, ensure yourself.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, iv. 4.

2. To steal; pocket; get possession of.

My letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners?
All my designs in limbo?
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

To fub off, to evade by a trick; put off by a pretense.

I . . . have been *fubbed off*, and *fubbed off*, from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fub[2]†, **fubs**† (fub, fubz), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A plump, chubby young person.

The same foule deformed *fubs*.
Rub and a Great Cast (1614), Ep. 44.

fubbery† (fub'ėr-i), *n.* [< *fub*[1] + *-ery*.] The act of cheating; deception.

O Heaven! O *fubbery*, *fubbery*!
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

fubby, fubsy (fub'i, -zi), *a.* [< *fub*[2], *fubs*, + *-y*[1].] Plump; chubby.

They [the boys of Fiammengo] are *fubby*.
Nichols, Lit. Anecdotes, IX. 339.

Seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. viii.

fubs†, *n.* See *fub*[2].

Fucaceæ (fū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fucus* + *-aceæ*.] A group of coarse olive-green seaweeds belonging to the *Oösporeæ*. The plants are attached by a disk-like base from which the fronds arise, usually branching dichotomously, and often provided with air-bladders. The group is characterized by the production of numerous antherozoids in sacs and oöspores, 1 to 8 in a mother-cell, both organs being contained in conceptacles immersed in the frond, and produced hermaphroditely or dlœciously. (See cuts under *conceptacle* and *antheridium*.) The group is widely diffused. Its principal representatives in northern latitudes are the species of *Fucus* or rock-weed. (See cut under *Fucus*.) In the southern hemisphere, especially on the Australian coast, the forms are varied and curious. *Sargassum* is the genus whose floating forms characterize the Sargasso sea.

fucaceous (fū-kā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fucaceæ*.

fucate (fū'kāt), *a.* [< L. *fucatus*, painted, colored, disguised, pp. of *fucare*, paint, color, dye, rouge, < *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint; hence, disguised in any way; dissembling.

For in vertue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfayte.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

fucated (fū'kā-ted), *a.* Same as *fucate*.

fuchs (föks), *n.* [G., = E. *fox*[1].] In German universities, a student of the first year; a freshman. Compare *burnt fox*, under *burnt*.

Fuchsia (fū'shiä or fök'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named by Plumier (1703) in honor of the German botanist Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501–66). The name

Fuchs = E. *Fox*, from the animal so called: see *fox*[1].] **1.** A genus of highly ornamental shrubs and small trees, of the order *Onagraceæ*. There are about 50 species, natives of the mountains of Mexico and of the Andes, with 2 species in New Zealand. They have opposite leaves, a colored tubular calyx with 4-parted limb, 4 petals on the throat of the tube, and a pulpy baccate fruit. The numerous varieties which are common in cultivation, with drooping flowers and a short calyx-tube, are believed to have originated for the most part from the Chilian species, *F. macrostemma*. Some other species are occasionally met with in greenhouses.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Fuchsia*.

Fuchsian (fōk'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Prussian mathematician Lazarus Fuchs (born 1833).—**Fuchsian function** [name given by Poincaré in 1881]. See *function*.—**Fuchsian group.** See *group*.

fuchsin, fuchsine (fōk'sin), *n.* [< *fuchs-ia* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An aniline dye prepared by the action of weak oxidizing agents, such as arsenic acid, nitrobenzene, etc., on commercial aniline oil, and subsequent treatment of the rosaniline so formed with common salt. It is a hydrochlorid of rosaniline, crystallizing in tablets of a brilliant-green color which are soluble in water, forming in solution a deep-red liquid used for dyeing silk and wool, and sometimes for printing cotton. Wines are sometimes colored red with it. It appears in commerce under various names, as *magenta*, *roseine*, *rubine*, *new red*, etc.

fuchsite (fōk'sīt), *n.* [Named after Johann N. *Fuchs*, a distinguished chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of muscovite, or common mica, containing a small amount of chromium. It has a green color. Also called *chrome-mica*.

fuci, *n.* Plural of *fucus*, 3.

fuciphagous (fū-sif'a-gus), *a.* Same as *fucivorous*.

fucivorous (fū-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *vorare*, devour.] Devouring algæ; feeding on seaweeds: applied to sirenians, as the manatee and the dugong, which have this habit.

fucoid (fū'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling seaweeds, especially those belonging to the *Fucaceæ;* also applied to species of *Phæosporeæ*, which are sometimes classed as *Fucoideæ*.—**2.** Containing or characterized by impressions of fucoids or by markings resembling those made by fucoids. Thus, the "fucoidal sandstone" of Sweden is characterized by various markings of this kind. The cauda galli grit of New York exhibits forms curving like the feathers of a cock's tail, to which the name of *Fucoides cauda galli* was originally given, but which are now referred to the genus *Taonurus*. Also *fucoidal*, *fucous*.

II. *n.* An alga belonging to the *Fucoideæ*—that is, to the *Fucaceæ* or to the *Phæosporeæ*.

fucoidal (fū-koi'dal), *a.* [< *fucoid* + *-al*.] Same as *fucoid*.

Fucoideæ (fū-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *fucoid* + *-eæ*.] In Agardh's botanical classification, the same as *Melanospermeæ* of Harvey, now referred to *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ:* used by some authors as synonymous with *Fucaceæ*.

Fucoides (fū-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *fucus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A generic name given by Brongniart, and vaguely and indefinitely applied to fossil marine plants of different characters, but which were supposed to resemble seaweeds belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. Many of the plants originally described under the name *Fucoides* have received other generic names, as their characters have been more or less satisfactorily made out. See *Palæophyeas* and *Taonurus*.

fucous (fū'kus), *a.* Same as *fucoid*.

fucus (fū'kus), *n.* [L., rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye for woolen goods, hence red or purple in color, rouge, pretense, disguise, < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, sea-wrack, tangle, rouge.] **1**†. A paint; a dye; especially, a paint for the face; rouge; hence, a disguise; a pretense; a sham.

> *Amo.* Can you help my complexion, here?
> *Per.* O yes, sir, I have an excellent mineral *fucus* for the purpose. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> Here is the burned powder of a hog's jaw bone, to be laid with the oil of white poppy, an excellent *fucus* to kill morphew. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, i. 1.

> She must have no *fucus* but blushings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 716.

> No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
> Shall falsify the language of my heart.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52.

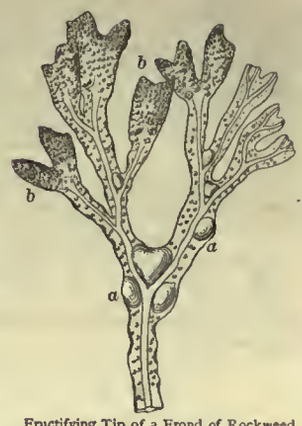
2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Fucaceæ*, characterized by dichotomously branching fronds in which there is no distinction of stem and leaves, and which are provided with a midrib and often with air-bladders. The plants are either hermaphrodite or dioecious. The conceptacles containing the fruit are in a terminal part of the frond. Formerly all marine algæ were included in this genus, but it is now limited as above. The species of *Fucus* are known as *rockweeds*, and form the principal vegetation of the rocks exposed at low tide in northern regions.

3. Pl. *fuci* (fū'sī). Any fucaceous seaweed.

fucus† (fū'kus), *v. t.* [< *fucus*, *n.*] To paint; dye.

> The sibyl, . . . uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither *fucus'd* nor perfum'd.
> *Plutarch's Morals* (trans.). (*Latham.*)

fucusol (fū'kus-ol), *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-ol*.] An oil, similar to the furfurol of bran, produced from seaweeds.



Fructifying Tip of a Frond of Rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*). *a*, *a*, air-bladders; *b*, *b*, conceptacles. (From Farlow's "Marine Algæ.")

fud[1] (fud), *n.* [Sc.; prob. of Scand. origin.] The scut or tail of the hare, cony, etc.

> Ye maukins, cock your *fud* fu' braw,
> Withouten dread.
> Your mortal foe is now awa'.
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fud[2] (fud), *n.* [Appar. < *fud*[1], *n.*] Woolen waste; the refuse of new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with mungo for use. See *mungo*, *shoddy*.

fudder (fud'ėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fother*[1].

fuddle (fud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fuddled*, ppr. *fuddling*. [Origin obscure; hardly another form of *fuzzle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To make foolish or stupid with drink; make intoxicated.

> And also comes Mr. Holliер a little *fuddled*, and so did talk nothing but Latin, and laugh, that it was very good sport to see a sober man in such a humour, though he was not drunk to scandal. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 414.

> They were half *fuddled*, but not I; for I mixed water with my wine. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vii.

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess.

> Every thing *fuddles;* then that I,
> Is 't any reason shou'd be dry?
> *Poems by Various Writers*, 1711.

fuddle† (fud'l), *n.* [< *fuddle*, *v.*] Strong drink.

> And so, said I, we sipp'd our *fuddle*,
> As women in the straw do caudle,
> 'Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
> *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1705.

> Don't go away; they have had their dose of *fuddle* (jam perpotarunt).
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 125.

fuddle-cap (fud'l-kap), *n.* A hard drinker. [Eng.]

> Having overnight carry'd my Indian friend to the Tavern, . . . I introduc'd his pagan worship into a Christian society of true protestant *fuddle-caps*.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 93.

fuddler (fud'lėr), *n.* A drunkard.

fudge (fuj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fudged*, ppr. *fudging*. [A dial. word, of obscure origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To poke with a stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To foist.

> Now let us see your supposes.— . . . That last suppose is *fudged* in—why, would you cram these upon me for a couple? *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

3. To make or fix awkwardly or clumsily; arrange confusedly; botch; bungle.

> *Fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness.
> *Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, [Ded. (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

> A stout, resolute matron, in heavy boots, a sensible stuff gown, with a lot of cotton lace *fudged* about her neck.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 297.

To fudge a day's work (*naut.*), to compute a ship's change of position from one noon to the next by dead-reckoning, determining by means of tables the northing, southing, easting, and westing made by the different courses and distances sailed, and applying the result to the latitude and longitude of the previous noon.

> By the time they had arrived at Malta, Jack could *fudge a day's work*. *Marryat.*

II. *intrans.* To work clumsily; labor in a clumsy fashion.

fudge (fuj), *n.* [< *fudge*, *v.*] Nonsense; stuff; rubbish: most commonly used as a contemptuous interjection.

> I should have mentioned the very impolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who during this discourse sate with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out *fudge*, an expression which displeased us all. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

> Quoth Raymond, "Enough!
> Nonsense!—humbug!—*fudge!*—stuff!"
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 255.

> Three fifths of him genius and two fifths sheer *fudge*.
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

fudge (fuj), *a.* [E. dial.: see *fudge*, *n.*] Fabulous. *Halliwell.*

fudge-wheel (fuj'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in ornamenting the edges of the soles of shoes.

Fuegian (fū-ē'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *fuego*, fire, = Pg. *fogo* = It. *fuoco* = F. *feu*, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus*, *fuel*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego ("Land of Fire," so named from the numerous fires seen there on its discovery by Magellan in 1520), a group of islands off the southern extremity of South America, including Cape Horn, inhabited by a low race of savages.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewel*, *fewell;* < ME. *fuel*, *fuelle*, *fewell*, also *fowayle*, < OF. *fouailles* (cf. deriv. *fouailler*, a wood-yard, and the ML. reflex *foallia*, fuel, also OF. *fuelles*, brushwood), < ML. *focale*, the right of cutting fuel, also fuel, *focalium*, pl. *focalia*, brushwood for fuel, < L. *focus*, fireplace, ML. *focus*, F. *feu*, etc., fire: see *focus*. Cf. *foyer*, *feuage*, etc.] **1.** Any matter which serves by combustion for the production of fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, oil, etc.

> Tho grome for *fuelle* that schalle brenne
> In halle, chambur, to kechyn.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

> The signification now attached to the word coal is different from that which formerly obtained when wood was the only *fuel* in general use. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 45.

2. Figuratively, anything that serves to feed or increase something conceived as analogous to flame, as passion or emotional excitement.

> All great men haue their factors with him to procure new titles of honor, the onely *fewell* of his greatnesse.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 525.

> He's gone, and who knows how he may report
> Thy words, by adding *fuel* to the flame?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1351.

Pressed fuel, an artificial fuel prepared from coal-dust, waste coal, etc., incorporated with other ingredients, as tar, and compressed in molds into blocks of a size and shape convenient for use.

fuel (fū'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fueled*, *fuelled*, ppr. *fueling*, *fuelling*. [< *fuel*, *n.*] To feed or furnish with fuel or combustible matter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Never (alas) that dreadful Name,
> Which *fewels* the infernal flame.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Despair.

> But first the *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide;
> The tankards foam; and the strong table groans
> Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretch'd immense
> From side to side. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 502.

> I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie scold me well, . . . and with her own plump hands lift up a little log and *fuel* it.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xvi.

fuel-economizer (fū'el-ē-kon'ō-mī-zėr), *n.* In an engine, an apparatus for saving fuel by using the waste heat of a furnace-flue to heat the feed-water. It commonly consists of a series of pipes placed in the chimney-flue.

fueler†, **fueller**† (fū'el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feweller;* < *fuel* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which supplies fuel.

> Men of France, changeable chameleons, . . .
> Love's *fuellers*, and th' rightest company
> Of players which upon the world's stage be.
> *Donne*, On his Mistress.

> Vain *fuellers!* they think (who doth not know it)
> Their light 's above 't, because their walk 's below it.
> *Wilson*, Life of James I. (*Nares.*)

fuel-feeder (fū'el-fē'dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in graduated quantities.

fuel-gas (fū'el-gas), *n.* Gas made or intended for use as fuel, as distinguished from illuminating gas.

> In case the wells should fail, of which there is no present prospect, it is already settled that some form of *fuel-gas* will be manufactured to take its place.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 311.

fuelled, fueller†, etc. See *fuel*, *v.*, etc.

fuero (fwā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *forum:* see *forum*.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a code of law; a charter of privileges; a custom having the force of law; a declaration by a magistrate; also, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal. Historically, the word *fueros* is chiefly used to signify the separate judicial and municipal systems of the originally independent divisions of Spain: those of Castile, etc., were early superseded; those of Aragon were suppressed with military force by Philip II. in 1592. The Basque provinces and Navarre maintained their fueros, democratic in character, from the earliest times till the nineteenth century, in the first half of which they were twice suppressed and restored; but in 1876 they were finally replaced by the new liberal constitution and general laws of the kingdom.—**Fuero Juzgo,** a Spanish code of law, translated from the Visigothic *Forum Judicum*, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

fuff (fuf), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *puff*.] **I.** *intrans.* To puff. [Scotch.]

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffin and peghing he wad gang.
Ramsay, Patie Birnie.

II. *trans.* To puff; whiff. [Scotch.]

She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Burns*, Halloween.

fuff (fuf), *n.* [< *fuff*, *v.*] 1. A puff; a whiff. [Scotch.]—2. The spitting of a cat. [Scotch.]

There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's *fuff*.
R. L. Stevenson, Thrawn Janet.

3. A burst of passion; a fume. [Rare.]

What a miserable *fuff* thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

fuffit (fuf'it), *n.* [Cf. *fluff*[1], *fluffy*.] A local name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Aeredula caudata*. [Scotch.]

fuffle (fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fuffled*, ppr. *fuffling*. Same as *curfuffle*.

fuffy (fuf'i), *a.* [< *fuff* + *-y*[1].] Light; fluffy.

She was equipped with a warm hood, marten-skin tippet, and a pair of snow-shoes. She mounted the high *fuffy* plain and went on with a soft, yielding, yet light step, almost as noiseless as if she were walking the clouds.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

fuga (fö'gä), *n.* [It., < L. *fuga*, a flight.] In *music*, same as *fugue*.

fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *a.* [< L. *fugax* (*fugaci-*), fleeing, swift, fleeting, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] 1. Fleeing, or disposed to flee; fleeting; transitory.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase. *Jer. Taylor*.

The volatile salt being loosened or disentangled from the rest, and being of a very *fugacious* nature, flies easily away. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 300.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the *fugacious* hospitalities of the snuff-box.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 81.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, falling or fading early; speedily shed or cast; fugitive, as an external organ or a natural covering.

fugaciousness (fū-gā'shus-nes), *n.* Fugacity.

Well therefore did the experienc'd Columella put his gard'ner in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons, and the necessity of being industrious.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

fugacity (fū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fugacité* = Sp. *fugacidad* = Pg. *fugacidade* = It. *fugacità*, < LL. *fugacita(t-)s*, < L. *fugax*, fugacious: see *fugacious*.] The quality of being fugacious; disposition to flee or escape; volatility; transitoriness.

It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very short time in the body will not be so lasting as that of ordinary sudorificks. *Boyle*, Works, II. 237.

Parties keep the old names, but exhibit a surprising *fugacity* in creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal ignominy and lubricity.
Emerson, Future of the Republic.

fuga contrarii (fū'gä kon-trā'ri-ī). [NL.: L. *fuga*, flight, avoidance; *contrarii*, gen. of *contrarium*, neut. of *contrarius*, contrary.] A general tendency of things to repel qualities the opposite of their own, and to behave in a manner conformable to habit. Some physicists of the seventeenth century held an ill-defined theory to this effect.

To ascribe a *fuga contrarii* to hot and cold spirits is, in my apprehension, to turn inanimate bodies into intelligent and designing beings.
Boyle, The Heat of Cellars in Winter.

fugacy† (fū'gä-si), *n.* [< ML. *fugacia*, a hunting-ground, chase, lit. a fleeing, < L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), fleeing, fugacious: see *fugacious*. Cf. *fugation*.] Flight.

Notwithstanding any disposition made or to be made by virtue or colour of any attainder, outlawry, *fugacy*, or other forfeiture. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

fugal (fū'gal), *a.* [< *fugue* (L. *fuga*) + *-al*.] In *music*, of or pertaining to a fugue, or composed in the style of a fugue.

The resource of polyphonic or *fugal* writing comes in.
Library Mag., III., No. 23.

fugara (fö-gä'rä), *n.* [It.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, giving incisive, string-like tones, usually an octave above the keys struck.

fugati, *n.* Plural of *fugato*.

fugation†, *n.* [< OF. *fugation*, ML. **fugatio(n-)*, < L. *fugare*, cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*. Cf. *fugacious*.] A chase; privilege of hunting.

That they haue their *fugacions* and huntinges lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 2.

fugato (fö-gä'tō), *n.*; pl. *fugati* (-tē). [It., < *fugato*, pp. of *fugare*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight: see *fugation*.] In *music*, a piece composed in fugue style, but not according to strict rules.

fugeand†, *a.* Same as *figent*.

Gaing amang 'em,
Be mickel in their eye, frequent and *fugeand*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

fugh (fu), *interj.* [Another form of *phew*, *foh*, *faugh*, *fie*: see these words.] An exclamation expressing dislike, disgust, or abhorrence.

fughetto (fö-get'tō), *n.*; pl. *fughetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *fuga*, a fugue: see *fugue*.] In *music*, a short or miniature fugue.

fugie (fū'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *fuge*; < F. as if **fugé* = It. *fugato*, < L. *fugatus*, pp. of *fugare*, put to flight; or, a short form of *fugitive*. Cf. *fugie-warrant*.] A fugitive; a coward. *Jamieson*.

fugie-warrant (fū'ji-wor"ant), *n.* [Sc., < *fugie* (perhaps in allusion to the phrase *in meditatione fugæ*, 'in contemplation of flight,' in the warrant) + *warrant*.] In *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment.

The shirra sent for his clerk. . . . I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you.—I thought it had been in a *fugie-warrant* for debt. *Scott*, Antiquary.

fugile (fū'jil), *n.* [Origin not ascertained. OF. *fugil*, ML. *fugillus*, It. *fucile*, means a steel to strike a light with: see *fusil*[1], *fusee*[1].] In *med.*: (*a*) The cerumen. (*b*) A nebulous suspension in the urine. (*c*) An abscess; specifically, an abscess near the ear.

fugitation (fū-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fugitatus*, pp. of *fugitare*, freq. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *Scots law*, the act of a criminal absconding from justice.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fugitife*, < OF. *fugitif*, *fuitif*, F. *fugitif* = Pr. *fugitiu* = Sp. Pg. *fugitivo* = It. *fuggitivo*, < L. *fugitivus*, fleeing away; usually as a noun, a runaway, a fugitive; < *fugere* (perf. *fugi*, pp. not used) (> It. *fuggere* = Sp. *huir*, obs. *fuir* = Pg. *fugir* = F. *fuir*), flee (> *fugare*, cause to flee), = Gr. *φεύγειν*, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend, = AS. *būgan*, E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Fleeing or having fled from danger or pursuit, from duty or service, etc.; escaping; runaway: as, a *fugitive* criminal or horse.

He was *fugitive* and fled.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

2†. Wandering; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton*.

3. Staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable; readily escaping; fugacious: as, a *fugitive* idea; *fugitive* odors; *fugitive* colors.

I cannot praise a *fugitive* and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Our desires are . . . *fugitive* as lightning.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 631.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights.
Daniel, Cleopatra.

The most *fugitive* deed and word, the mere air of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

4. In *lit.*, of fleeting interest or importance; temporary; occasional: said of compositions, generally short, written for some passing occasion or purpose.

By collecting Peacock's mere *fugitive* pieces they have shown the scope of his versatile powers as a poet and dramatist, essayist and critic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fugacious*.—**Fugitive colors**, in pigments, those colors which fade or are more or less destroyed by the action of light, air, and atmospheric heat and moisture; in dyes, those which fade under the action of the same agents, and also of dilute acids or alkalis, and of weak hypochlorite or soap solutions, as in washing.—**Fugitive-slave laws**, in *U. S. hist.*, two acts of Congress passed, one in 1793, and a more stringent one in 1850, in pursuance of the provisions of Art. IV., Sect. II., cl. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, to secure the recovery of slaves fleeing from one State into the jurisdiction of another State. The latter formed part of the "Omnibus Bill" (see *omnibus*), and was repealed in 1864, after the abolition of slavery.

II. *n.* 1. One who flees; a runaway; a deserter; specifically, one who has fled from duty, danger, or restraint to a place of safety or of concealment: as, a *fugitive* from the battle-field; a *fugitive* from justice.

He is like a *fugitif* that rennythe to seyntwarie [sanctuary]
For drede of hangyng. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 167.

Forgive me in thine own particular,
But let the world rank me in register
A master-leaver, and a *fugitive*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

Some French men . . . were then *fugitives* in Flanders.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

2. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit. *Bret Harte*.

Fugitive from justice, a person who, having committed a crime, withdraws himself from the jurisdiction in which it was committed, without waiting to abide the legal consequences of the offense.

fugitively (fū'ji-tiv-li), *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

fugitiveness (fū'ji-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fugitive; disposition to run away or escape; volatility; fugacity.

Most of these volatile salts having so great a resemblance in smell, in taste and *fugitiveness*, differ but little, if at all, in their medicinal properties.
Boyle, Works, I. 534.

The fickleness and *fugitiveness* of servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are standards in a family. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

fugitivism (fū'ji-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *fugitive* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of a fugitive.

There were those who chose *fugitivism* as a permanent mode of life. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 481.

fugle (fū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fugled*, ppr. *fugling*. [< *fugleman*.] To act like or have the motions of a fugleman. *Davies*. [Rare.]

He has scaffolding set up, has posts driven in; wooden arms with elbow joints are jerking and *fugling* in the air, in the most rapid, mysterious manner.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 7.

fugleman (fū'gl-man), *n.*; pl. *fuglemen* (-men). [Also written *flugelman* (but perhaps only in explanations of the common form); < G. *flügelmann*, a file-leader, < *flügel*, a wing, file (< *fliegen*, fly, *flug*, flight; cf. *fowl*[1]), + *mann* = E. *man*.] 1. A soldier specially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—2. One who takes the initiative in any movement, and sets an example for others to follow; particularly, one who acts as the mouthpiece or in the interest of another or others; a ringleader.

"One cheer more," screamed the little *fugleman* in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.

The glasses and mugs are filled, and then the *fugleman* strikes up the old sea song.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., < It. *fuga*, also *fugga*, a flight, a fugue, < L. *fuga*, a flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *music*, a polyphonic composition based upon one, two, or even more themes, which are enunciated by the several voices or parts in turn, subjected to various kinds of contrapuntal treatment, and gradually built up into a complex form having somewhat distinct divisions or stages of development and a marked climax at the end. The most general divisions of a fugue are the exposition, the development, and the conclusion. A *strict fugue* is one in which each division is developed symmetrically and in a purely contrapuntal manner; while a *free fugue* is one that is irregular or incomplete in plan or detail. (*a*) In the *exposition*, the first voice enunciates the theme alone (subject, dux, antecedent) in the tonic key; the second voice then enunciates it (answer, comes, consequent) in the dominant key, sometimes with slight alterations; the third voice then imitates the first at the octave (usually); the fourth voice imitates the second in the same way; and so on, until all the voices, if there are more than four, have entered with the theme. The earlier voices usually accompany the later ones as they enter; and the melody added by the first voice to the answer in the second is often contrived in double counterpoint with it, so as to serve throughout the fugue as a counter-subject or foil for the original theme. The character of the theme gives the name to the fugue; a *diatonic fugue* having a diatonic subject, a *chromatic fugue* a chromatic subject, a *Doric fugue* a subject in the Doric mode, etc.: the character of the subject generally determines the character of the development. A *real fugue* is one in which the answer imitates the subject, note for note, usually at the fifth or fourth; while a *tonal fugue* is one in which the answer contains such slight alterations of the subject as shall adjust it exactly to its different tonality. A *fugue by inversion* is one whose answer is the inversion of the subject; so *fugue by augmentation*, *by diminution*, *at the sixth*, etc. The order in which the voices shall enter, and the exact relations of the answer to the subject, are both regulated by rules. A *double fugue* has two subjects, a *triple fugue* three subjects, etc. A *fugue in two parts* is one for two voices only, etc. A free part is sometimes added to those essential to the contrapuntal development of the fugue. (*b*) In the *development*, the subjects, answers, and counter-subjects are used repeatedly, either wholly or in part, in different keys, under varying treatment, so as to unfold their entire contrapuntal capacity. The successive sections should have an increasing contrapuntal interest and intricacy, and should be closely bound together; though episodes or diversions from the orderly treatment of the principal themes may be inserted between the sections for contrast. (*c*) In the *conclusion*, the theme is

usually presented by all the voices in turn, as in the exposition, but frequently so rapidly that the entries overlap. Such an overlapping section is called the *stretto*. In connection with this, and usually as the final section, a pedal point is often introduced. The fugue is the consummate form of the polyphonic style of composition, requiring for its successful production a mastery of all the devices of counterpoint, as well as a very high grade of inventive and constructive genius. The greatest writers of fugues are J. S. Bach (1685–1750) and G. F. Handel (1685–1759).

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant *fugue*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 563.

fugued (fūgd), *a.* In *music*, constructed wholly or in part in the style of a fugue.

fuguing (fū'ging), *a.* [< *fugue* + *-ing*[2].] Same as *fugued*.

fuguist (fū'gist), *n.* [< *fugue* + *-ist*.] A composer or performer of fugues.

fuke† (fūk), *n.* [< L. *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Same as *fucus*, 1.

They make *fukes* to paint and embellish the eye-browes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

-ful. [(1) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-ful*, *-full* (= OS. *-ful* = OHG. *-fol*, *-foll*, MHG. *-vol*, *-voll*, G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fullr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a common suffix, formative of adjectives, being the adj. *ful*, *full*, E. *full*[1], attached to nouns, as AS. *synful*, *synfull*, ME. *synful*, *synfull*, *sinful*, E. *sinful*, etc. (2) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-full* (= Dan. *-vol* = G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fyllr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a suffix (rare in AS. and ME.) formative of nouns, being the adj. *ful*, *full*, E. *full*[1], coalesced with the preceding (orig. separate) noun, as AS. *handfull* (not found in nom.), ME. *handful*, *honful*, E. *handful* (= D. *handvol* = G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*): see *full*[1], *a.*] **1.** A suffix attached to nouns to form adjectives denoting 'full of . . .,' 'having . . .,' as *artful*, *awful*, *graceful*, *harmful*, *hopeful*, *peaceful*, *sinful*, etc. It is also sometimes attached to verbs, as in *bashful*, *bewitchful*, etc., but in some such cases, as *rueful*, *forgetful*, etc., and in some other irregular instances, as *grateful*, a special explanation is to be sought in the history of the word.

2. A quasi-suffix attached to nouns denoting a containing thing, to form nouns expressing the amount or volume contained, as *handful*, *armful*, *cupful*, *glassful*, *spoonful*, *bucketful*, *tubful*, etc., meaning 'as much as the hand, arm, spoon, etc., can contain or hold.' In these compounds the second element has usually a fuller pronunciation than in the derivatives explained above.

fulcible† (ful'si-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **fulcibilis*, < *fulcire*, prop up, support.] Capable of being propped or supported. *Cockeram.*

fulciment† (ful'si-ment), *n.* [= OF. *fulciment*, < LL. *fulcimentum*, a prop, stay, support, < L. *fulcire*, prop up. Cf. *fulcrum*.] A fulcrum or prop. *Sir T. Browne.*

fulcra, *n.* Latin plural of *fulcrum*.

fulcraceous (ful-krā'shius), *a.* [< *fulcrum* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the fulcrums of plants. See *fulcrum*.

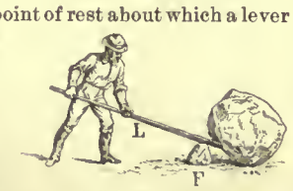
fulcrant (ful'krant), *a.* [< NL. **fulcran(t-)s*, ppr. of **fulcrare*, support: see *fulcrate*.] In *entom.*, a term applied by Kirby to the trochanter or second joint of an insect's leg when it does not completely separate the coxa and femur.

fulcrate (ful'krāt), *a.* [< NL. **fulcratus*, pp. of **fulcrare*, support, < L. *fulcrum*, a prop, fulcrum: see *fulcrum*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, supported, subtended by, or provided with fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *fulcrums*, *fulcra*, (-krumz, -krä). [< L. *fulcrum*, the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post, lit. a prop or support, < *fulcire*, prop up, support, stay.] **1.** A prop or support. [Rare.]

The same spine was . . . to afford a *fulcrum*, stay, or basis (or, more properly speaking, a series of these), for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

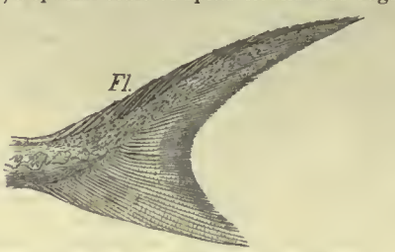
2. In *mech.*, the point of rest about which a lever turns in lifting a body; also, a prop or support for a lever at this point. See *lever*.



F, Fulcrum; *L*, lever.

The power multiplied by its distance from the *fulcrum* is equal to the product of the load and its distance from the *fulcrum*.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 124.

3. In *bot.*, an accessory organ, such as a bract, stipule, spine, etc., or one of the aërial roots of climbing plants, as of ivy.—**4.** In *mycology*, one of the radiating appendages of the perithecia of *Erysipheæ*.—**5.** In *entom.*, the inferior horny surface of the ligula, found in many *Hymenoptera*, etc. Also called the *os hyoideum*.—**6.** In *ichth.*, a special scale or spine on the fore edge



Heterocercal Caudal Fin of a Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*), showing the series of fulcrums, *Fl*, along the dorsal border.

of the anterior fin-rays of the dorsal or caudal fins of certain ganoid fishes, as *Lepidosteus*, *Acipenser*, and many fossil genera.

The spine-like splints known as *fulcra*, which are arranged in a single or double row on the upper edge and the first ray of the fins, . . . are peculiar to ganoids.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 164.

Fulcrum forceps. See *forceps*.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *v. t.* [< *fulcrum*, *n.*] To furnish with a fulcrum; establish as a fulcrum.

A lever . . . *fulcrumed* on the screw which secures the cap section. *The Engineer*, LXV. 332.

It is partially remedied by increasing the distance of the *fulcrumed* point from the two others sufficient to allow of a larger radius. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 306.

fulfil, fulfill (fůl-fil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fulfilled*, ppr. *fulfilling*. [< ME. *fulfillen*, *fulfyllen*, *fulfullen*, *folfellen*, < AS. *fullfyllan* (only once, in a gloss), < *full*, full, + *fyllan*, fill: see *full*[1] and *fill*[1].] **1.** To fill full; fill to the utmost capacity, as a vessel, a room, etc. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He *fulfillede* an holwȝ vessel with dew.
Wyclif, Judges vi. 38 (Oxf.).

Al that huge halle was hastili *fulfulled* . . .
With baronnes and knȝtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4319.

Is not thy brain's rich hive
Fulfill'd with honey, which thou dost derive
From the arts' spirits and their quintessence?
Donne, To B. B.

Oh, hark, I hear it now, that tender strain,
Fulfilled with all of sorrow save its pain.
R. W. Gilder, Music and Words.

2. To make full or complete; fill the measure of; bring out or manifest fully. [Rare.]

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likemioded. Phil. ii. 2.

If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream,
I would but ask you to *fulfil* yourself.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. To fill the requirements or purport of; carry out or into effect; bring to consummation; satisfy by performance: as, to *fulfil* a prayer or petition; to *fulfil* one's promises or the terms of a contract; the prophecy was *fulfilled*.

But that the Scripture be *fulfilled*, he that etith my bred schal reise his heele ageus me. *Wyclif*, John xiii. 18 (Oxf.).

Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past, . . . *fulfilling* the desires of the flesh and of the mind. Eph. ii. 3.

Soon see your wish *fulfill'd* in either child.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 344.

4. To carry on or out fully or completely; perform; execute: as, to *fulfil* the requirements of citizenship.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his exequies *fulfill'd* in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Let us carry on our preparation for heaven, not by abstracting ourselves from the concerns of this world, but by *fulfilling* the duties and offices of every station in life.
H. Blair, Works, I. iv.

5. To fill out; carry on to the end; continue to the close; finish the course of: as, to *fulfil* an apprenticeship, a term of office, or (archaically) a period of time.

But for to *fulle fylle* here Pilgrymages more esily and more sykerly, men gon first the lounger weye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

The furthe day his *fulfillid*;
This werke well lykys me.
York Plays, p. 12.

Give me my wife, for my days are *fulfilled*.
Gen. xxix. 21.

Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they had *fulfilled* their ministry. Acts xii. 25.

fulfiller (fůl-fil'ėr), *n.* One who fulfils or accomplishes.

The Spirit dictates all such petitions, and God himself is first the author, and then the *fulfiller* of them.
South, Works, II. iii.

The stern legionaries [of Rome] . . . were, though they knew it not, *fulfillers* of Hebrew prophecy.
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 42.

fulfilling (fůl-fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fulfil*, *v.*] Fulfilment; completion.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nature . . . was almost won
To think her part was done,
And that her reign had here its last *fulfilling*.
Milton, Nativity, st. 10.

fulfilment (fůl-fil'ment), *n.* [< *fulfil* + *-ment*.] A filling or carrying out; performance; accomplishment; completion: as, the *fulfilment* of prophecy; the *fulfilment* of one's expectations or duties.

With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the *fulfilment* of all his other promises in their due time!
H. Blair, Works, I. v.

fulfilness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *fulfil* + *-ness*.] That which fills all things.

That we, which are a little earth, should rather move towards God than that he, which is *fulfilness* and can come no whither, should move towards us.
Donne, Letters, iv.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* [< *fulgen(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being fulgent; brightness; splendor; glitter. [Poetical.]

fulgent (ful'jent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fulgente*, < L. *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, lighten, gleam, glitter (cf. *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*, *foulder*); allied to *flagrare*, burn, *flamma* (for **flagma*), flame, Gr. φλέγειν, burn, shine, Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, AS. *blāc*, shining, pale, E. *bleak*, etc.: see *flame*, *flagrant*, *bleak*[1], *phlox*, *phlegm*, etc.] **1.** Shining; very bright; dazzling. [Poetical.]

At last, as from a cloud, his *fulgent* head
And shape star-bright appear'd, or brighter.
Milton, P. L., x. 449.

But other Thraciane, who their former name
Retain'd in Asia, *fulgent* morions wore.
Glover, Leonidas, iv.

2. In *her.*, having rays, as a star or sun.

fulgently (ful'jent-li), *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly.

fulgid (ful'jid), *a.* [= Sp. *fúlgido* = Pg. It. *fulgido*, < L. *fulgidus*, flashing, glittering, shining, < *fulgere*, flash, etc.: see *fulgent*.] **1.** Flashing; glittering; shining; gleaming; dazzling: as, "*fulgid* weapons," *Pope*. Specifically —**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Of a bright, fiery red. (*b*) Of a reddish-brown diaphanous color with red reflections, as displayed on the wings of certain *Hymenoptera*.

fulgidity† (ful-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *fulgidità*; as *fulgid* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being fulgid; splendor.

fulgor† (ful'gȯr), *n.* [= OF. *fulgor*, *fulgour*, *fulgueur* = Sp. Pg. *fulgor* = It. *fulgore*, < L. *fulgor*, lightning. a flash of lightning, a flash, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*. Cf. *foulder*.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

By the bright honour of a Millanoise, and the resplendent *fulgor* of this steele.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

If thou canst not endure the sunbeams, how canst thou endure that *fulgor* and brightness of him that made the sun? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Fulgora (ful'gō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Fulgora*, a goddess of lightning, < *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*.] A genus of homopterous insects, giving name to the family *Fulgoridæ*; the lantern-flies. They are remarkable for the prolongation of the forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because it has been asserted that the lantern-fly proper (*F. lanternaria*), a native of Guiana, emits a strong light from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candelaria*. See *lantern-fly*.

Fulgorida (ful-gor'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-ida*.] The lantern-flies proper; the *Fulgoridæ* in a restricted sense, or a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ* in a broad sense.

Fulgoridæ (ful-gor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, variously constructed, sometimes including most of the homopterous forms of the order, sometimes greatly restricted to forms related to the lantern-flies, and then equivalent to the subfamily *Fulgorida* or *Fulgorinæ*. See the extract, in which the family is characterized in a large sense.

The family *Fulgoridæ* is distinguished by the presence of the great lantern-flies, and includes also a host of other species of very diverse forms and of many varieties of structure. It contains forms which might have been mistaken for butterflies and moths, and others which closely

imitate . . . genera of Neuroptera. . . . They may be recognized by the compressed, vertical, often carinated face, and by the bristle-shaped antennæ being set into a button-shaped base on the sides of the cheeks beneath the round eyes, and below which latter a small ocellus appears. The wing-covers are generally opaque, and narrower than the wings. . . . The family is now divided into thirteen subfamilies. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 229.

Fulgorinæ (ful-gō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, tho lantern-flies: same as *Fulgoridæ*.

Fulgur (ful′gėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] A genus of buccinids, the typical species of which (*F. carica*) has reddish or brownish streaks suggesting lightning. It is typical of the subfamily *Fulgurinæ*.

fulgurant† (ful′gū-rant), *a.* [< L. *fulguran(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] Flashing, as lightning.

> Though pitchy blasts from Hell upborn
> Stop the outgoings of the morn,
> And Nature play her fiery games,
> In this forc'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.
> *Dr. H. More*, Resolution.
>
> That erect form, flashing brow, *fulgurant* eye.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 314.

fulgurata (ful-gū-rā′tạ), *n.* [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare*, flash: see *fulgurate*.] A tube used in observing the spectrum of a substance liberated from a solution by electric discharge.

fulgurate (ful′gū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fulgurated*, ppr. *fulgurating*. [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare* (> It. *fulgurare*, *folgorare* = Sp. Pg. *fulgurar*), lighten, flash, < *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] To flash as lightning: as, *fulgurating* clouds.

> If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames.
> *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 134.

fulguration (ful-gū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fulguratio(n-)*, lightning, < *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] 1. The act of lightening, or flashing with light.

> The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration*.
> *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 37.

2. In *assaying*, the sudden brightening of a melted globule of gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgurinæ (ful-gū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Fulgur*. The species are mostly of large size, and are characteristic of the eastern and southern coasts of the United States. They have a pear-shaped shell with a long anterior canal and a single fold around the base of the columella. The most common species are *Fulgur carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus*.

fulgurite (ful′gū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ite*2.] A tube formed, usually in loose sand, but sometimes in the solid rock, by lightning; a lightning-tube. Fulgurites are the result of the passage of the electric current through the soil, sand, or rock, producing more or less complete fusion in the vicinity of the path traversed. They usually descend vertically, but sometimes obliquely, and they occasionally branch toward the bottom. They are rarely more than one or two inches in diameter. The effect of lightning is sometimes seen, and occasionally on a large scale, where no proper fulgurites have been formed, but rather a sort of honeycombed condition of the rock, resembling that produced in wood by the boring of the teredo, as observed on Little Ararat, and described by Abich. For the rock (andesite) thus vitrified and altered this geologist proposes the name *fulgurite andesite*.

fulgurous (ful′gū-rus), *a.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ous*.] Lightning-like; appearing or acting like lightning.

> A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 194.

fulgury† (ful′gū-ri), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-y*3.] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

fulham†, *n.* See *fullam*.

Fulica (fū′li-kạ), *n.* [L., also *fulix* (*fulic-*), a coot.] The typical genus of coots of the subfamily *Fulicinæ* and family *Rallidæ*. The body is depressed and shaped like a duck's, with thick underplumage; the feet are lobate; the toes are furnished with large flaps; the bill is stout, with the culmen running up on the forehead as a frontal shield; the head is not carunculate; the tail is short, cocked up, and is 12-feathered; the wings are short and rounded; the tibiæ are bare below; and the plumage is somber. There are about 10 species, of most parts of the world. The common European coot is *Fulica atra*; that of the United States is *F. americana*. (See *coot*.) The common American or cinereous coot, *F. americana*, is also called *marsh-hen, meadow-hen, moorhen, mud-hen, pond-hen, splutterer, flusterer, pulldoo, pelick, sea-crow, crowbill, crow-duck, whitebill, henbill, bluepeter, ivory-billed coot, mud-coot, shuffler*, etc.

Fulicariæ (fū-li-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-ariæ*.] In Nitzsch's classification of birds (1829), a superfamily group comprising the coots and their allies.

fulicarian (fū-li-kā′ri-an), *a.* Coot-like; of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ* or *Fulicariæ*.

Fulicinæ (fū-li-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rallidæ*, embracing the completely natatorial forms of the family, or those which have the body depressed and the feet pinnated; the coots. The characters are nearly the same as those of the genus *Fulica*. The *Fulicinæ* are most nearly related to the *Gallinulinæ* or water-hens, gallinules or sultana. See cut under *coot*.

fulicine (fū′li-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ*.

fuliginose (fū-lij′i-nōs), *a.* Same as *fuliginous*. [Rare.]

fuliginosity (fū-lij-i-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fuliginosité* = Pg. *fuliginosidade*; as *fuliginose* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke; smoldering stuff.

> In the old Marquis there dwells withal a crabbedness, stiff cross-grained humour, a latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 79.

fuliginous (fū-lij′i-nus), *a.* [Also *fuliginose*; = F. *fuligineux* = Sp. Pg. *fuliginoso* = It. *fuligginoso*. < LL. *fuliginosus*, full of soot, sooty, < L. *fuligo* (*fuligin-*), soot: see *fuligo*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the color of soot; sooty.

> These few particulars I have but mentioned to animate improvements and ingenious attempts of detecting more cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxx.
>
> Sometimes, when the hour of trial came, it was found that the colors had become strangely transmuted in the firing, or had faded into ashen pallor, or had darkened into the *fuliginous* hue of forest-mould.
> *L. Hearn*, Tale of the Porcelain-God.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

> London, by reason of the excessive coldnesse of the aire hindering the ascent of the smoke, was so fill'd with the *fuliginous* steame of the Sea-coale, that hardly could one see crosse the strectes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1684.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, very dark, opaque brown; of the color of soot.

fuliginously (fū-lij′i-nus-li), *adv.* In a smoky or sooty manner; duskily.

> Her impulse nothing may restraine . . .
> To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
> Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.
> *Shenstone*, Rural Elegance.

fuligo (fū-lī′gō), *n.* [< L. *fuligo* (> It. *fuliggine*, *filiggine* = Pg. *fuligem*), soot; perhaps allied to *fumus*, smoke.] 1. Soot.

> Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Myxomycetes*, containing a single species, called *flower of tan*. It is allied to *Physarum*, but has an æthalium produced by the union of several plasmodia and composed of interwoven vein-like sporangia. The central stratum of the æthalium is filled with the capillitium and spores; the outer contains no spores, but has plentiful deposits of lime. The plant may attain a breadth of 12 inches and a thickness of 1 inch, or may remain quite small.

fuligokali (fū-lī-gō-kā′li), *n.* [< *fuligo* + *kali*: see *alkali*, 2.] A preparation containing carbonate of potash and soot, used in cutaneous diseases. *Dunglison.*

Fuligula (fū-lig′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., appar. for **fulicula*, dim. of L. *fulica*, a coot: see *Fulica*.] The typical genus of sea-ducks of the subfamily *Fuliguliæ*. The name was originally based by Stephens (1824) upon the red-crested pochard, *F. rufina*. It has been given to all the sea-ducks excepting the eiders, but is now usually restricted to such species as the pochards and scaups, or redheads and blackheads. The common pochard is *F. ferina*. The scaup is often called *F. marila*. Many generic names of sea-ducks, as *Fulix*, *Aithyia*, etc., are partial synonyms of *Fuligula*. See cut under *scaup*.

Fuliguliæ (fū-lig-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fuligula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, having the hind toe lobate; the sea-ducks. The characters otherwise are much as in *Anatinæ*, but the feet are usually larger in proportion, with relatively shorter tarsi, longer toes, and broader webs; they are also placed further back, impeding locomotion on land, but increasing swimming powers. The species are usually good divers, and they feed upon animal food to a greater extent than river-ducks. They are by no means exclusively marine or maritime. The pochards, scaups, canvasbacks, goldeneyes, long-tailed and harlequin ducks, scoters, eiders, etc., all belong to this subfamily.

fuliguline (fū-lig′ū-liu), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fuliguliæ*. *Coues.*

fulimart†, *n.* An original misprint, in the passage quoted, for *fullmart*, *fulmart*, the same as *foulmart*: erroneously cited since as an actual variant of *fulmart*.

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As, namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the ferret, the polecat, etc. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 1.

Fulix (fū′liks), *n.* [L., a coot: see *Fulica*.] A genus of sea-ducks: a partial synonym of *Fuligula*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1836.

fulker†, *n.* [Cf. *focker*, *fogger*1.] A pawnbroker. *Davies.*

> *Cle.* I lay thee my faith and honesty in pawn.
> *Du.* A pretty pawn; the *fulkers* will not lend you a farthing upon it. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3.

full1 (fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fulle*; < ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, also *fol*, < AS. *ful*, *full* (= OS. *ful*, *full* = OFries. *ful*, *fol* = D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, LG. *full* = OHG. *fol*, *foll*, MHG. *vol*, G. *voll* = Icel. *fullr* = Sw. *full* = Dan. *fuld* = Goth. *fulls* (*ll* being an assimilation of orig. *ln*) = Lith. *pilnas* = OBulg. *plŭnŭ* = Ir. *lān* (with reg. apocope of *p*) = L. *plēnus*, full, = Zend *parena* = Skt. *pūrna*, full; with orig. pp. suffix *-na* (E. *-en*1 (3)), from the root seen in L. *plere* (in comp.), fill, also in *plus* (*plur-*), more, etc., Gr. *πιμπλάναι*, I fill, fut. *πλήσειν*; cf. *πλήρης*, full, Skt. √*pūr*, *par*, fill. From the L. root are (from *plenus*) ult. E. *plenty*, *plenary*, *plenitude*, *plenish*, *replenish*, etc., (from *plere*) *complete*, *deplete*, *replete*, etc., *complement*, *implement*, *supplement*, etc., *comply*, *supply*, *accomplish*, etc., (from *plus*) *plural*, *surplus*, etc. To the same ult. (Indo-Eur.) root are referred AS. *fela*, ME. *fele* = Gr. *πολύς*, many, much: see *feel*2 and *poly-*. Hence (from *full*1) the verb *fill*1, q. v.] 1. Containing or provided with all that can be contained or received; admitting of or entitled to no more or no other, either as to contents or supply; filled; replete: as, *full* measure; a *full* stomach; a *full* list of names; a regiment marching with *full* ranks.

> He shall take a censer *full* of burning coals of fire, . . . and his hands *full* of sweet incense beaten small.
> Lev. xvi. 12.
>
> *Macb.* The table's *full*.
> *Len.* Here is a place reserv'd, sir.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.
>
> And now when his [Tyndale's] argument is all made vp, ye shal find it as *full* of reason as an egge *full* of mustarde. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 582.
>
> Emulate the care of Heaven,
> Whose measure, *full*, o'erflows on human race.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 231.

2. Filled or carried to completion or entirety; not defective, partial, or insufficient; complete according to a standard; whole; entire: as, *full* compensation; *full* age (an age complete or sufficient for some purpose); a *full* ballot; the *full* stature of a grenadier; a *full* term of office or course of study.

> Desyrous to serve
> His *fulle* frend. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1059.
>
> He was now come to *full* Age to do all himself, which was indeed to be of *full* Age to undo himself.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.
>
> Divers jealousies, that had been between the magistrates and deputies, were now cleared with *full* satisfaction to all parties. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 190.
>
> Him whose life stands rounded and approved
> In the *full* growth and stature of a man.
> *Whittier*, Starr King.

The *full* control or command of the active organs implies the ability to bring them into activity when the actual circumstances of the moment deter from action.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 651.

I quickened my pace again, and, before I knew it, was in a *full* run. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, ii.

3. Filled or rounded out; complete in volume; ample in extent; copious; comprehensive: as, a *full* body or voice; a *full* statement or argument; a *full* confession.

> I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.
>
> A female heir,
> So buxom, blythe, and *full* of face,
> As Heaven had lent her all his grace.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i., Prol.
>
> However, to please her, I allowed Sophie to apparel her in one of her short, *full* muslin frocks.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.
>
> An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too *full*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

It is not the longest lives that have been the most *full*. Rafaelle died when he was thirty-seven, while Michel Angelo lived to be ninety. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 87.

4. Filled by or engrossed with the quantity, number, volume, importance, contemplation, or the like (of): as, a house *full* of people; life is *full* of perplexities; she is *full* of her own conceits; also, abounding in.

> We are naturally presumptuous and vain; *full* of ourselves, and regardless of everything besides.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

In desiring a pleasure strongly the mind is, as we commonly say, "*full* of the idea."
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

5. Filled with food; satisfied with food.

When thou shalt have eaten and be *full*, then bewsre lest thou forget the Lord. Deut. vi. 11, 12.

The remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective sieve [Knight, *same*]
Because we now are *full*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

6. Filled with liquor; drunk. [Colloq. or slang.]—7. Heavy with young, as a ewe, or with spawn, as a fish; full-roed, as fish.—8. In *poker*, consisting of three of a kind and a pair.—**At full cock.** See *cock*[1].—**For a full due** (*naut.*). See *due*[1].—**Full age.** See *age*, 3.—**Full anthem.** See *anthem*.—**Full backward gear, full forward gear.** See *gear*.—**Full band, full orchestra,** a band (usually a brass band) or an orchestra consisting of all the customary instruments.—**Full brothers** or **sisters,** children of the same father and the same mother.—**Full butt.** See *butt*[1].

Fa. Canst tell whither she went?
Gi. Full-butt into Lorenzo's house.
Chapman, May-Day, iv. 4.

Full cadence. Same as *perfect cadence*. See *cadence*.—**Full chisel,** at full speed. [Vulgar, U. S.]

"O yes, sir, I'll get you my master's seal in a minute." And off he set *full-chisel*.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, ii.

Full choir, the entire power of the choir-organ.—**Full chord,** in *music*, a chord in which all the essential tones are present, or, in *concerted music*, a chord in which all the parts unite.—**Full court,** the court in banc, composed of all the judges sitting together.—**Full cousin, dress,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full drive,** straight, and with force, like a shot.

At last, 2 of our Men took two Horses that had lost their Riders, and mounting them, rode after the Spaniards *full drive* till they came among them, thinking to have taken a Prisoner for Intelligence. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 254.

Full figure, any one of the Arabic figures of numeration except 0, the cipher.—**Full fling, hand, herring,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full great,** in *music*, the entire power of the great organ.—**Full house,** in a legislative or other delegated body, an assemblage of the entire number of members.—**Full line,** a complete assortment; a full stock: as, a *full line* of gloves or neckties. [Trade cant.]—**Full lop,** complete lop of both ears, as in the lop-eared variety of the domestic rabbit.

I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a *full-lop*.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite the sun; also, the time when the moon is in this position.

I, in the clear sky of fame, o'ershine you as much as the *full moon* doth the cinders of the element, which show like pins' heads to her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Easter-day . . . is always the first Sunday after the *Full Moon* which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March.
Book of Common Prayer, Tables and Rules for Movable Feasts.

Full mouth, in full cry; eagerly. *Davies*.

She was coming *full mouth* upon me with her contract.
Farquhar, The Inconstant, ii.

Full orders. See *order*.—**Full organ, pulse, score, service,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full split,** with impetuosity; full drive. [Slang, U. S.]—**Full stop, swing, tide, tilt,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full to fifteenth,** in *music*, the entire power of the organ, except the mixtures and reed-stops.—**In full aspect,** in *her.*, same as *affronté*, 2.—**In full blast, cry, feather, fig, folio,** etc. See the nouns.—**To have one's hands full.** See *hand*.

=**Syn.** 2. Plentiful, sufficient.—3. Capacious, broad, large, extensive.—5. Satiated, glutted, cloyed.

full[1] (fůl), *n.* [< ME. *fulle*, n., in part merely another spelling of *fylle, fille*, < AS. *fyllu, fyllo*, E. *fill*[1], *n.*, also from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] 1. Utmost measure or extent; highest state or degree: as, this instrument answers to the *full*; fed to the *full*.

The virgin-bays shall not withstand the lightning
With a more careless danger than my constancy
The *full* of thy relation. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

2. That phase in the revolution of the moon when it presents to the earth its whole face illuminated.

As lesser stars
That walt on Phœbe in her *full* of brightness,
Compared to her, you are.
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

The moon, that night, though past the *full*, was still large and oval. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxvii.

3. In the game of poker, a hand consisting of three cards of the same denomination and a pair, counting between a flush and fours; a full hand. Sometimes called a *full house*.—**At full.** (*a*) At the highest point; at the height; complete.

Now are my joys *at full*,
When I behold you safe, my loving subjects.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

(*b*) To the highest degree; completely; thoroughly.

Every ill-sounding word or threatening look
Thou shew'st to me will be reveng'd *at full*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

At the full. (*a*) In the fullest state (of anything); in the height (of one's fortune).

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell *at the full* of tide,
And neither way declines. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

(*b*) In full.

Thus seyde the bulle,
The which they han publisshed *atte fulle*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 693.

Sodeynly he hitte him *at the fulle*,
And yet as proude a pocok can he pulle.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 209.

In full. (*a*) Without reduction; to or for the full amount: as, a receipt *in full*. (*b*) Without abbreviation or contraction; written in words, not in figures: said of writing, as a signature.

What parchment have we here?—O, our genealogy *in full*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To the full. (*a*) In full degree or measure; very fully or completely: as, he enjoyed himself *to the full*. (*b*) To the same degree or extent; equally.

I can't say indeed that my generals wear black wigs, but they have long full-bottomed hoods which cover as little entertainment *to the full*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 124.

full[1] (fůl), *adv.* [< ME. *ful, full, fulle*, < AS. *ful*, adv. (= D. *vol* = MLG. *vul, vulle* = MHG. *vol* = ODan. *fuld*, Dan. *fuld, fuldt* = Sw. *full*), commonly in comp., *ful-, full-*, with adjectives or verbs (see *full-*); from the adj. Cf. *fully*.] 1. Fully; completely; without reserve or qualification.

Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh *ful* clene [thus they rob the poor, and pick them full clean].
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

I now am *full* resolv'd to take a wife.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Inform her *full* of my particular fear. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

As to my Sister, so mild and so dear,
She has lain in the Church-yard *full* many a Year.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 19.

2. Quite; to the same degree; equally.

The canker-blooms have *full* as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.
Shak., Sonnets, liv.

The Saxons were now *full* as wicked as the Britans were at their arrival. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Our curious men
Will choose a pheasant still before a hen;
Yet hens of Guinea *full* as good I hold.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 19.

3. Exactly; precisely; directly; straight.

Full in the middle way there stood a lake.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 69.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison*.

stared him *full* in the face upon so strange a question.
Addison, Advice in Love.

Then first her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. In full measure; to a great degree; abundantly; very.

Betwene that Mount and the Cytee, is not but the Vale of Josaphathe, that is not *fulle* large.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

It was *full* colde weder and grete froste, and therfore thei were at more disese for hunger and for grete colde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Full fast she fled, ne ever lookt behynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

Full and by (*naut.*), close-hauled, with all the sails full.—**Full out**†, quite; altogether. *Davies*.

Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with idolatry, as being *full out* as evil, if not worse than it.
Bp. Andrews, Works, II. 351.

Rap full (*naut.*), with the sails completely full without shaking.

His proper course would be to sail his boat "*rap full*" and forereach all he can.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 135.

[*Full* is often prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express completeness in extent or degree, as in *full-blown, full-grown*, etc. Such compounds are mostly self-explaining. Many are wholly or chiefly poetical; some are colloquial or vulgar.]

full[1] (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, in part merely another spelling of *fyllen, fillen* (< AS. *fyllan*, E. *fill*[1]), in part < AS. *fullian*, tr., fill; both verbs being from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] I. *trans.* In *sewing*, to bring (the cloth) on one side of a seam to a little greater fullness than on the other by gathering or tucking very slightly, as is done to produce certain effects of tailoring, etc.

II. *intrans.* To draw up; pucker; bunch: as, the skirt *fulls* too much in front.

full[2] (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, full, a verb derived, at least so far as the form is concerned, from the older noun *fuller, fullere*, < AS. *fullere*, a fuller: see *fuller*[1]. The alleged "AS. *fullian*, to whiten, to full or make white as a fuller," does not exist, except as a doubtful inference from *fullian*, baptize, which is assumed, without proof, to be a figurative use of the supposed literal sense 'whiten or cleanse' (see *full*[3]). The ME. *fullen* (= MD. *vollen*, D. *vollen*), full, is prob. < OF. *fouller, fouler, foler*, tread, stamp, or trample on, bruise or crush by stamping, etc., F. *fouler* (= It. *follare*), tread or trample on, etc., also full (see *foil*[2]); < ML. *fullare*, also (after OF.) *folare* (13th century), full, derived from the much earlier (classical L.) *fullo*, a fuller, whence also the AS. *fullere*: see *fuller*[1]. The native E. word for 'full' is *walk*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To thicken or make compact in a mill, as cloth. See *fulling-mill*.

Clooth that cometh fro the weuyng is nougt comly to were Tyl it is *fulled* vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 445.

II. *intrans.* To become compacted or felted: as, a cloth which *fulls* well.

full[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *fullen, follen, fulwen, folwen, folewen*, < AS. *fullian, fulwian*, baptize; origin obscure. Seo *full*[2].] To baptize.

In the nome of the fader Ioseph him *fulwede*,
And calles him Naciens and his nome tornde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Al that marche he torned
To Cryst and to Crystendome and crosse to honoure,
And *fulled* folke faste and the faith taugte.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 440.

fullage (fůl'āj), *n.* [< *full*[2] + *-age*; cf. OF. *foullage*, fullage.] Money paid for the fulling of cloth.

fullam†, **fulham**† (fůl'am), *n.* [Also *fullom*; said to be "named from *Fulham*, a suburb of London, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the most notorious place for blacklegs in all England" (Imp. Dict.); *Fulham*, < AS. *Fullanham, Fullanhom*.] 1. A false die. [Cant.]

Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called "high," and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, "low."

For gourd and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Sic. Give me some hales of dice. What are these?
Som. Those are called high *fullums*, those low *fullums*.
Nobody and Somebody, sig. G 3.

Hence—2. A sham; a make-believe.

Fulhams of poetic fiction.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 642.

full-armed (fůl'ärmd), *a.* Completely armed.

But [Pelleas] rose
With morning every day, and, molat or dry,
Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

full-back (fůl'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*. See *back*[1], 12.

full-bagged†, *a.* Having full money-bags; rich.

No *full-bag'd* man would ever durst have entered.
John Taylor, Works, 1630.

full-binding (fůl'bīn'ding), *n.* 1. The process of hooping up and tightening a barrel of fish: a term used by packers.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of binding in which the whole of the exterior of the covers and back is formed of leather, parchment, or morocco: distinguished from *half-binding*, etc.

full-blood (fůl'blud), *n.* An individual of pure blood; a pure-bred animal, etc.

The *full-blood* [Cherokee] is always present in the national Legislature, the Council being usually almost entirely of that complexion. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 602.

full-blooded (fůl'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having a full supply of blood: as, a *full-blooded* person.—2. Of pure blood or extraction; thoroughbred: as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed (fůl'blömd), *a.* In perfect bloom; like a blossom.

Lo, a mouth! whose *full-bloom'd* lips
At too dear a rate are roses.
Crashaw, On the Wounds of our Crucified Lord.

full-blown[1] (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1].] Fully distended with wind.

And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

full-blown[2] (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[2], pp. of *blow*[2].] 1. Fully expanded, as a blossom.

There might ye see the peony spread wide,
The *full-blown* rose. *Cowper*, Task, i. 36.

2. Figuratively, perfected; developed; matured; finished: as, a *full-blown* beauty; a *full-blown* doctor.

Then stept a buxom hostess forth, and sail'd
Full-blown before us. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

full-born (fůl'bôrn), *a.* Well or nobly born.

The free-born man was far from attaining to all the rights and privileges of perfect birth. He was free-born, but not *full-born*. A *full-born* man must have an independent family association; and for such an organisation the presence of two living generations of free-born men was essential. Thus a *full-born* man must have at least two pure descents. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 204.

full-bottom (fůl'bot'um), *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed (fůl'bot'umd), *a.* 1. Having a large bottom, as a wig of the kind formerly in common fashionable use. See *wig*.

Let a young lady imagine to herself . . . the beau who now addresses himself to her in a *full-bottomed* wig distinguished by a little bald pate covered with a black-leather skull-cap. *Addison*, Women and Liberty.

The incongruous costume of their hero, who usually wore a Greek helmet over a *full-bottomed* wig.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 52.

2. Of great capacity below the water-line, as a ship.

full-bound (fůl′bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound entirely in leather.

full-brilliant (fůl′bril″yant), *a.* In *diamond-cutting*, cut as a brilliant with 58 facets. See *brilliant*.

full-centered (fůl′sen″tėrd), *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to a feature the outline of which follows an arc of a circle: as, a *full-centered* arch; a *full-centered* vault.

full-charged (fůl′chärjd), *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; ready to be exploded or discharged.

I stood i' the level
Of a *full-charg'd* confederacy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

full-dress (fůl′dres), *a.* 1. Appropriate to occasions of form or ceremony: as, a *full-dress* costume. See *full dress*, under *dress*.—2. Formal; elaborate; requiring full dress: as, a *full-dress* reception.

As the climate is warm, the ladies are décolletées, . . . and the row of bright shoulders, as they all kneel in church, is worthy of a *full-dress* occasion.
T. Winthrop, Isthmiana.

full-drivent, *a.* [ME. *ful driven*, *ful dryve*.] Fully driven or clenched; completed; made up.

This bargeyn is *ful dryve*, for we ben knyt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 494.

fuller[1] (fůl′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fuller*, *fullere*, *fullare*, etc. (cf. OD. *voller*, D. *voller*, a fuller, appar. after the E.), < AS. *fullere* (Mark ix. 3, and once in a gloss), a fuller, an accom. form, with suffix *-ere* denoting the agent, < L. *fullo*(*n*-), a fuller; origin unknown: see *full*[2]. The sense of 'bleacher' appears to be merely incidental; it is made more prominent by the passage in Mark ix. 3. The native E. word for 'fuller' is *walker*, q. v.] 1. One who fulls; one whose occupation is the fulling of cloth.

His clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a *fullere*, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe. *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 3.

To come then to the mysterie of *fuller's* craft; first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to burling it with cimolia.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like *fullers'* sope.
Mal. iii. 2.

2. The stamp of a stamping-mill or fulling-machine.—**Fullers' earth**, a material used in the operation of fulling. It consists of clay mixed with just enough fine silicious material to take away its plasticity, so that it falls to a fine powder when mixed with water. Some silicious rocks on decomposing become converted into a material which can be used as fullers' earth. It occurs in various geological positions. In England the so-called fullers'-earth group is a thick deposit of gray clay and marl with occasional nodules of earthy limestone. It rests conformably on the inferior Oölite, and has a maximum thickness of 400 feet. Only parts of the group are of commercial value.

It is to be noted that foure miles to the northward of Dogsnose there growe no trees on the bank by the water side: and the bankes consist of *fuller's-earth*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 291.

Money, wife, is the true *fuller's earth* for reputations; there is not a spot or stain but what it can take out.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

Our fair countrywomen . . . are surely . . . much more valuable commodities than wool or *fuller's-earth*, the exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our laws, lest foreigners should learn the manufacturing of them. *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, II. xix.

fuller[2] (fůl′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *full*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *blacksmithing*, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

fuller[2] (fůl′ėr), *v. t.* [< *fuller*[2], *n.*] To form a groove or channel in, by the action of a fuller or set-hammer: as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

fuller's-herb (fůl′ėrz-ėrb), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*: so called from its use in removing stains from cloth.

fuller's-teazel, fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed (fůl′ėrz-tē″zl, -this″l, -wēd), *n.* The teazel, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

fullery (fůl′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fulleries* (-iz). [Cf. OD. D. *vollerij*, < F. *foulerie*, a fulling-mill, formerly a treading, a treading-trough, < *fouler*, tread: see *full*[2].] A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full-eyed (fůl′īd), *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

full-face (fůl′fās), *n.* In *printing*, full-faced type. See *full-faced*.

full-faced (fůl′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a plump or round face: as, a chubby, *full-faced* child.

Full-faced above the valley stood the moon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

2. Having the face turned toward any person or thing; facing.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the *full-faced* presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. In *printing*, having a full face.—**Full-faced type**, type of the ordinary plain face, but with thick lines that print black or bold. Also called *bold-face* or *full-face*, and sometimes in the United States *title-type*.

This is full-faced type.

full-fed (fůl′fed), *a.* Fed to fullness; plump.

What dare the *full-fed* liars say of me? . . .
They sit with knife in meat and wine in horn.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

full-fleshed (fůl′flesht), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Imp. Dict.*

full-flowing (fůl′flō″ing), *a.* 1. Flowing with fullness, as a stream, or as robes.—2†. Having free vent.

Lady, I am not well; else I should answer
From a *full-flowing* stomach. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

full-fortuned (fůl′fôr″tūnd), *a.* At the height of prosperity.

Not the imperious show
Of the *full-fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

full-fraught (fůl′frât), *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. [Rare.]

His tables are *full-fraught* with most nourishing food, and his cupboards heavy-laden with rich wines.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

full-gorged (fůl′gôrjd), *a.* Sated; over-fed.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty;
And till she stoop, she must not be *full-gorg'd*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

The *full-gorged* savage at his nauseous feast
Spent half the darkness, and snor'd out the rest.
Cowper, Hope, l. 509.

full-grown (fůl′grōn), *a.* Grown to full size or maturity.

The earth . . . teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and *full grown*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 456.

A life that bears immortal fruit
In such great offices as suit
The *full-grown* energies of heaven.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

full-handed (fůl′han″ded), *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; provided with whatever is needed: the opposite of *empty-handed*.

full-hearted (fůl′här″ted), *a.* 1. Full of courage or confidence; elated.

The enemy *full-hearted*,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Full of emotion; too much moved for full self-control.

full-hot†, (fůl′hot), *a.* Heated; fiery.

Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

fullichet, *adv.* An obsolete form of *fully*.

fulling[1] (fůl′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *full*[1], *v.*] The act of becoming full: as, the *fulling* of the moon.

fulling[2] (fůl′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fullynge*; verbal n. of *full*[2], *v.*] The process of cleansing, scouring, and pressing woolen goods to felt the fibers together and make the cloth stronger and firmer. It is also termed *milling*, because the cloth is scoured in a water-mill.

fulling[3]†, *n.* [ME. *fullynge*; verbal n. of *full*[3], *v.*] Baptism.

And [he] seyde hem what *fullynge* and faith was to mene.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 443.

fulling-mill (fůl′ing-mil), *n.* A power-machine for fulling and felting felts and woven fabrics, to improve their texture by making them thicker, closer, and heavier. Such mills operate by means of rollers, stampers, and beaters, of various forms and usually of wood, which beat, roll, and press the fabric in hot suds and fullers' earth, felting it together till the required texture is obtained. An unavoidable result of the process is a reduction in length, in width, and, in the case of hats, of size.

fulling-soap, *n.* See *soap*.

fulling-stockt, *n.* [ME. *fullyng stokk*.] A stick used as a beater in fulling cloth. See extract under *full*[2], *v. t.*

full-length (fůl′length), *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length: as, a *full-length* portrait.

fullmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart*.

full-mouth (fůl′mouth), *n.* A person having a mouth full of words; a chatterer. *Davies.*

Some prophetical *full mouth* that, as he were a Cobler's eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where another's shooe wringa. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 54.

full-mouthed (fůl′moutht), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost power.

Had Boreas blown
Itis *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sig. K, i. b.

A *full-mouth'd* Language she [German] is, and pronounced with that Strength as if one had Bones in his Tongue instead of Nerves. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 56.

2. Having the mouth full of food. [Rare.]

Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
One bad Good-Friday; *full-mouth'd* Easter's near.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7 (Epigram).

3. Having a full or strong voice or sound; uttering loud tones.

Whom both the *fulmouth'd* Elders hastened
To catch th' Adulterer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 161.

A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poema, p. 86.

fullness, fulness (fůl′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulnesse*, *folnesse*, < AS. **fulness*, *fylnes*, *fylness* (= OHG. *folnissi*), < *ful*, *full*, full: see *full*[1], *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being full or filled, in any sense of those words.

Many dyed there for thirst, and many with *fulnesse*, drinking too much when once they came at water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. Ps. xvi. 11.

When God hath made us smart for our *fulness* and wantonness, then we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of *fulness* and exactness. *Macaulay.*

The fullness of time, the proper or destined time.

When *the fulness of* the *time* was come. Gal. iv. 4.

full-orbed (fůl′ôrbd), *a.* Having its orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Now reigns
Full-orb'd the moon. *Milton*, P. L., v. 42.

full-roed (fůl′rōd), *a.* Full of roe, as a fish.

full-sailed (fůl′sāld), *a.* Moving under full sail, literally or figuratively.

Full-sailed confidence. *Massinger.*

How may *full-sail'd* verse express . . .
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy swan-like stateliness?
Tennyson, Eleänore.

full-souled (fůl′sōld), *a.* Magnanimous; of noble disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

full-summed (fůl′sumd), *a.* Complete; summed up.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, *full-summ'd* in all their powers.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

full-tide (fůl′tīd), *a.* Being at full tide, as the sea; hence, abundant; copious; outpoured.

First then to Heav'n my *fultide* thanks I pay.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 91.

full-toned (fůl′tōnd), *a.* Having or emitting a full tone.

The nightingale, *full-toned* in middle May.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

full-tuned (fůl′tūnd), *a.* Harmonious; in accord; unbroken; not discordant.

When thy low voice
Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep
My own *full-tuned*. *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

full-voiced (fůl′voist), *a.* Having a full, strong, powerful voice.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the *full-voiced* quire below.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 162.

full-winged (fůl′wingd), *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large, strong wings.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold
Than is the *full-winged* eagle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

fully (fůl′i), *adv.* [< ME. *fully*, *fulliche*, < AS. *fullīce* (= OS. *fullīco* = D. *vollijk* = MLG. *vullich*, *vullik* = OHG. *follīcho*, MHG. *volliche*, G. *völlig* = Dan. *fuldelig*), < *ful*, full, + *-līce*, -ly[2].] In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely: as, to be *fully* persuaded of something.

For y can fynden no man that *fully* byleueth,
To techen me the heyze [high] weie.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 448.

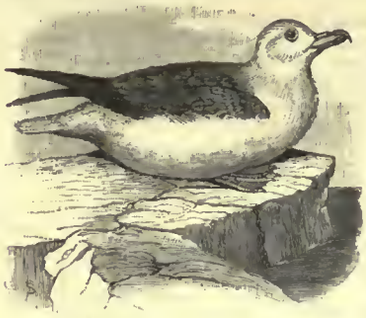
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred *fully*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

He was a Person tall and strong, broad breasted, his Limbs well knit, and *fully* furnished with Flesh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

Fully committed. See *commit.* = **Syn.** Plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, clearly, distinctly, perfectly, amply.

fulmar[1] (ful'mär), *n.* [< ME. *fulmar, fulmare, fulmer,* shorter forms of *fulmart, fulmard,* the polecat: see *foulmart.*] Same as *foulmart.*

fulmar[2] (ful'mär), *n.* [A transferred use of *fulmar*[1], the bird being so called from its extremely strong and persistent odor, and from its habit of ejecting oil from its stomach, through the mouth, when seized or assailed; in allusion to analogous characteristics of the polecat: see *fulmar*[1]. The Gael. name *fulmair* and the NL. generic name *Fulmarus* are taken from the E.] A natatorial oceanic bird of the family *Procellariidæ* and genus *Fulmarus* or some closely related genus; the fulmar petrel. The common fulmar is *Fulmarus glacialis,* a bird as large as a medium-sized gull, and greatly resembling a herring-gull in coloration, being white with a pearl-blue mantle and black tips on the primaries, but distinguished by the long tubular nostrils, which lie high upon the ridge of the



Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

upper mandible. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breeding in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney islands, the Hebrides, etc. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea-cliffs, and lays only one egg. The natives of the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by the most perilous descent of precipices by means of ropes. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, its down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed, it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach. There are several closely related species or varieties in the North Pacific. The slender-billed fulmar is *Fulmarus tenuirostris* or *Thalassoica glacialoides,* widely dispersed over the seas. The giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea,* also called *bone-breaker,* is a sooty-brown or fuliginous species, as large as a small albatross.

fulmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart.*

Fulmarus (ful'mä-rus), *n.* [NL., < E. *fulmar*[2].] The typical genus of fulmars of the family *Procellariidæ.* The nasal case is long, protuberant, and vertically truncate, with a thin septum; the bill is extremely stout, with hooked upper mandible; and the plumage of the adults is white with a pearl-blue mantle, and black-tipped primaries. There are several species, of which the common fulmar is the type. See *fulmar*[2].

fulmen (ful'men), *n.* [L., lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt, orig. **fulgmen,* **fulgimen,* < *fulgere,* flash, lighten: see *fulgent.*] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

> Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

fulminant (ful'mi-nant), *a.* [< L. *fulminan(t-)s,* ppr. of *fulminare:* see *fulminate.*] 1. Lightening and thundering; making a great stir.

> The drear Clergy, *fulminant* in ire,
> Flash'd through his bigot Midnight, threat'ning fire.
> *Colman the Younger,* Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194.

2. In *pathol.,* developing suddenly: as, *fulminant* plague.

> The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in *fulminant* cases. *Med. News,* L. 41.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulminated,* ppr. *fulminating.* [< L. *fulminatus,* pp. of *fulminare* (> It. *fulminare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fulminar* = F. *fulminer*), lighten, hurl lightnings, tr. strike or blast with lightning, < *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lighten; flash with detonation.

> With a fiery wreath bind thou my brow,
> That mak'st my muse in flames to *fulminate.*
> *Sir J. Davies,* Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. I, 4, b.

Hence—2. To explode with a loud noise; detonate.

> Water and wind-guns afford no *fulminating* report, and depend on single principles.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority.

> Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them? *Lord Herbert,* Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.
>
> A heated pulpiteer . . .
> Announced the coming doom, and *fulminated*
> Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
> *Tennyson,* Sea Dreams.

4. In *refining,* to become suddenly bright and uniform in color: said of melted gold mixed with antimony.

> Antimony is used as the last test of gold; to try the purity whereof, a grain or two being tested with twenty times the quantity of regulus of antimony, till the antimony is either evaporated or turned to a scoria to be blown away by the bellows, and the gold have *fulminated,* as the refiners call it: that is, till its surface appears everywhere similar and equable. *P. Shaw,* Chemistry, Of Gold.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to explode.—2. Figuratively, to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

> Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. *Warburton.*
>
> In vain did the papal legate . . . *fulminate* sentence of excommunication against the confederates.
> *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *n.* [< *fulminate, v.*] 1. A compound formed by the union of a base with fulminic acid. The fulminates are very unstable bodies, exploding with great violence by percussion or heating. Fulminate of mercury, or fulminating mercury, is used in percussion-caps and detonators for nitroglycerin preparations.

> The flash from the cap was sufficient to penetrate the cartridge case and fire the *fulminate* or cotton, thus obviating the tearing of the cartridge cases.
> *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 293.

2. An explosion; a sudden and explosive action. [Rare.]

> Even a small and local physiological *fulminate,* if sudden and rapid enough, may set up discharges in healthy nervous tissue associated collaterally downward, and end in severe [epileptic] convulsion.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* I. 336.

fulminating (ful'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

> The hammer [of the gun] was at once dispensed with, and the cock struck upon *fulminating* powder placed in the flash-pan. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.—**Fulminating cap,** a percussion-cap; a detonator charged with a fulminating explosive.—**Fulminating compound,** a fulminate. See *detonating powders,* under *detonating.*

fulmination (ful-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fulmination* = Pr. *fulminatio* = Sp. *fulminacion* = Pg. *fulminação* = It. *fulminazione,* < L. *fulminatio(n-),* < *fulminare,* lighten, strike or blast with lightning: see *fulminate.*] 1. The act of fulminating, exploding, or detonating; the act of thundering forth denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.

> The prelates of the realm, the ministers and curates, were desired to execute all sacraments, sacramentals, and divine services, in spite of any *fulminations* of interdicts, inhibitions, or excommunications, on pain of a year's imprisonment. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

> The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Aylife,* Parergon.
>
> The *fulminations* of Demosthenes and the splendors of Tully. *Sumner,* True Grandeur of Nations.

fulminatory (ful'mi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fulminatoire* = It. *fulminatorio;* as *fulminate* + *-ory.*] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

> Still less is a côté gauche wanting: extreme left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. v. 2.

fulmine (ful'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulmined,* ppr. *fulmining.* [< F. *fulminer,* < L. *fulminare,* lighten: see *fulminate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To flash with detonation; sound like thunder; fulminate; hence, to speak out fiercely or authoritatively.

> Thence to the famous orators repair,
> Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
> Shook the arsenal, and *fulmined* over Greece
> To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.
> *Milton,* P. R., iv. 270.

II. *trans.* 1. To fulminate; give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

> Warming with her theme,
> She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

> And ever and anone the rosy red
> Flasht through her face, as it had beene a flake
> Of lightning through bright heven *fulmined.*
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. ii. 5.

fulmineous (ful-min'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *fulmineo* = Pg. It. *fulmineo,* < L. *fulmineus,* of or pertaining to lightning or a thunderbolt, < *fulmen:* see *fulmen.*] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

fulminic (ful-min'ik), *a.* [= F. *fulminique,* < L. *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning, thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] In *chem.,* of or pertaining to or capable of detonation.—**Fulminic acid,** nitro-aceto-nitrile, $CH_2(NO_2)CN$, a compound having acid properties and forming salts which are extremely explosive.

fulness, *n.* See *fullness.*

fulsamic†, *a.* A perverted form intended for *fulsome.*

> O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous Figure, a most *fulsamick* Fop, foh. *Congreve,* Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

fulsent†, *v. t.* See *filsten.*

fulsome (ful'sum), *a.* [< ME. *fulsum, fulsom,* full, abundant, fat, plump, < *ful,* full, + *-sum, -som,* E. *-some;* that is, *fulsome* is composed of *full*[1] + *-some,* and means 'rather full,' 'pretty full,' 'too full' (cf. E. obs. *longsome,* AS. *langsum,* similarly formed). The bad senses, though derivable from the sense 'full,' may originate in another word of the same form, namely, ME. *fulsum* (with orig. long vowel, *fūlsum*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-som,* mod. E. as if **foulsome,* < *foul*[1] + *-some.*] 1†. Full; full and plump; fat.

> With a necke . . .
> Nawther *fulsom* ne fat, but fetis & round,
> ffull metely made of a meane lenght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3068.
>
> His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome,* fair, and fresh. *Golding,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii.

2†. Causing surfeit; cloying.

> Our Entertainment there was brave, tho' a little *fulsome.*
> *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 2.
>
> The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells . . .
> Honey, which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
> The widest souls. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, xix. 210.
>
> The long-spun allegories *fulsome* grow,
> While the dull moral lies too plain below.
> *Addison,* The Greatest English Poets.

3. Offensive from excess, as of praise or demonstrative affection; gross.

> If it be aught to the old tune, my lord,
> It is as fat and *fulsome* to mine ear
> As howling after music. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.
>
> Concealed disgust under the appearance of *fulsome* endearment. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xviii.
>
> Letters full of affection, humility, and *fulsome* flattery were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.
> *Macaulay,* Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

> Sotte, there thowe lyggea,
> ffor the *fulsomeste* freke that fourmede was evere!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.
>
> Seest thou this *fulsome* idiot, in what measure
> He seems transported with the antic pleasure
> Of childish baubles? *Quarles,* Emblems, iii. 2.

5†. Lustful; wanton.

> In the doing of the deed of kind,
> He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3.
>
> Could you but see the *fulsome* hero led
> By loathing vassals to his noble bed.
> *Dryden,* Sum Cuique.

6. Tending to obscenity; coarse: as, a *fulsome* epigram. *Dryden.*

fulsomely (ful'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fulsumli,* abundantly, < *fulsum,* abundant, etc.: see *fulsome.*] 1†. Fully; abundantly.

> Thann were spacli spices spended al a-boute,
> *Fulsumli* at the ful to eche freke ther-inne,
> & the wines ther-with wich hem best liked.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4325.

2. In a fulsome manner; rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

> Thirdly, God was sorely displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruine and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely.*
> *Old Eng. Homilies,* On Repairing and Keeping Clean [Churches.
>
> And the act of consummation *fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets.
> *Dryden,* Ded. of Juvenal.

fulsomeness (ful'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulsomnes, fulsumnesse,* abundance, < *fulsum,* abundant, + *-nesse,* -ness.] The state or quality of being fulsome, in any sense.

> The savour passeth ever lenger the more
> For *fulsomnes* of his prolixitee.
> *Chaucer,* Squire's Tale, l. 397.

fulth†, *n.* [ME., < AS. **fylleth* (in comp.) (= OHG. *fullida,* MHG. *vüllede*), fullness; < *ful,* E. *full*[1], + formative *-th.*] Fullness; abundance.

> And of the cariage of corne comyn by ship,
> That no wegh suld want while the werre laste,
> Ne no fode for to faile, but while *fulthe* haue,
> Sent fro the same lond by the selfe Thelaphon.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5414.

fulvescent (ful-ves′ent), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-escent*.] Somewhat tawny or fulvous in color; approaching or becoming tawny.

fulvid (ful′vid), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvido;* an improper extension of *fulvous*, in imitation of *fulgid*, < L. *fulgidus*.] Same as *fulvous*.

And in right colours to the life depaint
The *fulvid* eagle with her sun-bright eye.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 3.

fulvo-æneous (ful″vō-ē′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *æneus*, brassy.] In *entom.*, metallic-brassy in color, with a tinge of browuish yellow.

fulvous (ful′vus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvo*, < L. *fulvus*, deep-yellow, reddish-yellow, tawny, prob. orig. 'flame-colored,' < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*. Cf. *fluvous*, of similar origin.] Reddish-yellow in color; tawny.

Gathering her *fulvous* fleece together, Janet ties it in a hasty knot at the back of her comely head.
C. W. Mason, Rape of the Gamp, i.

The Sassaybe is the bastard hartebeest of the Colouists, and is considerably smaller than the animal last described [the hartebeest]; the general colour is deep blackish, purple-brown above, *fulvous* below.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 615.

fulwa (ful′wä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native Indian name for the *Bassia butyracea*, a tree whose fruit yields the solid oil known as *fulwa-butter*.

fumt (fum), *v. i.* [Perhaps intended to be imitative.] To play upon a fiddle; thrum.

Follow me, and *fum* as you go. *B. Jonson.*

fumaceous (fū-mā′shius), *a.* [Also *fumacious;* < L. *fumus*, smoke (see *fume*), + *-aceous*.] Smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

fumado (fū-mā′dō), *n.* [< Sp. *fumado*, pp. of *fumar*, smoke, < L. *fumare*, smoke: see *fume*.] A smoked fish, especially a smoked pilchard.

Cornish pilcharda, otherwise called *fumados*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries they . . . vsed at first to fume by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

fumaget, *n.* [< OF. *fumage*, ML. *fumagium*, fuel (also used as an equiv. of *focagium*, *foagium*, a hearth-tax, also the right of cutting fuel) (see *feuage*, *focage*), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*.] A tax on chimneys; hearth-money. Also *fuage*.

Fumage, or *fuage*, vulgarly called smoke-farthings.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

A *fumage*, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax, . . . ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period. Such a tax is mentioned subsequently in Doomsday Book. It seems to have been a customary payment to the king for every hearth in all housea except those of the poor.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 12.

fumant (fū′mant), *a.* [< F. *fumant*, ppr. of *fumer*, smoke: see *fume*.] In *her.*, emitting vapor or smoke.

fumarate (fū′ma-rāt), *n.* [< *fumar-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaria[1] (fū-mā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (also Sp. Pg.), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.* Cf. *fumitory*[1].] A genus of delicate herbaceous plants, the type of the order *Fumariaceæ*, distinguished by the single spur of the corolla and a globular one-seeded fruit. The species are all natives of the old world, and several are weeds in cultivated fields in Europe. The common fumitory, *F. officinalis*, now naturalized in most civilized countries, has a bitter, acrid taste, and was in repute from early times as a remedy for a variety of diseases.

fumaria[2], *n.* Plural of *fumarium*.

Fumariaceæ (fū-mā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fumaria* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, nearly allied to the *Papaveraceæ*, and sometimes united with that order, from which it is distinguished by the irregular corolla, with its 4 petals in dissimilar pairs, and by the 6 diadelphous stamens. The foliage is much dissected, and the juice is colorless and inert. There are 7 genera, including about 100 species. The principal genera are *Corydalis*, *Fumaria*, and *Dicentra*. See cuts under *Corydalis* and *Dicentra*.

fumariaceous (fū-mā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Fumariaceæ*.

fumaric (fū-mar′ik), *a.* [< *Fumar-ia* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from fumitory, a plant of the genus *Fumaria*.—**Fumaric acid**, $C_4H_4O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready-formed in several plants, as in common fumitory and *Cetraria Islandica*. It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Formerly called *glaucic acid*.

fumarium (fū-mā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumaria* (-ä). [LL., a smoke-chamber, ML. also a chimney, < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.*] A garret in some ancient Roman houses, used as a drying-place for wood and for seasoning wine, smoke from the flues being allowed to escape into it; a smoke-room.

fumarole (fū′mā-rōl), *n.* [< It. *fumaruolo*, *fumajuolo*, a fumarole, < ML. *fumariolum*, the vent of a chimney, dim. of ML. *fumarium*, a chimney, LL. a smoke-chamber: see *fumarium*.] A hole from which vapor issues in a sulphur-mine or a volcano.

fumatory† (fū′mā-tō-ri), *n.* Same as *fumitory*[1].

fumble (fum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumbled*, ppr. *fumbling*. [The *b* is excrescent, as in *grumble*, *humble*[1], *humble*[2], etc.; < D. *fommelen* = LG. *fummeln*, *fommeln*, fumble, grope, = Sw. *fumla*, also *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fálma*, fumble, grope; other forms are *famble*[1], q. v. (of Scand. origin), and *fimble*[1] (appar., like G. dial. *fimmeln*, an attenuated form of *fumble*, LG. *fummeln*); prob. a derivative of the word preserved in OHG. *folma* = AS. *folm* = OS. pl. *folmos*, the hand, = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *famble*[2], *palm*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel or grope about blindly or clumsily; hence, to make awkward attempts; seek or search for something awkwardly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3.

They asked him for his certificate. . . . So he *fumbled* in his bosom for one, and found none.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 216.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory *fumbles*. *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, IV. lxxi.

The author *fumbles* after a thought, and the critic *fumbles* after the author. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 64.

He was never at rest for an instant, but changed his support from one leg to the other, . . . and *fumbled*, as it were, with his feet.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 124.

2†. To stutter; stammer; hesitate in speech; mumble.

He *fumbles* up into a loose adieu.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

He *fumbleth* in the mouth,
His speech doth fail. *Tragedy of King John* (1611).

He heard his wife Calpurnia, being fast asleep, weep and sigh, and put forth many *fumbling* lamentable speeches. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

II. *trans.* 1. To find by groping; secure or ascertain by feeling about blindly or clumsily.

Late that night a small square man, in a wet overcoat, *fumbled* his way into the damp entrance of the house.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

Specifically—2. In *base-ball*, to stop or catch, as the ball, in such a clumsy manner that an opportunity is lost to put out an opponent.—3. To manage awkwardly; crowd or tumble together; jumble.

fumble (fum′bl), *n.* [< *fumble*, *v.*] The act of groping; awkward attempt; aimless search. [Rare.]

The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill,
That fills the world with *fumble* for want of skill.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 87.

fumbler (fum′blėr), *n.* One who fumbles or gropes.

fumblingly (fum′bling-li), *adv.* In a fumbling, awkward, hesitating, or stammering manner.

Many good schollars speake but *fumblingly;* like a rich man that for want of particular note and difference can bring you no certaine ware readily out of his shop.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fume (fūm), *n.* [< ME. *fume*, < OF. *fum* (F. dial. *fum*), m., also *fume*, f., and *fumee*, F. *fumée* = Pr. *fum* = OSp. *fumo*, Sp. *humo* = Pg. It. *fumo*, < L. *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume, = Skt. *dhūma*, smoke, perhaps < √ *dhū*, shake.] 1†. Smoke.

As from the fyre depertith *fume*,
So body and sowle asondre goothe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

Great pity too
That, having wielded th' elements and built
A thousand systems, each in his own way,
They should go out in *fume* and be forgot.
Cowper, Task, iii.

2†. Incense.

Send a *fume*, and keep the air
Pure and wholesome, sweet and blest.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

3. Any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic, stifling, or other marked properties; volatile matter arising from anything; an exhalation: generally in the plural: as, the *fumes* of tobacco; the *fumes* of burning sulphur; the *fumes* of wine.

Whan he came to the place, anon the erthe moenyd, and a *fumme* of grete swetenesse was felte in suche wyse that Iudas smote his hondes to-gyder for ioye.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

Whereas, in passing over some mines, he found himself molested by offensive *fumes*, he felt no such effect when he was upon that scope of ground under which there lay veins of cinnabar, or, if you please, a mine of quick-silver ore. *Boyle*, Works (ed. 1744), IV. 278.

4. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; excitement; especially, an irritable or angry mood; passion: generally in the singular.

Her *fume* needs no spurs,
She'll gallop far enough to her destruction.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a *fume* against me.
Shirley, Merchant's Wife, iv. 5.

But least of all Philosophy presumes
Of truth in dreams, from melancholy *fumes*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 511.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty.
South, Sermons.

5. Anything comparable to fume or vapor, from being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, a vain imagination, and the like.

Such natural philosophy as shall not vanish in the *fume* of subtile, sublime, or delectable speculation.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

To know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom: what is more is *fume*,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence.
Milton, P. L., viii. 194.

6. The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Pardon, great prelate, sith I thus presume
To sence perfection with imperfect *fume*.
Davies, To Worthy Persons.

To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 34.

7. One apt to get into a fume; a passionate person. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The notary's wife was a little *fume* of a woman, and the notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

fume (fūm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumed*, ppr. *fuming*. [< F. *fumer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fumar* = It. *fumare*, < L. *fumare*, smoke, steam, reek, fume, < *fumus*, smoke, steam: see *fume*, *n.* In comp. *effume*, *infume*, *perfume*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To smoke; throw off smoke in combustion.

Clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fumed*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 18.

The rain increases. The fire sputters and *fumes*.
C. D. Warner, In the Wilderness, vi.

2. To emit any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation; throw off narcotic, stifling, pungent, fragrant, or otherwise noticeable volatile matter.

The Work-houses where the Lacker is laid on are accounted very unwholsom, by reason of a poisonous quality, said to be in the Lack, which *fumes* into the Brains through the Nostrils of those that work at it, making them break out in botches and biles.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 62.

Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 114.

3. To be confused by emotion, excitement, or excess, as if by stupefying or poisonous fumes.

Ay me the dayes that I in dole consume!
Alas the nights which witnesse well mine woe!
O wrongfull world wich makest my fancie *fume*!
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 177.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts;
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

4. To pass off in vaper.

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity.
G. Cheyne.

The shows
That for oblivion take their daily birth
From all the *fuming* vanities of Earth!
Wordsworth, Sky Prospect.

They crushed the whole mass [of ore] into powder, and then did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That *fumed* off, and left the rest as promiscuous as before.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

5. To be angered or irritated; be in a passion.

Their vineyards he destroyed round,
Which made them fret and *fume*.
Samson (Child's Ballads, VIII. 204).

What have you done? she chafes and *fumes* outrageously,
And still they persecute her.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

Fuming liquor, in *chem.*, one of various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To reek.—**5**. To fret, chafe, storm.

II. *trans.* 1†. To smoke; dry in smoke; fumigate.

Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries . . . they vsed at first to *fume* by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

2. To treat with fumes, as of a chemical substance.

Flavour'd Chian wines with incence *fum'd*
To slake patrician thirst. *Dyer*, Ruins of Rome.

3†. To perfume.

Now are the lawne sheetes *fum'd* with vyolets.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water, for unsound
And foul infection 'gins to fill the air.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4. To disperse or drive away in vapors; send up as vapor.

Our hate is spent and *fumed* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain. *Young.*

5. To offer incense to; hence, to flatter excessively.

They demi-deify and *fume* him so.
Cowper, Task, v. 266.

fumer† (fū'mėr), *n.* One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer.

Embrolderers, feather-makers, *fumers*. *Beau. and Fl.*

fumerell† (fū'mę-rel), *n.* Same as *femerel*.

fumet, fewmet (fū'met), *n.* [Usually in pl., *fumets, fewmets*, with accom. dim. term., < OF. *fumées*, the dung or excrements of deer, < *fumer*, dung, manure, an alteration, in simulation of *fumer*, smoke, reek, of OF. *fimer*, < ML. *fimare*, dung, void excrement, < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fime, fiants.*] The dung of the deer, hare, etc.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise aport,
And standing 'fore the dogs.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fumeter†, fumetere†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fumitory*[1].

fumette (fū-met'), *n.* [< F. *fumet*, flavor (of wine, of a partridge, etc.), < OF. *fum*, smoke, vapor: see *fume, n.*] The scent of meat when kept too long; the characteristic savor or flavor of venison or other game; the game-flavor; the scent from meats cooking.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink. *R. M. Jephson.*

fumewort (fūm'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Fumariaceæ*.

fumid† (fū'mid), *a.* [< L. *fumidus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke: see *fume, n.*] Smoky; vaporous.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Two or three of these *fumid* vortices are able to whirl it about the whole city, rendering it in a few minutes like the picture of Troy sacked by the Greeks, or the approaches of Mount Hecla. *Evelyn*, Fumifugium, i.

fumidity† (fū-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< *fumid* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumidness† (fū'mid-nes), *n.* Fumidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumiferous (fū-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *fumífero* = Pg. It. *fumifero*, < L. *fumifer*, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing smoke. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fumifugist (fū-mif'ū-jist), *n.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *fugare*, drive away, + E. *-ist.*] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

fumify†, *v. t.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To impregnate with smoke. *Davies.*

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to *fumify* our immortalities. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 190.

fumigant† (fū'mi-gant), *a.* [< L. *fumigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fumigare*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Fuming. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumigate (fū'mi-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fumigated*, ppr. *fumigating*. [< L. *fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare* (> It. *fumigare* = Sp. Pg. *fumigar* = OF. *fumier*), smoke, fumigate, < *fumus*, smoke, + *agere*, drive.] **1.** To apply smoke to; expose to the action of smoke.

A high dado, 8 ft. high, of *fumigated* oak.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

Specifically— **2.** To expose to the action of fumes (as of sulphur), as in disinfecting apartments, clothing, etc.

There is always danger in the pillows and mattresses [after smallpox], for they cannot be thoroughly *fumigated*, nor can they be washed, therefore these articles should be burned. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, VI. 486.

3. To perfume.

You must be bathed and *fumigated* first.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often *fumigate* their apartments.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 171.

fumigation (fū-mi-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fumigation* = Sp. *fumigacion* = Pg. *fumigação* = It. *fumigazione*; as *fumigate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of fumigating, or of using or applying smoke or fumes (as of sulphur) for various purposes, as for coloring, or for disinfecting houses, clothes, etc.

It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by *fumigation*.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, ii., note.

2. The smoke or fumes generated in fumigating; in an old use, fragrant vapor or incense raised by heat. Fumigation was formerly used as a sacrificial offering or in magical ceremonies.

They [devotion and knowledge] savour togither farre more sweetly than any *fumigation*, either of juniper, incense, or whatsoeuer else, be they neuer so pleasant, doth sauour in any man's nose. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1017.

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood.
Dryden.

Arabia was not abandoned wholly to the inclemency of its climate, as it produced myrrh and frankincense, which, when used as perfumes or *fumigations*, were powerful antiseptics of their kind. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 374.

fumigator (fū'mi-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fumigateur* = Sp. *fumigador*; as *fumigate* + *-or.*] One who or that which fumigates; specifically, a furnace or brazier in which tobacco-stems, disinfecting materials, etc., are burned for the purpose of creating a heavy smoke destructive to insect life, as in plant-houses, or for purifying or perfuming an apartment.

A corps of physicians and *fumigators* went to the . . . Hotel, and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 177.

fumigatorium (fū'mi-gā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumigatoria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of **fumigatorius*: see *fumigatory.*] A censer. See *thurible.*

fumigatory (fū'mi-gā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *fumigatoire* = Sp. *fumigatorio* = Pg. *fumigatorio*, < ML. **fumigatorius*, < L. *fumigare*, pp. *fumigatus*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Having the quality of cleansing or disinfecting by smoke.

fumily (fū'mi-li), *adv.* With fume; smokily. *Wright.*

fuming (fū'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fume, v.*] **1†.** Smoking; fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. Fume; idle conceit; vain fancy.

O fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed, . . .
Hath poysened all the virtues in my brest.
Mir. for Mags., p. 250.

3. Irritated excitement; anger.

fuming-box (fū'ming-boks), *n.* A chamber or box in which sheets of silvered paper prepared for photographic printing may be exposed to the fumes of liquid ammonia, which have the effect of improving the color of the prints and increasing the speed of printing. Some simple device is supplied for hanging the sheets over the vessel containing the ammonia.

fumingly (fū'ming-li), *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

They answer *fumingly*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

fuming-pot (fū'ming-pot), *n.* A brazier or censer.

fumish† (fū'mish), *a.* [< *fume* + *-ish*[1].] Smoky; hot; choleric. [Rare.]

An other sort are there, that wil seeke for no cumfort, nor yet none receive, but are in their tribulation (be it loase, or sicknes), so testie, so *fumish*, and so far out of al pacience, that it boteth no man to speake to them.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 9.

The *fumish* and dryer part of the cloude yeelding a purplish, the waterie a greenish Sea-colour, &c., . . . are accounted the naturall causes of this wonder of Nature [the rainbow]. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 43.

fumishness† (fū'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignation, and self-will. *Coverdale*, Fruitful Lessons (Parker Soc.), p. 24.

fumiter†, *n.* Same as *fumitory*[1].

fumitory[1] (fū'mi-tọ-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *fumatory*; an alteration (as if with reg. term. *-ory*) of earlier *fumiter*, < ME. *fumeter, fumetere, fumytere*, < OF. *fume-terre*, F. *fumeterre* = Pr. *fumterra* (= It. *fumosterno*), < ML. *fumus terræ*, lit. (as in G. *erdrauch* = Dan. *jordrög* = Sw. *jordrök*; so NL. Sp. Pg. *fumaria*, fumitory) 'smoke of the earth' (so named from its smell): L. *fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth.] The common name for species of the genus *Fumaria*.

Ye take youre laxatives,
Of laurlol, centaure, and *fumetere*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, i. 143.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Climbing fumitory, the *Adlumia cirrhosa*.

fumitory[2]† (fū'mi-tọ-ri), *n.* [Prop. **fumatory*, < L. *fumare*, pp. *fumatus*, smoke: see *fume.*] A smoking-room. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You . . . sot away your time in Mongo's *fumitory* among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd cadators.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 179.

fummel (fum'el), *n.* [E. dial., also *funnel*; origin obscure.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a hinny. [Local, Eng.]

fumose (fū'mōs), *a.* Same as *fumous*.

fumosity† (fū-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fumosite*, < OF. *fumosite*, F. *fumosité* = Pr. *fumosetat, fumositat* = Sp. *fumosidad* = Pg. *fumosidade* = It. *fummosità*, < ML. *fumosita(t-)s*, < L. *fumosus*, smoky: see *fumous.*] **1.** The quality of being fumous or fumid; tendency to emit fumes or cause eructation.

gliff dyuerse drynkes of thaire *fumosite* haue the dissesid, Ete an appulle rawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. *pl.* Fumes arising from excessive drinking or eating, or eructations from indigestible food.

Of alle maner metea ye must thus know & fele
The *fumositees* of fysch, flesche, & fowles, dyuers & feele [many]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it ridideth away the *fumosities* in the braine, and bringeth him to be sober. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

fumous (fū'mus), *a.* [Also *fumose*; < ME. *fumose*, < OF. *fumos* = Pr. *fumos* = Sp. Pg. It. *fumoso*, < L. *fumosus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume: see *fume, n.*] **1†.** Fumy; producing fumes or eructations.

Syr, hertyly y pray yow for to telle me Certenie
Of how many metes that ar *fumose* in theire degre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

So that the Fleete of Flanders passe nought
That in the narrowe see it be not brought
Into the Rochelle to fetch the *fumose* wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

2. In *bot.*, smoke-colored; fuliginous; gray changing to brown.

fumy (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes; full of vapor; vaporous.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast.
Dryden, Æneid.

Oppressed with sleep, and drown'd in *fumy* wine,
The prostrate guards their regal charge resign.
Brooke, Constantia.

fun (fun), *n.* [First appears in literature in the latter part of the 17th century; scantly recorded in the 18th century (in Gay, Goldsmith, Burns, etc.); of Sc. origin, ult. Celtic: cf. Gael. *fonn*, delight, desire, temper, an air, = Ir. *fonn*, delight, desire. Certainly not connected with *fon, fond*[3].] **1.** Mirthful sport; frolicsome amusement; enjoyment from gay or comical action or speech.

He was remarkably cheerful in his temper; and the most forward always in promoting innocent mirth, of that puerile species which we in England call *fun*, to great request among the young men in Abyssinia.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 345.

2. Mirthful wit or humor; sportive gaiety of speech or manner; drollery; whimsicality.

Such wit had current pass'd alone,
Tho' Selwyn's *fun* had ne'er been known.
G. Birch, To Mr. Cambridge.

Here Whitefoord reclines, and, deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man;
Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and *fun*,
Who relish'd a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

That *fun*, the most English of qualities, which does not reach the height of humour, yet overwhelms even gravity itself with a laughter in which there is no sting or bitterness. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 54.

Figure of fun. See *figure.*— **In fun,** as a joke; by way of making fun; not seriously: as, it was said *in fun.*— **Like fun,** in a lively, energetic, or rapid manner. [Colloq.]

That [noise] stopped all of a sudden, and the bolts went to *like fun*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

Not to see the fun of, not to take as a joke; be unwilling to put up with.

Young Miller did *not see the fun of* being imposed on in that fashion. *W. Black.*

To be great fun, to be very amusing or funny. [Colloq.]

He 's *great fun*, I can tell you. . . . We had such a game with him last half. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

To make fun of, to ridicule.

fun (fun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funned*, ppr. *funning*. [< *fun*, *n.*] To make fun; jest; joke: as, I was only *funning*. [Colloq.]

funambulant (fū-nam'bū-lant), *n.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*. Cf. *funambulate*.] A rope-walker; a funambulist. [Rare.]

He's fain to stand like the *Funambulant*,
Who seems to tread the air, and fall he must,
Save his Self's waight him counter-poyseth iust.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

funambulate (fū-nam'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funambulated*, ppr. *funambulating*. [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.* Cf. *funambulus*.] To walk on a rope. [Rare.]

funambulation (fū-nam-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *funambulate* + *-ion*.] Rope-walking. [Rare.]

funambulatory (fū-nam'bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *funambulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Performing like a rope-walker.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of rope-walking. [Rare in both uses.]

Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* [< L. *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, + *-ist*.] A performer on a stretched rope; a rope-walker or rope-dancer.

He [Mr. Pitt] described his situation at the end [of his attempt to read an act of Parliament] with the simplicity natural to one who was no charlatan, and sought for no reputation by the tricks of a *funambulist*.
De Quincey, Style.

funambulo† (fū-nam'bū-lō), *n.* [= F. *funambule* = Sp. *funámbulo* = Pg. *funambulo* = It. *funambolo*, *funanbulo*, < L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker: see *funambulus*.] Same as *funambulist*.

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*.
Bacon.

funambulus† (fū-nam'bū-lus), *n.* [L., a rope-dancer, rope-walker, < *funis*, a rope, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.*] Same as *funambulist*.

I see him walking, not, like a *funambulus*, upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 367.

Funaria (fū-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *funarius*, of or belonging to a rope, < *funis*, a rope, a cord.] A genus of terminal-fruited mosses with an inflated calyptra and an oblique and (usually) double peristome. *F. hygrometrica* is very common and widely diatributed, growing in spring by waysides, on bare ground, wet sand, and rocks. It has received its specific name from the hygroscopic character of the fruit-stalk, which twists in drying and untwists again when wet. There are 3 other British and 8 other North American species.

function (fungk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *function*, F. *fonction* = Sp. *funcion* = Pg. *função*, *funcção* = It. *funzione*, < L. *functio(n-)*, performance, execution, < *fungi*, pp. *functus*, perform, execute, discharge. Cf. *defunct*.] 1. Fulfilment or discharge of a set duty or requirement; exercise of a faculty or office.

And all the ceremony of this compact
Seal'd in my *function*, by my testimony.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling and the same person in common life.
Swift.

2. Activity in general; action of any kind; behavior.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that *function*
Is smother'd in surmise.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Function carries pleasure with it as its psychical accompaniment, but what determines, makes, and is good or bad, is in the end *function*.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 123.

3. Power of acting; faculty; that power of acting in a specific way which appertains to a thing by virtue of its special constitution; that mode of action or operation which is proper to any organ, faculty, office, structure, etc. [This is the most usual signification of the term.]

Dark night, that from the eye his *function* takes,
The ear more quick of apprehension makes.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

So slow th' unprofitable moments roll,
That lock up all the *functions* of my soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 40.

I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,
And exercise all *functions* of a man.
Cowper, Task, iii. 199.

Functions dwell in beast and bird that sway
The reasoning mind, or with the fancy play.
Wordsworth, Humanity.

All these various *functions* [of living beings], however, may be considered under three heads:—(1) *Functions of Nutrition*, divisible into *functions* of absorption and metamorphosis, and comprising all those *functions* by which an organism is enabled to live, grow, and maintain its existence as an individual.—(2) *Functions of Reproduction*, comprising all those *functions* whereby fresh individuals are produced and the perpetuation of the species is secured.—(3) *Functions of Relation* or *Correlation*, comprising all those *functions* (such as sensation and voluntary motion) whereby the outer world is brought into relation with the organism, and the organism in turn is enabled to act upon the outer world.
H. A. Nicholson.

The very idea of an organ is that of an apparatus for the doing of some definite work, which is its *function*.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

The normal operations of each of these faculties are called its *functions*. The term is taken from the action of the bodily organs. From these it is transferred to organs in the metaphysical sense, as the "organs of government," and the *functions* which they perform. In both these applications it has come to mean, first, the appropriate operations of each, and then the activities to which they are appointed, set apart, or destined.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 37.

4. That which one is bound or which is one's business to do; business; office; duty; employment.

You have paid the heavens your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

The king being dead, and his death concealed, he, under colour of executing the *function* of another, gathereth strength to himselfe.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 30.

His [Washington's] *function* was to create an army and administer the government, both of which he did with self-devotion, ability, and faithfulness.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 15.

5. An official ceremony. (*a*) *Eccles.*, a religious service with elaborate ritual and music.

I . . . kept fasts and feasts innumerable,
Matins and vespers, *functions* to no end.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 212.

On the whole, the music was good, and the *function* sufficiently impressive—what with the gloom of the temple everywhere starred with tapers, and the grand altar lighted to the mountain-top.
W. D. Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

(*b*) Any important occasion marked by elaborate ceremonial: extended in recent use to cover social entertainments, as operas, balls, and receptions.

The other great annual *function* is the burning of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 181.

On the first occasion when Robert could be induced to attend one of these *functions* [breakfast-parties], he saw opposite to him what he supposed to be a lad of twenty.
Mrs. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

6. In *math.*, a mathematical quantity whose value depends upon the values of other quantities, called the arguments or independent variables of the function; a mathematical quantity whose changes of value depend on those of other quantities called its variables. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be conceived to vary in length, the length of the circumference will also vary with it, in accordance with a fixed geometrical law, and is therefore a function of the diameter, the latter being regarded as the independent variable. So in the equation $y = ax + b$, if x be conceived to vary independently, y will be its function, since its value will vary with each successive value of x. The common algebraic notation is $y = f(x)$, to be read "y is a function of x." F, ϕ, and other letters are often used in place of f. It is not the special value of fx, but this quantity considered as variable and aa depending upon x, which is called the *function*. It is even called the same *function* irrespective of the special values of certain parameters upon which it may depend, and which are considered not as variables, but as constants. The earlier analysts used *function* to mean merely a power, or continued product of a quantity into itself. The present mathematical meaning first appears in the Latin correspondence between Leibnitz and John Bernoulli. Mathematical usage is not precisely settled as to the meaning, and this in two respects. First, as some writers use the word, the possible values of the function depend upon the values of the variables; so that, if y is a function of x, there must be some value which y can take for some value of x, which it cannot take for some other value of x. But other writers hold that two quantities which are functions of a third are functions of each other. For example, if $x = \tan t$ and $y = \tan(t\sqrt{2}) + i \tan(t\sqrt{3})$, they hold that y is a function of x, although it can take every value for every value of x; for there is even here a connection between the values of x and y, so that in the course of any continuous change of x the mode of change of y is somewhat restricted. Secondly, according to the usage of Cauchy and his followers, if an imaginary quantity, $X + Yi$, be so connected with another, $x + yi$, that X and Y are each of them functions of x and y, say $X = F(x, y)$ and $Y = f(x, y)$, then the former imaginary is a function of the other; but the majority of mathematicians have restricted the name *function* to what the school of Cauchy would term monogenous and differentiable functions, although such a restriction is impossible where the variable does not vary continuously. The tendency of recent writers is to give the greatest possible breadth to the application of the term.

7. Hence, anything which is dependent for its value, significance, etc., upon something else.—**Abelian function.** See *Abelian*[2].—**Adjunct spherical function**, a higher differential coefficient of one of the spherical functions P_n or Q_n multiplied by certain constants depending on m and n and by $(1-x^2)^{m/2}$, where m is the order of differentiation.—**Algebraic function.** See *algebraic*.—**Alternating function.** See *alternate*, *v. i.*—**Analytic function**, a function which can be perfectly represented by a series proceeding according to successive integral positive powers of the variable, or of the variable plus a constant, or by a multitude of such series, some one of which is convergent for each value of the variable which does not correspond to an infinite value of the function. [This term was introduced by Lagrange in 1797.]—**Animal function, arbitrary function**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Appell's functions**, hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Associated function.** Same as *adjunct spherical function*.—**Bernoullian function.** See *Bernoullian*.—**Bessel's** or **Besselian functions**, functions defined by the equation

$$J_n x = \frac{x^n}{2^n \Gamma(n+1)}\left\{1 - \frac{x^2}{2(2n+2)} + \frac{x^4}{2.4.(2n+2)(2n+4)} - \text{etc.}\right\}.$$

But some writers substitute everywhere in this equation $2x$ for x. There are, besides, associated functions called Besselian functions of the second order.—**Binet's function**, the function defined by the integral

$$\omega(\mu) = \int_0^\infty (1/(e^x - 1) - x^{-1} + \tfrac{1}{2}) e^{-\mu x}/x \, . \, dx.$$

Biquadratic function, an integral function of the fourth degree.—**Borchardt's function**, the generating function of symmetric functions of the roots of an equation.—**Calculus of functions.** See *calculus*.—**Carnot's function**, a function of the temperature in Carnot's theory of heat, which is now known to be the reciprocal of the absolute temperature.—**Characteristic function of a moving system**, the time-integral of the vis viva, or the space-integral of the momentum.—**Circular function.** See *circular*.—**Circulating function.** Same as *circulator*, 3.—**Class of functions with reference to a group of operations**, such a collection of functions that any operation of the group performed on any function of the class produces another function of the class: the *class of a function* is used in another sense by Vivanti.—**Complementary function.** See *complementary*.—**Complex function**, an imaginary function.—**Conical function**, a special kind of spherical function adapted to calculating the distribution of electricity upon a cone.—**Conjugate functions**, two functions, u, v, of rectangular coördinates, x, y, such that $u + v\sqrt{-1}$ is a monogenous function of $x + y\sqrt{-1}$.—**Continuous, critical, curvital**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic function**, a function of more than one variable which experiences a constant addition to its value every time the variables are made to vary continuously from a given set of values through some cycle of values back to the same primitive set of values. *Thomson and Tait*.—**Cyclotomic function**, an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation for the division of the circle into a number of equal parts.—**Cylindrical function**, a Besselian function of the first or second order. [So first called by Heine, on account of the connection of these functions with the potential of a cylinder.]—**Derivative function.** See *derivative*.—**Derived function**, a differential coefficient.—**Differentiable function**, a function having a determinate finite differential coefficient for every value of the variable within a certain limit. *Du Bois-Reymond*, 1874. See *Weierstrassian function* (*b*), under *Weierstrassian*.—**Dihedral function.** See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*.—**Dirichletian function**, a function occurring in the theory of the numbers of classes of binary quadratic forms.

It is represented by the expression $\Sigma\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$ except when $D \equiv 1 \pmod 4$, when this expression is to be divided by $1 - (-1)^{\frac{D^2-1}{8}}\frac{1}{2^s}$. In this expression $\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol in its Jacobian sense, and the summation extends to all values of n which are positive, integer, and relatively prime to 2D.—**Discontinuous function.** See *discontinuous*, 3.—**Dissipation** or **dissipative function**, dissipativity; half the rate at which the energy of a system is dissipated by forces like viscosity, etc. It forms one of the terms of the Lagrangian function.—**Distributive function.** See *distributive*.—**Doubly periodic functions**, functions which return to the same values when the variable is increased by either one of two values the ratio of which is imaginary.—**Elliptic function.** See *elliptic*.—**Entire** or **integral function**, or **rational and integral function**, a function which is expressible as a polynomial or infinite series containing only positive integral powers of its variable.—**Equivalence of functions**, a communistic term implying that no man's labor ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or production.—**Euler's function**, the simplest function which becomes $1^n - 2^n + 3^n \ldots (2x-1)^n$, when x is a positive integer and vanishes for $x = 0$, etc. This is not to be confounded with the *Eulerian function*, for which see the adjective.—**Even function**, a function whose value is not changed by reversing the sign of the variable.—**Explicit, exponential, fluctuating**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Factorial function**, an integral function which can be put in the form $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$, etc., where a, b, c, etc., are in arithmetical progression.—**Force function**, the function expressing the potential of a force. See *force-function*.—**Fractionary function.** Same as *meromorphic function*. This is the older phrase, and is still preferred by some writers.—**Fuchsian function**, a one-valued function which remains unaltered by the transformations of a Fuchsian group, and in the interior of a certain curvilinear polygon has the same value only for a finite number of values of the variable.—**Function of judgment**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the particular mode of judging which determines a particular logical form of proposition, as universal, particular, or singular in quantity; affirmative, negative, or infinitated in quality; categorical, conditional, or disjunctive in relation; assertory, problematic, or apodictic in modality.—**Function of limited domain**, a lacunary function.—**Function of limited variation**, a function such that the sum, without regard to signs of all its changes of value between given values of the variable, is finite.—**Gamma function.** See *gamma*.—**Gaussian function**, the same as the hypergeometric function of the second order.—**Generating function**, a function which, when developed according to powers of its variable, gives as

the coefficients of the successive terms the successive values of a discrete function. Thus, e^t is the generating function of

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3.4 \ldots\ldots n}, \text{ because } e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2.3}t^3 +, \text{ etc.}$$

Goniometric function, one of the six quotients of two sides of an oblique triangle considered as a function of two of the angles.—**Graphometric function.** See *graphometric.*—**Gudermannian function.** See *Gudermannian.*—**Hamiltonian functions,** a series of functions introduced into dynamics by Sir William R. Hamilton, any one of which may be used instead of the Lagrangian function. The common Hamiltonian function expresses the sum of the kinetic and positional energy.—**Hankel's function,** the function

$$fx = \sum_1^\infty n (1/n^s) / \sum_1^\infty n (1/n^s \phi (\sin n \pi x)),$$

where $s > 1$, and where $\phi y = 0$ for $y = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = -1$, while $\phi y = 1$ for all other values of the variable.—**Harmonic, holomorphic,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Heine's function,** the function

$$\Omega(x, a) = c \prod_1^n [(1 - e^{2\pi a})/(1 - e^{2(n+x)a}).$$

Homogeneous function, an algebraic polynomial in two variables, all the terms being of the same degree.—**Hyperabelian function.** See *hyperabelian.*—**Hyperbolic function.** (*a*) A Gudermannian function. (*b*) One of several functions related to $\sqrt{1 + k^2 \sinh^2 \phi}$ in the same manner in which ordinary elliptic functions are related to $\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \phi}$, being merely transformed elliptic functions.—**Hyperdistributive, hyperelliptic, hyperfuchsian, hyperspherical,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Icosahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Illegitimate function,** one which follows one law for some values of the variables and another for others.—**Implicit function,** one which is defined by an equation of which the function does not form one member.—**Integrable function,** a function such that, if the integral between two values of the variable be divided into infinitesimal parts, and each of these be multiplied by the maximum value of the function, then the sum of the products has a determinate value irrespective of the mode of separation of the interval into infinitesimal parts, so that the function has a determinate integral.—**Integral function,** a holomorphic function: but with some writers an algebraic polynomial is meant. See *entire function.*—**Intermediary function.** See *intermediary.*—**Interpolary function,** a kind of function used in interpolation.—**Irrational function,** a function which cannot be expressed as the ratio of two algebraic polynomials in its variables.—**Irreducible function,** a function u connected with its variables, x, y, etc., by an equation $F(x, y, \text{etc.}, u) = 0$, which cannot be separated into independent factors. For example, $y = \sqrt{x}$ is an irreducible function, for $(y^2 - x) = 0$ can be separated only into the factors $(y + \sqrt{x})(y - \sqrt{x})$, which have no general meaning independent of each other. If the Riemann's surface of an irreducible function consists of several sheets, these are all connected; and this may be taken as the definition.—**Irreproductive function,** a reproductive function of order zero.—**Iterative function.** See *iterative.*—**Jacobian function,** one of the functions Θ, Η, etc., employed by Jacobi as subsidiary to the study of elliptic functions.—**J function,** the Besselian function of the first kind.—**Keplerian function,** a function expressed by an equation similar to that of Kepler's problem.—**Lacunary function.** See *lacunary.*—**Lagrangian function,** the kinetic diminished by the positional energy, or by what corresponds to the positional energy in the case of variable forces.—**Lamé's function,** a kind of Laplace's function in which the three direction cosines enter instead of the radius vector, latitude, and longitude.—**Laplace's function, apherical function,** or *spherical harmonic,* a function of two variables analogous to a trigonometrical series, used to express the distribution of any continuous quantity over a surface. A Laplace's function of the nth order is any function Y_n of the two variables μ and ϕ, which satisfies the differential equation

$$D_\mu \{(1 - \mu^2) D_m Y_n\} + \frac{1}{1 - \mu^2} D_\phi^2 Y_n + n(n+1) Y_n = 0.$$

See *equation of Laplace's functions,* under *equation.*—**Legendrian function,** one of the x_n functions of spherical harmonics.—**Limited function,** one which has a maximum and a minimum value within some finite interval of the variable.—**Longimetric function.** See *longimetric.*—**Major function,** a certain function used in the theory of Abelian functions.—**Meromorphic, metabatic, modular, monodromic** or **monotropic, monogenous, monotonous, multiform function.** See the adjectives.—**Non-uniform function.** Same as *multiform function.*—**Normal function,** a spherical harmonic of a higher order.—**Numerical generating function,** the generating function showing the number of asyzygetic invariants of each degorder.—**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Odd function,** one which changes its sign with the variable.—**One-valued function,** one which has only one value for each set of values of the variables.—**Order of a function,** the order of the algebraic differential equation of lowest order which connects the function with its variable.—**Ordinary function,** a differentiable function which in reference to no axis of abscissas possesses an infinite number of maxima.—**Partitively continuous, differentiable,** etc., **function,** a function such that the interval of the variable considered may be so divided into parts that the function is continuous, differentiable, etc., in each part.—**Periodic function.** (*a*) As ordinarily understood, a function which, whenever the variable is increased by a certain constant, called the period, has its value unchanged. (*b*) In a generalized sense, a function which has its value unchanged by the substitution for its variable of a certain algebraic function thereof. A periodic function of the second kind is one for which this function is linear.—**Perturbative function.** See *perturbative.*—**Picard's functions,** hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Plane** or **planimetric function,** a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle.—**P_n function,** the Legendre's coefficient of the nth order, the coefficient of a^n in the development of $(1 - 2ax + a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ according to ascending powers of a.—**Polydromic** or **polytropic function,** one which is not monotropic.—**Polyhedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Potential function,** the function expressing the potential of attractions upon a particle.—**Principal function,** the time-integral of the Lagrangian function.—**Q_n function,** a harmonic function such that

$$1/(y - x) = \sum_0^\infty n (2n + 1) Q_n(y) P_n(x).$$

Quasi-periodic function, a function which returns to its value multiplied by a constant when the variable is increased by a certain constant called the quasi-period.—**Radical function,** a rational, integral, and homogeneous expression in Abelian functions having one characteristic.—**Rational and integral function.** See *entire function.*—**Rational function,** a function whose value in terms of the variable is expressible as a rational fraction.—**Reciprocal functions,** a pair of functions f and f^{-1}, so related to each other that if y is one of the values of fx, then x is one of the values of $f^{-1}y$, and conversely. Each function is also said to be the *reciprocal* of the other. The term *converse* would be preferable.—**Representative function.** See *representative.*—**Reproductive function of order n,** a function such that, for a certain constant c, the equation holds $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.—**Riemann's function,** a function satisfying the differential equation of the hypergeometrical series, and defined by Riemann by means of the properties of its critical points. It is denoted by P.—**Rosenhain's function,** an ultra-elliptic function of the first kind.—**Scalar function,** a real numerical quantity having one or more values for each point of three-dimensional space.—**Sigma function.** See *sigma.*—**Similar functions.** (*a*) Functions which admit the same substitutions. (*b*) Two physical quantities whose several mathematical relations to two other physical quantities are the same.—**Sinusoidal function,** a simple harmonic.—**Spherical function.** See *Laplace's function.*—**Stereometric function,** a ratio of two of the tetrahedrons formed by joining a variable point in space to the four summits of a fixed tetrahedron.—**Striped function,** a function which is represented by a pattern in stripes.—**Sturmian function.** See *Sturmian.*—**Supposition-less function,** a function subject to no general condition whatever—which may, for instance, be either limited or unlimited.—**Symmetric function,** a function of several variables whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables.—**Synectic function.** See *synectic.*—**Tetrahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Theory of functions,** a branch of mathematics which concerns the general properties of different general forms of functions. It is sometimes regarded as embracing the entire theory of the higher functions, such as the gamma function, spherical harmonics, elliptic functions, etc.—**Thermodynamic function,** the amount of heat which a body will give out in being brought to a standard pressure and temperature.—**Theta function.** See *theta.*—**Toroidal function,** a function serving to express the potential of an anchor-ring.—**Transcendental function,** any function not algebraic.—**Trigonometrical functions.** See *trigonometrical.*—**Uniform function,** a function such that its variable, while remaining within given limits, cannot pass through a cycle of values so as to return to its original value without the function also returning to its original value.—**Unlimited function,** a function which within every interval has values greater than any predesignate finite limit and other values less than any predesignate finite limit. For example, suppose that $y = 0$ when x is irrational, while $y = (-1)^{pq}$ when x is equal to the irreducible fraction p/q. Then, although y never becomes infinite, yet between any two assignable values of x it has values greater than any predesignate positive number, and values less than any predesignate negative number.—**Vector function,** a quantity of the nature of a vector, having magnitude and direction, distributed through space so as to have a definite magnitude and direction at each point.—**Velocity function,** in *hydrodynamics,* a scalar function whose partial differential coefficient for a linear displacement of the variable point is equal to the component velocity of the fluid in that direction at that point.—**Vital functions,** functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, and lungs.—**Weierstrassian function.** See *Weierstrassian.*—**X_n function,** a Legendrian polynomial of the nth order, or function of the latitude and longitude on a sphere, satisfying Laplace's equation.—**Y_n function,** the Laplace's nth coefficient, being what P_n becomes when for the variable x we substitute $x = \cos\theta\cos\theta_1 + \sin\theta \sin\theta_1 \cos(\phi - \phi_1)$.—**Zeta function.** See *zeta.*

function (fungk'shon), *v. i.* [< *function, n.*] To perform a function; work; act; functionate; especially, in *physiol.*, to have a function; do or be something physiologically.

It seems probable that the policy here given formed the ground of an action in the Insurance Court created by the statute of Elizabeth, . . . which *functioned* . . . till towards the end of the seventeenth century.
F. Martin, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 48.

The endodermal sac forms the axis of the tentaculocyst, its cells secrete crystalline concretions, and it *functions* as an otocyst. *E. R. Lankester,* Encyc. Brit., XII. 551.

functional (fungk'shon-al), *a.* [< ML. *functionalis,* < L. *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] 1. Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a *functional* defect. *Le Conte,* Sight, p. 50.

2. Pertaining to an algebraical operation: as, a *functional* symbol.—3. Having the function usual to the part or organ: as, *functional* wings of an insect (that is, those used for flying).—**Functional determinant, disease, equation,** etc. See the nouns.

functionality (fungk-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *functional* + *-ity.*] The state of having or being a function.

This peripheral area, which possesses a known and indisputable *functionality.*
Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.,* VIII. 170.

Functionality, in Analysis, is dependence on a variable or variables. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 818.

functionalize (fungk'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *functionalized,* ppr. *functionalizing.* [< *functional* + *-ize.*] To place in a function or office; assign some function or office to. *Laing.* [Rare.]

functionally (fungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions; specifically, in *zoöl.,* with reference to function alone: as, the maxillæ of crustaceans are morphologically limbs, but *functionally* jaws.

The elytra of a beetle and the halteres of a fly, though morphologically wings, are not *functionally* so. *Huxley.*

Functionally-produced modifications have respectively furthered or hindered survival in posterity.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 69.

functionary (fungk'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *functionaries* (-riz). [= F. *fonctionnaire* = Sp. *funcionario* = Pg. *funccionario,* < L. as if **functionarius,* < *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] One who holds an office or a trust: as, a public *functionary;* secular *functionaries.*

Their republick is to have a first *functionary* (as they call him), under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. *Burke,* Thoughts on French Affairs.

functionate (fungk'shon-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionated,* ppr. *functionating.* [< *function* + *-ate*^{2}.] To act; have or fulfil a function; function.

Thus an image is formed upon the retina, the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion, this at once *functionates,* the force called perception is evolved, and the image is perceived. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXXI. 8.

functionize (fungk'shon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionized,* ppr. *functionizing.* [< *function* + *-ize.*] To function. [Rare.]

A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain *functionizing* about itself and its own being.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 41.

functionless (fungk'shon-les), *a.* [< *function* + *-less.*] Without function or office.

The os coccyx in man, though *functionless* as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 28.

Adult whales have . . . *functionless* rudiments of hind limbs imbedded in their flesh.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 675.

functus officio (fungk'tus o-fish'i-ō). [L.: *functus,* pp. of *fungi,* perform; *officio,* abl. of *officium,* duty, office.] Having performed to the end one's official duty; having fulfilled a function or retired from an office. In *law,* "an expression applied to an agent or donee of an authority who has performed the act authorized, so that the authority is exhausted and at an end." *Rapalje and Lawrence,* Law Dict.

fund[1] (fund), *n.* [In lit. sense also *fond* (see *fond*[4]), *fund* being accom. to the L. form; < OF. *fond,* a bottom, floor, ground, foundation, also a merchant's stock or capital, F. *fond,* bottom, ground, *fonds,* estate, pl. *fonds,* funds, stock, = Pr. *fons* = Sp. *fondo, fundo* = Pg. *fundo* = It. *fondo,* < L. *fundus,* bottom, also, in particular, a piece of land, a farm, estate, orig. **fudnus* = E. *bottom:* see *bottom.* Hence (from L. *fundus*) ult. E. *found*[2], *foundation,* etc.] 1†. Bottom. See *in the fund,* below.—2. A stock or accumulation of money or other forms of wealth devoted to or available for some purpose, as for the carrying on of some business or enterprise, or for the support and maintenance of an institution, a family, or a person: as, a sinking-*fund;* the *funds* of a bank or corporation; the Widows' and Orphans' *Fund,* etc. A fund may be either *active* or *passive.* It is *active* when the bulk of it is invested in the subjects of the business or enterprise, as merchandise, ships, factories, land, bank-loans, etc.; *passive* when it is invested in such a way (as in real estate or stocks) as to produce a fixed or nearly uniform income, which alone is used for the specific purpose, or when it is used or drawn upon directly for expenses, being insufficient to produce the requisite income by investment, or when it is maintained by collections or contributions for specific objects, as the support of missionaries or of charitable enterprises. Both active and passive funds may be either *individual* or *collective;* when collective, an individual interest in the former usually consists of a partnership or the ownership of joint stock, and in the latter of membership or of some right of joint control, unless the contributions are absolute gifts.

The parliament went on slowly in fixing the *fund* for the supplies they had voted.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. A store of anything to be drawn upon at pleasure; a stock or main source of supply; especially, an equipment of specific mental resources; a stock of knowledge or mental endowment of any kind: as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of anecdote.

I was last night visited by a friend of mine, who has an inexhaustable *fund* of discourse, and never fails to entertain his company with a variety of thoughts and hints that are altogether new and uncommon.
Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

Tom's severity gave her a certain *fund* of defiance.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

Giraldus Cambrensis had a *fund* of humour and cleverness that is as noteworthy as his extensive reading.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 120.

Alimentary fund. See *alimentary.*—**Company fund,** in the United States army, the savings arising from the economical use of the rations of a company, placed in the hands of the company commander, and used only for the benefit of the enlisted men of the company.—**Consolidated funds.** See *consolidated.*—**In funds,** in possession of available means or resources.—**In the fund**†, at bottom. *Davies.*

I know madam does fret you a little now and then, that's true; but *in the fund* she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

On or **out of one's own fund**†, on one's own account. *Davies.*

The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them *out of my own fund.*
Tom Brown, Works, I. 171.

I took to him for his resemblance to you, but am grown to love him *upon his own fund.* *Walpole*, Letters, II. 130.

Post fund, in the United States army, the savings from the allowance of flour at a post bakery, used to defray the expenses of the bakery, for the purchase of garden-seeds, and for the support of post schools, etc.—**Public funds,** securities issued by a government in return for loans, at a fixed rate of interest, and usually for a definite term of years, in the form of negotiable or transferable bonds of different amounts. Often called simply *the funds.*—**Regimental fund,** in the United States army, 50 per cent. of the post fund, after deducting the expenses of the bakery, divided pro rata among the regiments represented by companies at the post, and paid over to the several regimental treasurers for the maintenance of the bands.—**Sinking-fund,** a fund formed by a government or corporation for the gradual "sinking," wiping out, or reduction of its debt, by various devices for the accumulation of money. (See *fund*[1], *v.*, 2, end.) The first sinking-fund was established by Sir Robert Walpole in England in 1716.—**The funds,** originally, in Great Britain, the product of particular taxes, as customs, excise, stamp, etc., pledged by the government for the payment of particular loans and the interest on the same; now, the national or public debt, or the stocks which represent it: as, to have money in *the funds.* See *consols*, and *consolidated funds* (under *consolidated*).

fund[1] (fund), *v. t.* [< *fund*[1], *n.*] 1. To collect and accumulate; store. [Rare.]

Strata of soil fitted to retain heat and *fund* it, or to disperse it and cool it. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. To convert (a floating debt) into capital or stock, or into a more or less permanent debt, represented by bonds for definite sums, bearing interest at a fixed rate, and commonly redeemable within a fixed period of years. That part of the indebtedness of a government or corporation which is payable immediately or soon, so that early provision for payment must be made or forbearance obtained, is called the *floating debt.* To *fund* such an indebtedness is to cancel it by inducing the creditor to take in its place obligations having considerable time to run, and issued, in convenient portions or shares, in the form of interest-bearing bonds or certificates available to the holder as marketable securities; or by procuring a fresh loan on the issue of such obligations, and using the proceeds to pay off the floating indebtedness. To *refund* a debt is to repeat this process when the time obtained by the funding expires. The *funded debt* of a body politic or corporate is the aggregate of the debt thus provided for. It is approximately the same in amount as the old debt, unless it is increased, as is often the case, by including in it the expenses of funding, or by issuing the obligations below par. The funded debts of governments are spoken of as the *public funds*, and the securities issued are spoken of as *stocks* or *bonds.* Such securities, when issued by corporations, are usually spoken of in the United States as *bonds* (the word *stocks* being applied to shares, which do not represent the debt of a corporation, but ownership in it), and in Great Britain as *bonds* or *debentures.* With the funding of a debt is frequently coupled the creation of a sinking-fund for its redemption. See *sinking-fund*, under *fund*[1], *n.*

fund[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *funden*, an earlier form of *founden*, strive, go: see *found*[5].] To go; proceed.

Na linger durst I for him lette,
But forth y *funded* wyt that free.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 275).

fundable (fun'da-bl), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being funded or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

fundal (fun'dal), *a.* [< *fundus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the fundus: as, *fundal* attachments.

fundament (fun'da-ment), *n.* [< ME. *fundament, fundement*, also *fondement, foundement* (see *foundment*), < OF. *fundement, fondement*, F. *fondement* = Pr. *fundamen, fondament* = Sp. Pg. *fundamento* = It. *fondamento*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation, groundwork, base, bottom, < *fundare*, found, < *fundus*, the bottom: see *fund*[1] and *found*[2].] 1†. Foundation; foundment.

Unnethe the *fundement.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 403.

2. The anus; the vent; the perineal region.

fundamental (fun-da-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fondamental* = Sp. Pg. *fundamental* = It. *fondamentale*, < ML. **fundamentalis* (in adv. *fundamentaliter*), < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; serving as or being a component part of a foundation or basis; hence, essential; important; original; elementary: as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law.

And this I take to be a great cause that hath hindered the progression of learning, because these *fundamental* knowledges have been studied but in passage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The law of nature is the only law of laws truly and properly to all mankind *fundamental*, the beginning and the end of all government. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

When we apply the epithet *fundamental* either to religion in general or to Christianity in particular, we are supposed to mean something essential to religion or Christianity. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 88.

The most *fundamental* and far-reaching effect of Roman conquest was the decomposition of primitive ideas, political and social, legal and religious.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 257.

Fundamental bass, in *music:* (*a*) See *fundamental, n.*, 2. (*b*) The low tone generated by the tones of a chord. Also called *fundamental note.*—**Fundamental cells, fundamental tissue,** in *bot.*, typical or essentially unchanged parenchyma-cells, and the tissue formed of such cells, such as is found in pith, the pulp of leaves and fruit, etc.—**Fundamental chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Fundamental color, color-sensation.** See the nouns.—**Fundamental propositions,** in *logic*, certain propositions from which other propositions can be immediately proved, but which can themselves be subordinated to no other propositions.—**Fundamental scale** of a system of invariants or concomitants, an asyzygetic set of such invariants or concomitants. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. The idea is Cayley's.—**Fundamental tone.** See *fundamental, n.*, 2.—**Fundamental truths,** beliefs constituting the foundations and elementary ingredients of every act of knowledge and thought.—**Fundamental units,** a system of units from which all others can be derived. In the centimeter-gram-second system, the centimeter, gram, and mean solar second are taken as the fundamental units.—**Syn.** Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

II. *n.* 1. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part: as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

For the laws of England (though by our charter we are not bound to them, yet) our *fundamentals* are framed according to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 351.

High speculations are as barren as the tops of cedars; but the *fundamentals* of Christianity are fruitful as the valleys or the creeping vine.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 68.

Their *fundamental* is, that all diseases arise from repletion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The root of a chord. (*b*) The generator of a series of harmonics. Also called *fundamental bass, note*, or *tone.*

fundamentality (fun-da-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

When he finds antiquity and universality combined with *fundamentality*, the conclusion is inevitable, and in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions is it plainly legitimate.
Gladstone, Church and State, vii.

fundamentally (fun-da-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation; as regards fundamentals.

Fundamentally defective. *Burke.*

That which *fundamentally* distinguishes the slave is that he labours under coercion to satisfy another's desires. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 34.

fundamentalness (fun-da-men'tal-nes), *n.* Fundamentality.

fundation† (fun-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fundatio*(*n-*), foundation: see *foundation.*] The act of finding or providing.

The first whereof is the *fundation* of dowrie, viz. two hundred denarij. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 215.

fundatrix†, *n.* [< ML. *fundatrix*, fem. of *fundator*, a founder: see *founder*[1].] A foundress.

The *fundatrix'* purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 371.

funded (fun'ded), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; constituting or forming part of the permanent debt of a government or corporation at a fixed rate of interest: as, a *funded* debt. See *debt* and *fund*[1].

On the 31st of December, 1697, the publick debts of Great Britain *funded* and unfunded amounted to £21,515,742. 13s. 8 1–2d. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

The nation had an enormous *funded* debt and a depreciated currency. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 88.

2. Invested in public funds: as, *funded* money.

funder (fun'dėr), *n.* 1. One who is in favor of funding a debt or debts, or of providing a sinking-fund for the gradual extinction of debt. Specifically—2. In *U. S. politics*, from about 1878 onward, a Virginian who was in favor of funding and paying the entire debt of the State (less the quota properly falling upon West Virginia), in distinction from a so-called readjuster, who advocated the repudiation of a part of the debt.

fund-holder (fund'hōl″dėr), *n.* An owner of government stock or public securities.

Would you tax the property of the *fund-holder?* No, no minister has yet been either blind or abandoned enough to attempt it.
Fox, Speech on the Assessed Tax Bill, Dec. 14, 1797.

Tax on *fundholders*, in respect of profits arising from annuities payable out of any public revenues.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 111.

fundi (fun'di), *n.* [Native African.] A kind of grain allied to millet (the *Paspalum exile*), much cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation as food for invalids. Also called *fundungi* and *hungry rice.*

funding (fun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fund*[1], *v.*] The act or process of converting a floating debt into a funded debt. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*, and *debt.*—**Funding system,** a system or scheme for funding, usually including a sinking-fund for the payment of principal, and a pledge of specific portions of the income of the state or company for the payment of interest meanwhile. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*

The *funding system*, they say, is in favor of the moneyed interest—oppressive to the land: that is, favorable to us, hard on them. *Ames*, Works, I. 104.

fundless (fund'les), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-less.*] Without funds.

fund-monger (fund'mung″gėr), *n.* An operator or speculator in the public funds. [Rare.]

Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers, and *fundmongers.*
New York Tribune, June 12, 1862.

fund-mongering (fund'mung″gėr-ing), *n.* The act or practice of operating or speculating in the public funds. [Rare.]

Thoroughly imbued with . . . hostility to perpetual debts and *fund-mongering.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

Fundulina (fun-dū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's ichthyological system, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and all the teeth are pointed. It includes the subfamily *Fundulinæ* and other cyprinodonts.

Fundulinæ (fun-dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cyprinodontidæ*, typified by the genus *Fundulus*, comprising cyprinodont fishes with dentary bones normally united, a short intestinal canal, teeth fixed and pointed, and the anal fin of the male not provided with a rigid intromittent organ. About 30 species inhabit fresh, brackish, and salt waters of the United States; they are known as *killifishes, mummychogs, minnows*, etc.

funduline (fun'dū-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fundulinæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Fundulinæ.*

Fundulus (fun'dū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*[1].] A genus of killifishes, of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*, containing numerous species of active habits and very tenacious of life, of no economic value. The commonest North American species is *F. heteroclitus;* a larger one is known as *F. majalis.* See cut under *mummychog.*

fundungi (fun-dung'gi), *n.* Same as *fundi.*

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* [L., the bottom, base: see *fund*[1].] 1. In a general sense, bottom; depths: as, the *fundus* of a cave or a wood.

Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to "live in the *fundus* of the eye," so that, after several hours, shutting the eyes will cause these images to reappear with great distinctness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. In *anat.*, the larger end of any cone- or pear-shaped organ, as the upper part of the uterus, the left portion of the stomach, or the anterior and lower end of the gall-bladder.—**Fundus glands,** the cardiac glands of the stomach.—**Fundus of the bladder,** the lower part or base.—**Fundus of the eye,** the back part of the eye, as seen through the pupil in an ophthalmoscopic examination.—**Fundus of the stomach,** the left, larger end.—**Fundus of the uterus,** the upper part.

funebral† (fū'nē-bral), *a.* Same as *funebrial.*

Dr. Parr of Camerweli preach'd a most pathetic *funebral* discourse and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1672.

funebrial† (fū-nē'bri-al), *a.* [As F. *funèbre* = Sp. *fúnebre* = Pg. It. *funebre;* < L. *funebris*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funereal.

One of these crowns or garlands is most artificially wrought in fillagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle (with which plants the *funebrial* garlands of the ancients were composed).
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 29.

funebrious† (fū-nē′bri-us), *a.* Same as *funebrial*.

funeral (fū′ne-ral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *funeral*, < OF. *funeral*, *funerail* = Sp. Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, < ML. *funeralis*, belonging to a burial (the L. adj. was *funebris*), < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral; usually with reference to the burning of the body (whereas *exsequiæ*, E. *exequies*, had reference to the procession), and so prob. from the same root as *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*. II. *n.* < ME. *funeral* = F. *funérailles*, pl., = Pr. *funerarias* = Sp. *funeral*, also pl. *funeralias*, *funerarias* = Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, n., < ML. pl. *funeralia*, funeral rites, funeral, neut. pl. of *funeralis*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to burial or sepulture; used, spoken, etc., at the interment of the dead: as, a *funeral* torch; *funeral* rites; a *funeral* train or procession; a *funeral* oration.

The fyr of *funeral* servise.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2084.

All the sad sayings of Scripture, or the threnes of the *funeral* prophets. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

The very term *funeral* feast is, indeed, a kind of paradox; yet *funeral* feasts have existed among all nations.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 384.

Funeral pile, a heap of wood and other combustible material upon which a dead body is laid to be burned to ashes; a pyre.

Its principal use [that of asbestos], according to Pliny, was for the making of shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corps so as the ashes might be preserved distinct from that of the wood whereof the *funeral-pile* was composed. *Cambridge*, The Scribleriad, iv.

II. *n.* **1.** The ceremony of burying a dead person; the solemnizatiou of interment; obsequies: formerly used also in the plural.

A fyr, in which thoffice [the office]
Of *funeral* he might al accomplice.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2006.

Before he had seen performed his Father's *Funerals*, which was not till the 27th of October following, he entred into a Treaty of his own Nuptials.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

The *funerals* of a deceased friend are not only performed at his first interring, but in the monthly minds and anniversary commemorations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

When they buried him, the little port
Had seldom seen a costlier *funeral*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of the dead; a funeral train.

A *funeral*, with plumes and lights,
And music, went to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3†. A funeral sermon: usually in the plural. *Davies*.

In the absence of Dr. Humfreys, designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his *funerals*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 2.

I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, I. 454.

funeral-ale (fū′ne-ral-āl), *n.* [Equiv. to Norw. *gravaröl*, *graröl* = Dan. *gravöl* = Sw. *gröföl*, lit. 'grave-ale.'] A funeral feast; a wake: with reference to ancient Scandinavian customs. See *ale*, 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfagr's] father's *funeral-ale*, for it is expressly said that at Hafrsfirth his hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death. *Edinburgh Rev.*

funerally† (fū′ne-ral-i), *adv.* In a funeral manner; by way of a funeral.

Even crows were *funerally* burnt.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, i.

funerary (fū′ne-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *funéraire* = Sp. *funerario*, < LL. *funerarius*, < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*.] Relating or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

The two [goblets] to the left are in blue glass, inscribed with short *funerary* legends. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 201.

funerate† (fū′ne-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *funeratus*, pp. of *funerare*, bury with funeral rites, < *funus*, (*funer-*), funeral rites: see *funeral*, *a.*] To bury with funeral rites. *Cockeram*.

funeration† (fū-ne-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *funeration*, < LL. *funeratio*(*n-*), < L. *funerare*, bury with funeral rites: see *funerate*.] Solemnization of funeral rites.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.
Knatchbull, Annot. on New Testament, p. 41.

funereal (fū-nē′rē-al), *a.* [As Sp. *funéreo* = Pg. It. *funereo*; < L. *funereus*, of or belongiug to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Characteristic of or suitable for a funeral; hence, mournful; dismal; lugubrious; gloomy.

Horneck's fierce eye, and Roome's *funereal* frown.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 152.

Dark, *funereal* barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, lugubrious cries. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

funereally (fū-nē′rē-al-i), *adv.* In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

funest (fū-nest′), *a.* [= F. *funeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *funesto*, < L. *funestus*, causing death, destruction, or calamity, deadly, destructive, calamitous, < *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral, a dead body, death, etc.: see *funeral*.] Causing or boding death; ill-boding; hence, lamentable; mournful: as, "*funest* and direful deaths," *Coleridge*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Frequent mischiefs and *funest* accidents they [mushrooms] have produc'd, not only to particular persons, but to whole families. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, xxxix.

I perfectly apprehend the *funest* and calamitous issue which a few days may produce.
Evelyn, To Sir William Coventry.

fung, fêng (fung), *n.* See *fung-hwang*.

fungaceous (fung-gā′shius), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining or relating to fungi.

fungal (fung′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fungalis*, < *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus*.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a fungus or fungi; consisting of the *Fungi* or fungous plants: as, *fungal* growth; Lindley's *fungal* alliance.

Assuming the filaments to be of undoubted *fungal* origin. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 523.

These fillform *fungal* elements are called hyphæ.
Goebel, Outline Class. and Special Morph., p. 81.

II. *n.* A fungus.

Fungales (fung-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungalis*: see *fungal*.] Same as *Fungi*. *Lindley*.

fungate (fung′gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fungated*, ppr. *fungating*. [< *fungus* + *-ate*2.] In *pathol.*, to grow up rapidly in forms suggesting some of the larger fungi: said of morbid growths.

funget†, *n.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, a soft-headed fellow, a dolt: see *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 184.

fung-hwang, fêng-hwang (fung′hwäng′), *n.* [Chinese.] In *Chinese myth.*, a fabulous bird of good omen said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phenix*, but seems, from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the Argus pheasant. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelains and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

The *fung-hwang* of Chinese legends is a sort of pheasant, adorned with every color, and combining in its form and motions whatever is elegant and graceful, as well as possessing such a benevolent disposition that it will not peck or injure living insects, nor tread on growing herbs.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, I. 266.

Fungi (fun′jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] One of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams. The *Fungi* are chiefly distinguished by the absence of chlorophyl, and therefore by the lack of power to assimilate inorganic substances, being thus dependent for their food upon living or dead organic matter obtained from other plants or from animals. Consequently, also, they do not inhale carbonic acid and give off oxygen as chlorophyllous plants do in assimilation, but do inhale oxygen and give off carbonic acid as other plants do in respiration. The vegetative system consists of filiform cells, called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ of a fungus taken collectively are called the *mycelium*. The hyphæ are usually septate and branched; in some fungi, as *Peronosporeæ* and their allies, there are no septa except those which divide off the propagative cells or organs. Exceptions to the hyphal plan of structure occur in several cases. In the yeast-fungi and yeast-like stages of certain other fungi the plant consists of a succession of ellipsoid cells formed by budding; in the *Chytridieæ* certain species have no mycelium, but consist of a spherical or ovoid cell; in the bacteria the prevailing form is that of very minute spheres or rods, which multiply by fission; in the vegetative stage of the *Myxomycetes* there is only a mass of protoplasm. The mycelium is said to be *filamentous* when the hyphæ are separate, or at most but loosely interwoven, as in the common molds; *membranous* when the hyphæ are so interwoven as to form a layer; *fibrous* when the hyphæ form branching strands, the latter being often of considerable size and indurated. In some groups, as the mushrooms, the interwoven hyphæ form a compound fungus-body of definite and regular shape. Fungi are *saprophytic* or *parasitic*, according as that from which they obtain their food is a dead organic substance or a living organism. Some parasitic species are facultative saprophytes, and some saprophytic species are facultative parasites. Among the saprophytic fungi are the common domestic molds and mildews, the "dry-rot" fungi, the greater number of ascomycetous and basidiomycetous fungi, which grow on dead wood, leaves, etc., or organic matter in the soil, also many *Hyphomycetes*, and the *Myxomycetes*. Among the parasitic fungi are the *Uredineæ* or rusts and *Ustilagineæ* or smuts, which grow upon wild and cultivated plants, also most *Peronosporeæ*, as represented by the potato-rot and American grape-vine mildew. Among the *Ascomycetes*, the *Erysipheæ* (powdery mildews) are all parasitic, as are also many other *Pyrenomycetes* and a few *Discomycetes*. Many parasitic species, especially the rusts, smuts, and mildews, cause great destruction to cultivated crops. The lichens are now considered by many botanists to consist of fungi parasitic upon algæ (the gonidia). (See *lichen*.) A few fungi grow upon living animals and man. Several species of *Aspergillus* cause a disease (otomycosis) of the human ear. Other fungi produce the skin-diseases favus and ringworm. Bacteria are believed to cause most or all of the fevers and contagious diseases of man and the lower animals. Species of *Saprolegnia* cause epidemics among fishes, especially the salmon. The principal parasites upon insects belong to the *Entomophthoreæ* and the genus *Cordyceps*. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Silkworms are attacked by a species of *Botrytis*, and bacteria cause epidemics among silkworms and other insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur in fungi; the latter is present in all, and in many is the only kind that has been observed. The asexual spores (conidia) are most frequently produced upon the tips of uninclosed hyphæ, as in *Hyphomycetes*, or on short hyphæ produced in conceptacles, but sometimes by free cell-formation, as in *Mucor*. The sexual organs are of three types. In the conjugating fungi, *Mucor* and its allies, reproduction takes place by the union of two similar cells to form a zygospore. In *Peronospora* and its allies oögonia and antheridia are formed; the antheridium comes in direct contact with the oögonium, and a transfer of the protoplasm into the oösphere takes place. In the *Ascomycetes*, so far as known, a carpogonium takes the place of the oögonium, and the product of fertilization is usually a perithecium or apothecium containing asci and spores. (See *Eurotium*.) Modern classifications of fungi are of two kinds. That proposed by F. Cohn in 1872 classes together in primary groups fungi and algæ having similar modes of reproduction, employing the peculiar fungal characters in distinguishing the secondary groups; but the usual method recognizes fungi as wholly distinct from algæ, separated by physiological and morphological characters, in this respect agreeing with the old method. The artificial system formerly in use and still retained in some English books divides the fungi into the orders *Ascomycetes*, *Physomycetes*, *Hyphomycetes*, *Coniomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Hymenomycetes*. De Bary in 1861 made four divisions: *Phycomycetes*, *Hypodermiæ*, *Basidiomycetes*, and *Ascomycetes*. Goebel (1882) does not include *Myxomycetes* and *Schizomycetes* with *Fungi* proper; the latter he divides into *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, *Uredineæ*, and *Basidiomycetes*. The *Fungi Imperfecti* of modern authors include a large number of forms, of which some are known, and most are suspected, to be the asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The principal groups of *Fungi Imperfecti* are the *Sphæropsideæ*, *Melanconieæ*, and *Hyphomycetes*. The number of known species of fungi is estimated at about 30,000. Most of the edible fungi are found among the mushrooms and puffballs; but the truffle and morel are ascomycetous. Most of the species recognized as poisonous are mushrooms; but the ergot-fungus is ascomycetous. Some smuts are poisonous to cattle. Some fungi produce poisonous substances, as alcohol, by fermentation. Also called *Fungales*. See cuts under *ascus*, *basidium*, *Clavaria*, *ergot*, *exoperidium*, *Fusicladium*, and *Puccinia*.

Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).
A, annulus; *C*, cortina; *H*, hymenium; *M*, mycelium; *P*, pileus; *S*, stipe; *V*, volva.

Fungia (fun′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] The typical genus of mushroom-corals of the family *Fungiidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801. See cut under *coral*.

Fungia . . . is the largest of the solitary lime-secreting corals, and often reaches a diameter of from six to eight inches. It is disk-shaped, with a large number of radiating partitions which extend from the center to a periphery not bounded by a vertical wall. The tentacles . . . are irregularly disposed over its whole upper surface. *Fungia* in its adult condition is not attached to the ground, but lies in the coral lagoons in rather sheltered places.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 117.

fungible (fun′ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungi*, perform, discharge: see *function*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being replaced by another in respect of function, office, or use.

The theologians based themselves on the glossators and legists, and the wordy strife about *fungible* and "consumptible" things continued for several centuries, until finally settled by Salmasius, Turgot, and Bentham.
Science, VII. 376.

II. *n.* In the *civil law*, a thing of such a nature that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or money.

fungic (fun′jik), *a.* [= F. *fongique*; as *fungus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fungi.

fungicide (fun′ji-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, fungus, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys fungi; specifically, a chemical applied to fungi or their germs for the purpose of destroying them; a germicide.

Fungicolæ (fun-jik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungicola*: see *fungicolous*.] **1.** In Latreille's system, the first family of *Coleoptera trimera*,

now retained as a superfamily of trimerous or cryptotetramerous colcopterans, with filiform maxillary palpi, and moderately long flattened or clavate anteunæ: represented by such families as the *Endomychidæ* or fungus-beetles. See cut under *Endomychus*.—**2.** A group of dipterous insects or fungus-gnats.

fungicolous (fun-jik′ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *fungicola*, < L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in or upon fungi; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fungicolæ*.

Fungidæ (fun′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Fungiidæ*.

fungiform (fun′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mushroom; cylindrical with a broader convex head: specifically applied to certain papillæ of the tongue, distinguished from *filiform* and *circumvallate*. Also *fungilliform*. See *papilla*.

The nerve-fibres are more readily seen, however, in the *fungiform* papillæ of the tongue.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 682.

fungiid (fun′ji-id), *n.* A mushroom-coral, as a member of the *Fungiidæ*.

Fungiidæ (fun-ji′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-idæ*.] A family of eporose sclerodermatous stone-corals, the mushroom-corals, so called because of their usual shape as large flat cups. They are without thecæ, but with many well-developed dentate septa connected by synapticulæ. Also *Fungidæ*. See *Fungia*, and cut under *coral*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Fungiinæ (fun-ji-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fungiidæ*. Also *Funginæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

fungilliform (fun-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. as if **fungillus*, dim. of L. *fungus*, a mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Same as *fungiform*.

fungin, fungine (fun′jin), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *fungus-cellulose*.

In 1866 De Bary gave this name [fungus-cellulose] to the substance composing the cell-walls of fungi. . . . Since then, the names *fungine* and metacellulose have been given to this doubtful substance.
Poulsen, Bot. Micro-Chem. (trans.), p. 79.

funginous (fun′ji-nus), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

fungite (fun′jit), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-ite*[2].] A kind of fossil coral.

Fungivoræ (fun-jiv′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fungivorous*.] A group of fungivorous dipterous insects.

fungivorous (fun-jiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon fungi: applied to many insects.

fungoid (fung′goid), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Having the appearance or character of a fungus; hence, sporadic.

"The seed of immortality has sprouted within me." "Only a *fungoid* growth, I dare say — a crowing disease in the lungs," said Deronda.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

2. In *pathol.*, characterized by morbid growths resembling a fungus, especially those of a malignant character: as, a *fungoid* disease.

fungologist (fung-gol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *fungology* + *-ist*.] One engaged in the study of fungology; a mycologist.

fungology (fung-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom (see *fungus*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which deals with fungi. More commonly called *mycology*.

fungosity (fung-gos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fongosité* = Sp. *fungosidad* = It. *fungosità*; as *fungous* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being fungous; also, a fungous excrescence.

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustulæ, or *fungosities* on its surface.
Biblioth. Bibl. (Oxf., 1720), I. 292.

2. In *pathol.*, proud flesh. *Dunglison*.

fungous (fung′gus), *a.* [< ME. *fungous* = F. *fongueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fungoso*, < L. *fungosus*, full of holes, spongy, fungous, < *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus: see *fungus*.] **1.** Belonging to or having the character of fungi; spongy.

And chaf is better for hem [radishes] thenne is donnge,
For thai therof wol be right *fungous* stronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

We may be aure of raine, in case we see a *fungous* substance or soot gathered about lamps and candle snuffs.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows *fungous*, and takes fire at ev'ry spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

Another form of *fungous* vegetation that develops itself within the living body . . . is the Botrytis bassiana.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 313.

2. Characterized by the appearance of fungoid growths: as, a *fungous* disease.—**3.** Growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

The meaner productions of the French and English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets.
Harris, Hermes.

fung-shui, fêng-shui (fung′shwē′), *n.* [Chinese, < *fung*, wind, + *shui*, water.] A kind of geomancy practised by the Chinese for determining the luckiness or unluckiness of sites for graves, houses, cities, etc.

Burial-places are selected by geomancers, and their location has important results on the prosperity of the living. The supposed connection between these two things has influenced the science, religion, and customs of the Chinese from very early days, and under the name of *fung-shui*, or "wind and water" rules, still contains most of their science, and explains most of their superstitions.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, II. 246.

Feng-shui, or "wind-and-water" magic, . . . has of late come under the notice of Europeans from the unexpected impediments it has placed in their way when desirous of building or constructing railways on Chinese soil.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XV. 204.

fungus (fung′gus), *n.*; pl. *fungi* (fun′jī). [In earlier use *funge* (q. v.); = OF. *fonge*, a mushroom, F. *fongus*, *fungus* (in pathol.) = Sp. Pg. It. *fungo*, < L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, for **sfungus*, < Gr. *σφόγγος*, Attic form of *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] **1.** A plant belonging to the group *Fungi* (which see).

Each with some wondrous gift approach'd the Power,
A nest, a toad, a *fungus*, or a flower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 400.

In wine-making, the fermentation of the juices of the grapes or other fruit employed is set going by the development of minute *fungi* whose germs have settled on their skins.
W. B. Carpenter, Microa., § 311.

The healthy animal organism possesses the power of destroying and eliminating certain kinds of living microscopic spores and filaments of *fungi* from the circulation.
The Lancet, June 4, 1881.

2. In *pathol.*, a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds.—**Bird's-nest fungus.** See *bird's-nest*.—**Budding fungi.** See *bud*[1].—**Chignon-fungus.** See *chignon*.—**Filamentous fungus,** one composed of separate or but little interwoven hyphæ, as the common molds.—**Fungus disease,** mycetoma.—**Fungus hematodes,** in *pathol.*, a name applied to a soft and vascular carcinoma when, after ulceration of the integuments, it grows up rapidly in a dark-colored, rugose, easily bleeding mass.—**Fungus Melitensis,** the *Cynomorium coccineum*, a fungus-like plant of southern Europe, of the apetalous order *Balanophoraceæ*. See cut under *Cynomorium*.—**House-fungus,** a fungus destructive to the timbers of houses and other buildings; dry-rot.—**Smut-fungus,** one of the *Ustilaginеæ* which produces a smut-like mass of spores. See *smut*.—**Spawn-fungi,** *Basidiomycetes* (mushrooms, puffballs, etc.) which may be propagated by means of masses of mycelium called spawn.—**Sprouting fungi,** those fungi propagated by sprouting or budding, as the species of *Saccharomyces* and growth-forms of certain higher fungi.—**Yeast-fungus,** the fungus which is the active principle in yeast; *Saccharomyces*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*. (See also *beefsteak-fungus*, *fish-fungus*.)

fungus-beetle (fung′gus-bē″tl), *n.* A fungicolous beetle, as of the family *Endomychidæ* or of the family *Erotylidæ*; an endomychid. See cuts under *Endomychus* and *Erotylus*.

fungus-cellulose (fung′gus-sel″ū-lōs), *n.* The substance which composes the cell-walls of fungi, different in chemical reactions from ordinary cellulose. Also called *fungin*, *fungine*, and *metacellulose*.

fungus-foot (fung′gus-fůt), *n.* Mycetoma.

fungus-gnat (fung′gus-nat), *n.* A nematocerous dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidæ*: so called from the habitat of the larvæ. Some seven hundred species of these minute gnats are described.

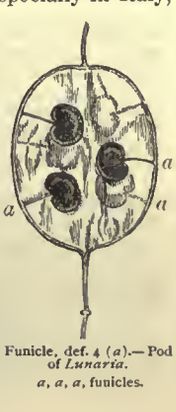
fungus-midge (fung′gus-mij), *n.* Same as *fungus-gnat*.

fungus-stone (fung′gus-stōn), *n.* A ball composed of earth and the matted mycelium of *Polyporus tuberaster*, used, especially in Italy, for the propagation of that fungus. Under proper conditions of temperature and moisture, the fungus grows and fructifies.

fungus-tinder (fung′gus-tin″dėr), *n.* Tinder made from the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*; punk.

funic (fū′nik), *a.* Same as *funicular*, 2.

funicle (fū′ni-kl), *n.* [= F. *funicule* = It. *funicolo*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funiculus*.] **1.** A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber.—**2.** In *entom.*, the part of the antenna between the scape and the club. Also *funicule*.—**3.** In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The stalk of an ovule or seed. See cut in preceding column. (*b*) In *Nitulariaceæ* among fungi, a pedicel attaching the peridiolum to the inner surface of the wall of the peridium. Also *funiculus*.



Funicle, def. 4 (*a*).—Pod of *Lunaria*.
a, *a*, *a*, funicles.

funicular (fū-nik′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *funiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *funicular*, < NL. **funicularis*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of a funicle; constituting a funiculus; relating to the hypothesis of a funiculus, or self-contracting ether.—**2.** In *anat.*, relating or pertaining to the funis umbilicalis: as, the *funicular* process of the peritoneum. *Dunglison*. Also *funic*.—**Funicular diagram.** See *diagram*.—**Funicular machine,** a name given to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly of an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—**Funicular polygon,** in *statics*, the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

II. *n.* The funicular polygon.

Funicularia (fū-nik-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *funicular*.] Same as *Funiculina*.

funiculate (fū-nik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **funiculatus*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, forming a narrow ridge.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a funicle.

funicule (fū′ni-kūl), *n.* [< L. *funiculus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, same as *funiculus*, 8, and *funicle*, 2.

funiculi, *n.* Plural of *funiculus*.

Funiculina (fū-nik-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *funiculus* + *-ina*: see *funiculus*.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Funiculinidæ*. Also found in the forms *Funicularia*, *Funiculus*.

Funiculineæ (fū-nik-ū-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-eæ*.] A subsection of spicateous pennatuloid polyps, with polyps in distinct rows on both sides of the rachis. *Kölliker*.

Funiculinidæ (fū-nik-ū-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with sessile polyps on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and with ventral zoöids.

funiculus (fū-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *funiculi* (-lī). [L., a small rope, cord, or line, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funis*.] **1†.** A small rope or cord. *E. Phillips*.—**2.** In early German landlaw, a cord or slender rope with which land was measured.—**3.** In *old physics*, a self-contracting ether, assumed by some of those who rejected the doctrine of the elasticity of the air.—**4.** In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.—**5.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The navel-string or umbilical cord, connecting the fetus with the placenta, and so with the parent. Also *funis* and *funicle*. (*b*) One of the smaller bundles of a nerve which are inclosed in a special sheath of neurilemma or perineurium. See *nerve*.

The nervea themselves have something of the same obvious structure as striated muscles: that is, a more or less cylindrical fasciculus surrounded by a sheath (epineurium), and the mass in turn being composed of smaller bundles (*funiculi*), each *funiculus* having its special sheath (perineurium, neurilemma).
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 398.

6. In *Polyzoa*, the gastroparietal band or ligament connecting the alimentary canal with the wall of the endocyst. See cut under *Plumatella*.—**7.** In *Myriapoda*, a cord connecting the anal end of the embryo with the so-called amnion.—**8.** In *entom.*, that part of the flagellum of the antenna which is between the pedicel and the club; the funicle: used especially of hymenopterous insects. Also *funicule*.—**9.** In *Protozoa*, specifically, the filament or slender thread which connects the several nodules of a compound endoplast, as the component nuclear masses in such infusorians as *Loxodes* and *Loxophyllum*. *Saville Kent*.—**10.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Funiculina*.—**Funiculus cuneatus** (wedge-shaped funicle), the column of the oblongata lying next to the funiculus gracilis; the upward continuation of the posterior lateral column of the cord.—**Funiculus gracilis** (slender funicle), the longitudinal tract on either side of the posterior mid-line of the medulla oblongata; the upward continuation of the posterior median column of the cord.—**Funiculus of Rolando,** the longitudinal prominence on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata on either side, outside of the cuneate funiculus. It includes the tubercle of Rolando, and is produced by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface. Also called *lateral cuneate funiculus*.—**Funiculus acleræ,** a strand of fibrous tissue piercing the sclerotic opposite the fovea centralis, and connecting its laminæ.—**Funiculus spermaticus,** the spermatic cord (which see, under *cord*[1]).—**Funiculus teres** (round funicle), a longitudinal eminence on either side of the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Also called *eminentia teres*.—**Funiculus umbilicalis,** the umbilical cord (which see, under *cord*[1]).

funiform (fū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] In *bryology*, like a rope or cord. *Braithwaite.*

funiliform (fū-nil'i-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **funiculiform*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a cord or cable; rope-shaped; funicular: applied to the tough, cord-like roots of some arborescent endogens.

funipendulous (fū-ni-pen'dū-lus), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*, *pendulum*.] Pertaining to a simple pendulum.—**Funipendulous vibration**, a simple harmonic oscillation. *Kater*, Philos. Trans. for 1819, p. 234.

funis (fū'nis), *n.* [L., a rope, a cord.] In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—**Funis brachii**, the (venous) cord of the arm; the large median superficial vein.

funk[1] (fungk), *n.* [< ME. *funke*, *fonk*, a spark (of fire), a spark or particle, = MD. *voncke*, D. *vonk*, a spark (MD. *voncke*, *vonck-hout*, touchwood), = MLG. *vunke*, LG. *funke* = OHG. *funcho*, MHG. *vunke* (usually *vanke*), G. *funke* = Dan. *funke* (prob. < LG.), a spark; possibly connected with Goth. *fōn* (gen. *fūnins*), fire (see under *fire*). No obvious connection with *funk*[2] or *funk*[3].] **1†.** A spark.

> For al the wrecchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes Fareth as a *fonk* of fuyr that ful a-myde Temese [Thames]. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 335.
>
> *Funke*, or lytylle fyyr, igniculus, foculus. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Touchwood; punk. [Prov. Eng.]

funk[2] (fungk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; no obvious connection with *funk*[1]. Cf. OF. *funkier*, *fungier*, v., smoke, *funkiere*, F. dial. *funkière*, n., smoke.] A strong and offensive smoky smell. *Bailey.*

funk[2] (fungk), *v. t.* [< *funk*[2], *n.*] To stifle with offensive smoke or vapor. [Rare.]

> With what strong smoke, and with his stronger breath, He *funks* Basketis and her son to death. *King*, The Furmetary, iii.
>
> A cigar reeked in the left-hand corner of the mouth of one, and in the right-hand corner of the mouth of the other;—an arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful *funking* each other which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

funk[3] (fungk), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not certain; usually associated with *funk*[1], but the connection is not obvious. Prob. OLG.; cf. OFlem. *fonck*, a commotion, disturbance, agitation, tumult; *in de fonck zijn*, be disturbed or agitated, be in agitation (Kilian).] To become afraid; shrink through fear; quail.

> "He's *funking*; go in, Williams!" "Catch him up!" "Finish him off!" scream the small boys. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To funk out, to back out in a cowardly manner.

> To *funk* right *out* o' p'lit'cal strife aint thought to be the thing. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

funk[3] (fungk), *n.* [See *funk*[3], *v.*] Cowering fear; a shrinking panic or scare; a state of cowardly fright or terror. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Pryce, usually brimful of valour when drunk, Now experienced what schoolboys denominate *funk*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.
>
> Martha was there with a little girl who was in a terrible *funk*. She thought there were lions and tigers under the hedge. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xi.

Blue funk. See *blue*.

funk[4] (fungk), *v.* [Cf. *funk*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To kick behind, as a horse.

> Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn. *J. Wilson*, Margaret Lyndsay.

2. To get angry; take offense.

II. *trans.* To kick; strike.—**To funk off**, to throw off by kicking and plunging.

> The horse *funkit* him *off* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1821, p. 393.

[Scotch in all uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *n.* [= ODan. *funk*, a blow, a stroke: see *funk*[4], *v.*] **1.** A kick; a stroke. —**2.** Ill humor; anger; huff. [Scotch in both uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *a.* [See *funk*[4], *v.*; cf. *funky*[2].] Cross; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

Funkia (fung'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Heinrich Christian *Funck*, a German botanist (1771–1839).] A genus of liliaceous plants, with tuberous-fascicled roots, large ovate or cordate radical leaves, and a raceme of large lily-like flowers upon a naked scape. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of China and Japan, most of which are in cultivation, and known as *day-* or *plantain-lilies*. The more common are the white day-lily, *F. subcordata*, with large white and very fragrant flowers, and *F. ovata*, the flowers of which are blue or violet.

funky[1] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[3].] Timid; shrinking in fear. [Colloq. or slang.]

> I do feel somewhat *funky*. *Naylor*, Reynard the Fox, 46. (*Davies.*)

funky[2] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[4] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Kicking; given to kicking, as a horse.—**2.** Easily angered; touchy.

funnel (fun'el), *n.* [< ME. *funclle*, *funell*, *fonel*, a funnel, < OF. *enfonille* (printed *enfouille* in Roquefort, who quotes Pr. *enfounil*), F. dial. (Limousin) *enfounil* = Bret. *founil*, < L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, also the hopper in a mill, < *infundere*, pour in: see *infundibulum*, *infound*. The resemblance to W. *ffynel*, an air-hole, a vent, is not close as to meaning, and is accidental.] **1.** A hollow cone or conical vessel, usually of tin or other metal, with a tube issuing from its apex, used for conveying fluids into a vessel with a small opening; a filler.

> Wantes us here na vessel, Ne mele, ne bucket, ne *funell* [var. *fonel*]. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3305.
>
> The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a *funnell*, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.
>
> The inquisitive are the *funnels* of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 228.

2. A passage for a fluid or vapor, as the shaft or channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; specifically, in steamships and locomotives, an iron chimney for the boiler-furnaces; the smoke-stack.—**3.** *Naut.*, a metal cylinder fitted on the topgallant- and royal-mastheads of men-of-war, on which the eyes of the topgallant- and royal-rigging are fitted.—**4.** In *anat.* and *biol.*, an infundibulum: as, the *funnel* of a cuttlefish. Specifically—(*a*) In *Ctenophora*, an infundibuliform space in which the stomach sinks through a narrow canal which can be closed by muscles.

> Radial canals pass out from the *funnel* and run along the ciliated ribs or ctenophores. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 117.

(*b*) In the *Rhizocarpæ*, a space between the thick outer coats of the macrospore, into which the apical papilla projects.—**Buccal funnel.** See *mastax*.—**Filtering funnel.** See *filtering*, *n.*—**Loading-funnel** (*milit.*), a copper funnel used in charging mortars, shell, and cored shot with loose powder.—**Separating-funnel**, in *chem.*, an apparatus used to separate liquids of different densities, which are not miscible. It is a pear-shaped vessel usually stoppered above, and provided below, at its narrow end, with an exit-tube and stopcock, so that the denser liquid may be run off by the tube, and the stopcock closed at the moment this liquid has passed.

funneled, funnelled (fun'eld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

funnelform (fun'el-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, in which the tube enlarges gradually from below, but expands widely at the summit; infundibuliform.

Funnelform Corolla.

funnel-like (fun'el-līk), *a.* Infundibuliform.—**Funnel-like polyps**, trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*. *A. Trembly*, 1744.

funnel-shaped (fun'el-shāpt), *a.* Same as *funnelform*.

funnel-top (fun'el-top), *n.* The tip or point of an anglers' rod.

funnily (fun'i-li), *adv.* In a funny or amusing manner; comically.

> I feel that if in this dress I could do something clever, I should have the best of it. . . . I ought to go out of the kitchen *funnily*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, xxxiv.
>
> He talked *funnily* of the necessity of every woman having two names, one for youth and one for mature age. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

funniment (fun'i-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *funny* + *-ment*.] Drollery; jesting or joking; a comic saying or performance. [Humorous.]

> A wealthy hatter of slight acquaintance, meeting me at a "Mansion House" ball, said: "Hullos! Mr. G——, what are you doing here? Are you going to give us any of your little *funniments*—eh?" "No," I replied. "Are you going to sell any of your hats?" *New York Times*, Aug. 27, 1888.

funniness (fun'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being funny; a funny saying or comical performance.

> Some such *funniness* as "to go to kingdom come." *Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 241.

funning (fun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fun*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.

> Cease your *funning*; Force nor Cunning Never shall my Heart trapan. *Gay*, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

funny[1] (fun'i), *a.* [< *fun* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Such as to afford fun or excite mirth; amusing; comical; ludicrous.

> The mixed sound of agony or mirth just heard was merely the signal of amusement caused to certain wandering Spaniards by some convulsingly *funny* episode. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 3.

2. Such as to cause surprise or perplexity; curious; strange; odd; queer: as, it is *funny* he never told me of his marriage. [Colloq.]

> You must have thought it *funny* we didn't send for you? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 190.

=**Syn. 1.** *Comical*, *Laughable*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

funny[2] (fun'i), *n.*; pl. *funnies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A light clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of sculls. It is long and narrow, and is used for racing. *Hamersly.*

> "We allus gives 'em a little gamber, Sir," said a Cambridge boat builder to me, in 1844, when I complained that a *funny* he was making was not on a straight keel. *F. J. Furnivall* (Booke of Precedence, E. E. T. S., [i. 42, note).

funny-bone (fun'i-bōn), *n.* The place at the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus. The nerve is here superficial and comparatively unprotected, and a blow upon it gives rise to a tingling sensation on the ulnar side of the hand. Also called *crazy-bone*. [Colloq.]

> He can not be complete in aught Who is not humorously prone; A man without a merry thought Can hardly have a *funny-bone*. *Locker*, An Old Muff.

funny-man (fun'i-man), *n.*; pl. *funny-men* (-men). The clown in a circus or similar show. [Colloq.]

> You'll see on it what I've earn'd as clown, or the *funny-man*, with a party of acrobats. *Mayhew*, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 129.

fuor (fū'or), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece nailed to a rafter to strengthen it when decayed. *E. H. Knight.*

fur[1] (fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *furre*; < ME. *furre*, sometimes *forre*, *for*, fur, pelt, < OF. *forre*, *fuerre*, *fuere*, *foure*, *fourre*, *fore*, a case, sheath (hence, like *case*[2], 'hide, pelt, fur'—a sense not actually found in OF.: but see the verb), = Sp. Pg. *forro*, lining, = It. *fodero*, a sheath, scabbard, lining, fur; of Teut. origin: < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = AS. *fōdder*, a case, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, a sheath, case, etc.: see *fother*[2]. Hence *forel*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of certain animals, distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and therefore a warm covering for animals in cold climates. It has always been largely used for human clothing, either on the skin or separated from it. The finest kinds, as those of the sable, ermine, fur-seal, beaver, otter, etc., are among the costliest of clothing materials, both from their rarity and from the amount of labor involved in their preparation.

> The shepe also turnyng to grete prophyte, To helpe of man berythe *furres* blake and whyte. *Polit., Relig., and Lore Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.
>
> This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch, The lion and the belly-pinched wolf Keep their *fur* dry, unbonneted he runs. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.
>
> The *fur* that warms a monarch warm'd a bear. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 44.
>
> On the opposite coast of Africa, at Mombas, Captain Owen, R. N., states that all the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of *fur*. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry: as, a cargo of *furs*.

> There are wilde Cats [in Brazil] which yeeld good *furre*, and are very fierce. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.
>
> Behold the Mountain-Tops, arrayd, As if with *Fur* of Ermins crown'd. *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 1.

3. Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, made in various forms, as capes, muffs, etc., and worn for warmth or ornament: used in the singular collectively, or in the plural. Fur—miniver or vair—was also formerly a mark of certain university degrees, and its use in certain cases was prescribed by statute, as in the statutes of the University of Paris, and in Laud's statutes of Oxford.

> Underneath is the picture of Sir William Cecil, after Lord Burleigh, in his gown and *furs*. *Waterland*, Works, X. 320.

4. Any natural covering or material regarded as resembling fur.

> Fringed beneath like the *fur* of a mushroom. *Mrs. Charles Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 100.

Specifically—(*a*) The soft down on the skin of a peach and on the leaves of some plants. More commonly called *fuzz*. (*b*) A coat of morbid matter formed on the tongue, as in persons affected with fever.

> The increased production of epithelium, causing a *fur*, is due to hyperæmia of the tongue. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(c) A coat or crust formed on the interior of a vessel by matter deposited from a liquid, as wine.

Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 5.

(*d*) Scale formed in a boiler. *Hamersly.*

5. In *sporting*, a general term for furred animals, as in the phrase *fur, fin, and feather.* Compare *feather, fin.*

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt feather, [but] he never takes to it like *fur*, and prefers vermin to game at all times.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 72.

6. Kind or class: from the use of particular furs as distinctive insignia. [Rare.] In the following passage the allusion is to the use of fur—minever or vair—in some of the distinctive university costumes.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the Stoic *fur*.
Milton, Comus, i. 707.

7. One of several tinctures used in heraldry. Each fur represents an artificial surface composed of patches of different colors, supposed to be sewn together, or of tufts sewn upon a plain ground. The eight furs most usually depicted and blazoned are ermine, ermines, ermynois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent; there are also erminites, vair-en-point vairé. *Vairy cuppa* and *vairy tassa* are names given to counter-vair. See *meire.*—**To make the fur fly**, to make a great commotion; breed a disturbance. *Bartlett.* [Slang, U. S.]

Senator H—— was greatly excited, which proved most conclusively that he had *made the fur fly* among the five thousand four hundred and forty men [in allusion to the Oregon boundary-line]. *New York Tribune.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur; producing fur: as, *fur* animals; a *fur* cap. [A *fur cap* is a cap made of fur remaining on the skin; a *fur hat* (formerly called a *beaver hat*) is a hat made of fur partly felted, but retaining a furry surface.]

fur[1] (fėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furred*, ppr. *furring.* [< ME. *furren*, line with fur, < OF. *forrer, fourrer*, F. *fourrer*, sheathe, fur, = Sp. Pg. *forrar*, line, = It. *foderare*, line, line with fur; from the noun.] 1. To line, face, or cover with fur: as, a *furred* robe.

The kyng dude of his robe *furred* with menevere.
King Alisaunder, l. 5474.

The rich Tartars somtimes *fur* their gowns with pelluce or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 98.

Who if they light vpon those *furred* Deities take away the Furres, and bestow on them greater heat in fires.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

The mantles of our kings and peers, and the *furred* robes of the several classes of our municipal officers, are the remains of this once universal fashion.
Fairholt, Costume, II. 174.

2. To cover with morbid or foul matter; coat.

The walls
On all sides *furred* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore, and human limbs.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

A minute portion of the small-pox virus introduced into the system will, in a severe case, cause . . . heat of skin, accelerated pulse, *furred* tongue, . . . etc.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 43.

The objection to all effective surface heaters by exhaust steam is their liability to become *furred* up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime-salts.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

There are serious conditions . . . in which the development of epithelium on the tongue is prevented, and so it is not *furred*, but becomes red and raw. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. In *carp.*, to nail strips of board or timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface, or as a wall or partition, for lathing or for forming an air-space between it and the plastering.—4. To clean off scale from the interior of (a boiler). *Hamersly.*

fur[2] (fėr), *n.* [Sc., = E. *furrow*, < ME. *furwe*, etc. See *furrow.*] A furrow; the space between two ridges.

What's the matter, my son Willie,
She hasna a *fur* o' land.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 134).

fur[3] (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* A dialectal variant of *far*[1].

As Venus Bird, the white, swift, lovely Dove, . . .
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of Falcon fierce not *furr*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fur. An abbreviation of *furlong.*

furacious† (fū-rā'shus), *a.* [< L. *furax* (*furaci-*), thievish, inclined to steal, < *furari*, steal, < *fur* = Gr. *φώρ*, a thief, prob. connected with L. *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1], carry away. Cf. *convey* in the sense of 'steal.' Hence also (from L. *fur*) E. *furtive, ferret*[1].] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

furacity† (fū-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *furacita*(*t-*)*s*, thievishness, < *furax*, thievish: see *furacious.*] The quality of being furacious; propensity to steal; thievishness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fur-bearing (fėr'bār'ing), *a.* Yielding a fur or peltry of commercial value, as an animal: sometimes specifically applied to the members of the family *Mustelidæ.*

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *n.* [Formerly also *furbeloe;* an accom. (as if *fur* or fringe *below*, and so given, with an interrogation, in the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy) of earlier *falbelo*, orig. *falbala:* see *falbala.*] 1. A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a plaited or puffed flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or skirt.

Peeps into ev'ry Chest and Box;
Turns all her *Furbeloes* and Flounces.
Prior, The Dove, st. 25.

Nay, oft, in dreams, invention we bestow,
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Hence—2. An elaborate adornment of any kind.

A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waistcoat or petticoat, are standing topicks. *Spectator*, No. 15.

Some rhetorical *furbelows* or broidery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

3. The *Laminaria bulbosa*, a species of seaweed having a large wrinkled frond, found on the coasts of England.

While you were running down the sands, and made
The dimpled flounce of the sea-*furbelow* flap,
Good man, to please the child. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Some part or process like a fringe or flounce.

The beautiful Chrysaora, remarkable for its long *furbelows*, which act as organs of prehension.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 523.

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *v. t.* [< *furbelow, n.*] To furnish or ornament with furbelows or elaborate embellishments.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm 'em with a milder air:
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

She shut out the garish light with soft curtains; she put on the plain mirror and toilet table what Gilbert called a French cap and overskirt, and she *furbelowed* the mantelpiece. *Howells*, Private Theatricals, x.

furbery†, *n.* Same as *fourbery.*

furbish (fėr'bish), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also transposed *frubbish, frobish;* < ME. *fourbischen, forbischen*, < OF. *fourbiss-*, stem of certain parts of *fourbir, furbir*, F. *fourbir* = Pr. *forbir* = It. *forbire* (ML. *forbare*), polish, < OHG. *furpan, furban*, MHG. *fürben, vürwen*, clean, = AS. *feormian* (for **furbian*, **feorbian*), clean, rub bright, polish (in the latter sense only in the deriv. *feormend* (orig. ppr.), a polisher, *feormung*, a polishing, furbishing (esp. of arms)), in comp. *ā-feormian*, clean, cleanse, purge: see *farm*[3].] 1. To rub or scour to brightness; polish; burnish.

A naughty souldier . . . who would be so *frobishing* and trimming his weapons at the very instant when there was more need to use them. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 339.

Men of all ranks and occupations . . . were deserting their daily occupations to *furbish* helmets, handle muskets, and learn the trade of war.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

2. Figuratively, to clear from taint or stain; renew the glory or brightness of; renovate.

Hang your bread and water,
I'le make you young again, believe that, lady.
I will so *frubbish* you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 3.

It is much more to the manager's advantage to *furbish* up all the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to oblivion.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xii.

She would have Sophie to look over all her "toilets," as she called frocks, to *furbish* up any that were "passées," and to air and arrange the new.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

furbishable (fėr'bish-a-bl), *a.* [< *furbish* + *-able.*] Capable of being furbished. *Imp. Dict.*

furbisher (fėr'bish-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **frubbisher, frobisher* (whence the surname *Frobisher*); < ME. *forbusherc*, etc., < OF. *fourbisseur*, F. *fourbisseur*, < *fourbir*, furbish: see *furbish.*] One who or that which furbishes, or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans or polishes.

furca (fėr'kạ), *n.*; pl. *furcæ* (-sē). [L., a fork; specifically, as in def. 1: see *fork.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an instrument of punishment varying between the types and uses of the yoke and the gallows, according to its size and shape. As a yoke it was fork-shaped, the bow being placed over the neck of the offender, whose arms were tied to the arms, and it was thus carried about by the person upon whom it was inflicted. In another form it served as a post to which persons were bound to be scourged; and in a larger form, sometimes with two uprights connected by a cross-piece, it was a gallows on which criminals were hanged, or a cross upon which they were bound or nailed.

They shall escape the *furca* and the wheel, the torments of lustful persons, and the crown of flames that is reserved for the ambitious. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 680.

2. In zoölogical classifications, divergence in two lines from the point representing a given group; dichotomy, considered in the abstract.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *a.* [< ML. *furcatus*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**Furcate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ which are divided from the base into two branches, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ*, etc.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *furcated*, ppr. *furcating.* [< ML. *furcatus:* see *furcate, a.*] To branch; fork; divide into branches.

furcately (fėr'kāt-li), *adv.* In a furcate or forked manner or condition.

furcation (fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *furcate* + *-ion.*] A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork; also, that which branches off; a division.

But when they grow old, they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

furcatorium (fėr-kạ-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *furcatoria* (-ạ). [NL., neut. of **furcatorius*, < ML. *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate, a.*] The furciform bone, wishbone, or merrythought of a fowl: more fully called *os furcatorium.* See cut under *furcula.*

furcellate (fėr-sel'ạt), *a.* [< L. as if **furcella*, equiv. to *furcilla*, a little fork (cf. *furcillatus*, forked), dim. of *furca*, fork: see *fork.* Cf. *furcate.*] Slightly furcate.

furché (fėr-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fourché.*

Furcifer (fėr'si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *furcifer*, a yoke-bearer: see *furciferous.*] 1. A genus of South American deer, so called from the furcate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow-antler. *F. chilensis* and *F. antisiensis* are examples; they are called *gemul deer.*—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger.*

Gemul Deer (*Furcifer chilensis*).

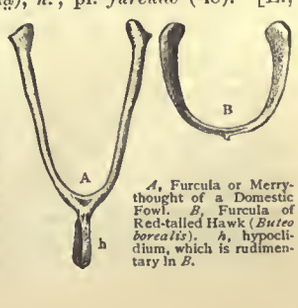
furciferous (fėr-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *furcifer*, bearing a fork or yoke, a yoke-bearer (much used as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, equiv. to "rascal," "gallows-bird"), < *furca*, a fork, also an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (see *furca*, 1), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, bearing a forked appendage or organ. Applied to certain lepidopterous larvæ which have, on the first segment behind the head, a forked tube, called the *osmeteria*, or scent-organ, from which the insect can protrude slender threads, for the purpose, it is supposed, of frightening away ichneumons.

2. Rascally; scoundrelly; villainous. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

furciform (fėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *furca*, a fork, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fork: as, the *furciform* clavicles or merrythought of a fowl.

Furcræa (fėr-krē'ạ), *n.* [NL., named after A. F. de *Fourcroy*, a French chemist (1755–1809).] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants closely related to *Agave*, and resembling that genus in slow growth, thick fleshy leaves, and tall, pyramidal terminal inflorescence. There are about 15 species, of tropical America, some of which are extensively naturalized in the old world, and some are cultivated for ornament. Also written *Fourcroya.*

furcula (fėr'kū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *furculæ* (-lē). [L., a forked prop to support a wall when undermined, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] 1. In *ornith.*, the united pair of clavicles of a bird, forming a single forked bone, whence the name. The



A, Furcula or Merrythought of a Domestic Fowl. *B*, Furcula of Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). *h*, hypocleidium, which is rudimentary in *B*.

prongs of the furcula commonly meet at an approximately acute angle, like a V, and there develop a process called the *hypoclidium;* the extremities pass to each shoulder-joint. Sometimes the prongs meet at an open angle, like a U, and they may be ankylosed with the keel of the sternum. The furcula serves to keep the shoulders apart, and is strongest, with most open tines, in birds of the greatest powers of flight. It is occasionally rudimentary or defective, the clavicles being separate and very small, as occurs especially in some flightless birds. The furcula of the common fowl is familiar as the *merrythought* or *wishbone.* Also called *furculum* (with plural *furcula*).

2. In *entom.*, a forked process: specifically applied to a long bifid process on the bodies of certain caterpillars. See *furciferous*, 1.

furcular (fėr'kū-lär), *a.* [< *furcula* + *-ar*[3].] Shaped like a fork; furcate: as, the *furcular* bone of a fowl.

Furcularia (fėr-kū-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **furcularis*, < L. *furcula*, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *furcula*, *furcular*.] A name applied by Lamarck to the *Rotifera* properly so called.

furculum (fėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *furcula* (-lą). [L.: see *furcula*.] Same as *furcula*, 1.

furder (fėr'dėr), *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *further*.

furdle† (fėr'dl), *v. t.* [The older form of *furl*, for *fardle*, *fardel*[1], paek up, hence furl: see *furl*, *fardel*[1].] To furl; roll up.

> The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and *furdling* of flowers. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii. § 15.

furfur (fėr'fėr), *n.*; pl. *furfures* (-ēz). [L., bran, also scurf or scales on the skin.] In *pathol.*, dandruff; scurf; perrigo; in the plural, scales like bran, as of the skin.

furfuraceous (fėr-fū-rā'shius), *a.* [= F. *furfuracé* = Pg. It. *furfuraceo*, < LL. *furfuraceus*, like bran, < L. *furfur*, bran: see *furfur*.] **1.** Made of or resembling bran. Also *furfurous*.—**2.** Scaly; scurfy. Specifically applied in pathology to forms of desquamation in which the epidermis comes off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in urine.

3. In *bot.*, coated with bran-like particles; scurfy. Also applied to the thallus of a lichen when gonidia are developed in such a way as to produce granules or wartlets on the surface.

furfuraceously (fėr-fū-rā'shius-li), *adv.* In a furfuraceous or scaly manner; with furfur.

furfuramide (fėr'fėr-am'id or -īd), *n.* [< *furfur-ol* + *amide*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline solid ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$) produced by the action of ammonia on furfurol.

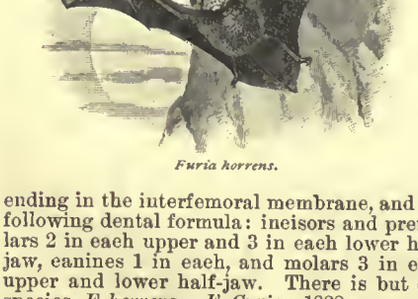
furfuration (fėr-fū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *furfur* + *-ation*.] The falling of scurf or scurfy scales.

furfures, *n.* Plural of *furfur*.

furfurol (fėr'fėr-ol), *n.* [< L. *furfur*, bran, + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a volatile oil ($C_5H_4O_2$) obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid. It is colorless when first prepared, but turns brown when exposed to the air, and forms a tarry mass. It has a fragrant odor resembling that of bitter almonds, and has the chemical properties of aldehyde.

furfurous (fėr'fū-rus), *a.* [< L. *furfurosus*, like bran, < *furfur*, bran.] Same as *furfuraceous*, 1: as, "*furfurous* bread," *Sydney Smith*.

Furia (fū'ri-ą), *n.* [L., a Fury: see *fury*.] **1.** A Linnean genus of *Vermes*.—**2.** A genus of South American bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having the forehead prominent, the tail



Furia horrens.

ending in the interfemoral membrane, and the following dental formula: incisors and premolars 2 in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, canines 1 in each, and molars 3 in each upper and lower half-jaw. There is but one species, *F. horrens*. *F. Cuvier*, 1828.

Furiæ (fū'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Furia*.] One of four divisions of bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, containing the genera *Furia* and *Amorphochilus*.

furialt, *a.* [ME. *furyalle* = Sp. Pg. *furial* = It. *furiale*, < L. *furialis*, furious, belonging to the Furies, < *furia*, fury: see *fury*.] Furious; raging; tormenting.

> What is the cause, if it be for to telle,
> That ye be in this *furial* pyne of helle?
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 440.

furibund (fū'ri-bund), *a.* [= F. *furibond* = Sp. Pg. *furibundo* = It. *furibondo*, < L. *furibundus*, furious, < *furere*, be mad: see *fury*.] Furious; raging; mad. [Rare.]

> Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

furibundal† (fū-ri-bun'dal), *a.* [< *furibund* + *-al*.] Same as *furibund*.

> Is 't possible for puling wench to tame
> The *furibundal* champion of fame? *G. Harvey.*

furiosant (fū-ri-ō'sant), *a.* [Heraldic F.; as *furious* + *-ant*.] Raging: an epithet applied in heraldry to the bull, bugle, and other animals when depicted in a rage or in madness. Also *rangant*.

furiosity (fū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *furiosidade* = It. *furiosità*; as *furious* + *-ity*.] The state of being furious; raving madness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

furioso (fö-ri-ō'sō), *a.* and *n.* [It., furious, < L. *furiosus*, furious: see *furious*.] **I.** *a.* Furious; vehement: used in music.

II. *n.* A violent, raging, furious person.

> A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 218.

furious (fū'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *furious* = F. *furieux* = Pr. *furios* = Sp. Pg. It. *furioso*, < L. *furiosus*, full of madness or rage, raging, furious, < *furia*, madness, fury: see *fury*.] **1.** Full of fury; transported with passion; raging; violent: as, a *furious* animal.

> He lokyd *furyous* as a wyld catt.
> *Nugæ Poet.* (ed. Wright), p. 2.

> The Sultans have often been compelled to propitiate the *furious* rabble of Constantinople with the head of an unpopular Vizier. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2†. Mad; frenzied; insane.

> No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Marked by fury or impetuosity; impelled by or moving with violence; vehement; boisterous: as, a *furious* blow; a *furious* wind or storm.

> A *furious* pass the spear of Ajax made
> Through the broad shield, but at the corselet stay'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 965.

> But so the *furious* blast prevail'd,
> That, pitiless perforce,
> They left their outcast mate behind.
> *Cowper*, The Cast-away.

=Syn. Impetuous, fierce, frantic, tumultuous, turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, angry.

furiously (fū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently: as, to run *furiously;* to attack one *furiously*.

> The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth *furiously.* 2 Ki. ix. 20.

> The pendulum swung *furiously* to the left, because it had been drawn too far to the right.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

furiousness (fū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.

> Thou shalt stretche forth thyne hande vpo the *furyousnes* of mine enemyes, and thy right hande shall saue me.
> *Bible of* 1551, Ps. cxxxviii. 7.

furl (fėrl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *furdle:* see *furdle*, and cf. *fardle*, *farl*[1].] **1.** To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; draw up or draw into close compass, as a flag.

> Along the coast he shoots with swelling gales,
> Then lowers the lofty mast, and *furls* the sails.
> *Tickell*, Iliad, i.

> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were *furl'd.* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2†. To ruffle.

> Disdaining, *furls* his mane and tears the ground,
> His eyes enflaming all the desert round.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit.

To furl a topsail in a body (*naut.*), to gather all the loose parts of the topsail into the bunt about the topmast.

furlano (fōr-lä'nō), *n.* Same as *forlana*.

furling-line (fėr'ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line wound spirally about a sail and its yard in furling. Also called *sea-gasket*.

furlong (fėr'lọng), *n.* [< ME. *furlong*, *furlang*, *forlong*, *forlang*, etc., < AS. *furlang* (once improp. *furlung*), a furlong (used to translate L. *stadium*), prop. the length of a furrow, or the drive of the plow before it is turned, < *furh*, a furrow, + *lang*, long. The length of a furrow would ordinarily be equiv. to the length of the field; like other orig. indefinite terms of measure, the word came to have a definite value, being fixed by custom at 40 rods, and hence called in ML. (AL.) *quarentena:* see *quarantine*.] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile, 40 rods, poles, or perches, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters. The furlong corresponds to the Roman stadium, and one eighth of any kind of mile is called a furlong in older writers. Thus, English writers of the sixteenth century often call 625 feet a furlong; and the reason is that 5 feet was taken to be a pace, so that a Roman mile of 1,000 paces would be 8 × 625 feet. So the eighth part of a Scotch mile, or nearly 742 feet, was a furlong. In the English translation of the New Testament *furlong* is used to translate the Greek στάδιον, stadium. Abbreviated *fur*.

> Ac ich can fynde in a felde and in a *forlang* an hare,
> An holden a knyȝtes court and a-counte with the reyue.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 32.

> And although there appeare difference in their summes, yet that is imputed rather to the diuersity of their *furlongs*, which some reckoned longer then others, then to their differing opinions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

A furlong way†, a short distance of space or interval of time.

> The constable and his wyf also
> And Custance han ytake the ryghte way
> Toward the see, a *furlong wey* or two.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 4.

> And shortly up they clomben alle thre
> They sitten stille, wel a *furlong way.*
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 451.

furlough (fėr'lō), *n.* [The spelling *furloe* occurs in the 18th century, but *furlough* appears to be the earliest spelling (as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674). As the spelling *furlough* does not follow that of the orig. language, it was prob. intended to be phonetic (from a military point of view), the *gh* perhaps as *f* and the accent on the second syllable; < D. *verlof*, leave, furlough, = LG. *verlōf* = G. dial. *verlaub* (these prob. of Scand. origin), < Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission, furlough, leave of absence, = Sw. *förlof*, leave, pardon; a form (with prefix *for-*, *för-* = E. *for-*[1]) equiv. to the older Dan. *orlov*, leave of absence, furlough, = Sw. *orlof*, dismission, discharge, = Icel. *orlof*, leave, = D. *oorlof*, leave, = OHG. MHG. *urloup*, G. *urlaub*, leave of absence, furlough, prop. the abstract noun of a verb repr. (approximately) by Icel. *orlofa*, allow, and by OHG. *irloubōn*, MHG. *erlouben*, G. *erlauben* = AS. *ālȳfan*, *ālīefan* = Goth. *uslaubjan*, leave, permit, < Goth. *us-* (= AS. *ā-* = OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, unaccented; AS. *or-* = OHG. *ur-* = Icel. *or-*, accented) + **laubjan* (in comp.), leave: see *a-*[1], *or-*, *for-*[1], and *leave*[1], *v.* *Furlough* thus ult. contains the elements *for-*[1] and *leave*[1].] Leave of absence; especially, in military use, leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. In the United States army the term is used officially only for such leave given to an enlisted man, the same permission granted to a commissioned officer being designated a *leave of absence*. A soldier availing himself of the permission is said to be *furloughed*, or *on furlough;* an officer, *on leave*. The word is also used to designate the temporary discharge from service of a civilian in the employ of the government. In the United States navy it has a special signification, indicating the condition of an officer off duty either for fault or at his own request and only receiving one half of "waiting-orders pay."

> After an absence of several years passed with his regiment, . . . he was now returned on a three years' *furlough.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

> The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place *on furlough* any officer on the active list of the Navy.
> *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1442.

[The power given to the Secretary of the Navy is rarely exercised.]

> Officers *on furlough* shall receive only half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence. *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1557.

> Capt. Irwin goes by the next packet-boat to Holland; he has got a *furloe* from his father for a year.
> *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xlii.

> Some find their natural selves, and only then,
> In *furloughs* of divine escape from men.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

furlough (fėr'lō), *v. t.* [< *furlough*, *n.*] To furnish with a furlough; grant leave of absence to, as a soldier.

> *Furloughed* men returned in large numbers, and before their "leaves" had terminated. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 93.

furmenty, furmety, furmity (fėr'mẹn-ti, -mẹ̄-ti, -mi-ti), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

> And ye shall eate neither bread, nor parched corn, nor *furmenty* of newe corne, vntill the selfe same daye that ye haue broughte an offringe vnto your God.
> *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxiii. 14.

In this plight did he leave Mopsa, resolved in her heart to be the greatest lady in the world, and never after to feed of worse than *furmenty*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

His lips may water
Like a puppy's o'er a *furmenty* pot.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, v. 1.

I hate different diets, and *furmity* and butter, and herb porridge. *Swift*, To Stella, xlii.

furmetary† (fėr'mē-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

fur-moth (fėr'môth), *n.* The *Tinea pellionella*, a kind of moth which infests fur.

furnace (fėr'nās), *n.* [< ME. *furnasse, furneys, fournes, forneys, fornays*, etc., < OF. *fornais, fornaz, forneys*, m., *fornaise*, f., F. *fournaise* = Pr. *fornatz, fornas* = OSp. *fornaz*, Sp. *hornaza* = It. *fornace*, < L. *fornax* (*fornac-*), an oven, furnace, kiln, < *fornus, furnus*, an oven, connected with *formus*, warm.] 1. A structure in which to make and maintain a fire the heat of which is to be used for some mechanical purpose, as the melting of ores or metals, the production of steam as a power, the warming of apartments, the baking of pottery, etc.; specifically, a structure of considerable size built of stone or brick, and usually lined with fire-brick, used for some purpose connected with the operation of smelting metals. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are to be applied. See *air-furnace, blast-furnace*, and *hearth*.

There made Nabugodonozor the kyng putte three Children in to the *Forneys* of Fuyr; for thei weren in the righte Trouthe of Beleeve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

As silver is melted in the midst of the *furnace*, so shall ye be melted. Ezek. xxii. 22.

2. Figuratively, a place, time, or occasion of severe torture or great trial.

Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the *furnace* of affliction. Isa. xlviii. 10.

Base-burning furnace. See *base-burning*.—**Bone-black furnace.** See *bone-black*.—**Calcining-furnace,** a furnace in which the operation of calcining is performed; specifically, a reverberatory furnace, with a low arch, in which hard lead is "softened" by exposing it to the action of the flame, by which the foreign metals (antimony, copper, and iron) are oxidized, and collect on the surface of the metal in the form of dross. Also called *improving-furnace*, and the process of softening is also called *improving*. —**Carbonizing-furnace.** See *carbonize*.—**Castilian furnace,** a circular furnace, usually about 3 feet in diameter and 8½ feet high, having a breast formed by a semicircular iron pan furnished with a lip for running off the slags and a longitudinal slot for convenience in tapping. On the top of this cylinder, which is made of fire-brick, rests a box-shaped covering of masonry supported by four pillars, and in this are the feeding-door and the outlet for the products of combustion. The blast is obtained by means of a fan, and there are three twyers. This furnace is used in Spain for smelting poor ores of lead as well as rich slags. It has also been introduced to a limited extent in England.—**Catalan furnace** or **forge,** a furnace used in the French Pyrenees and in some parts of Spain for the manufacture of wrought-iron directly from the ore. It consists of a quadrangular hearth, made of some fire-resisting material, supported by one or more small arches, and built against the side of a wall like the ordinary blacksmiths' forge. The blast is supplied by a peculiar kind of blowing-machine called a *trompe*, in which the current of air is produced by the falling of water through a vertical tube. See *bloomery* and *forge*[1].—**Cementation-furnace.** See *converting-furnace*.—**Converting-furnace,** a form of furnace in which bar-iron is converted into steel by carburization (which see). It consists essentially of an oblong rectangular case, called the *chest* or *pot*, open at the top, and inclosed within an arched fire-brick chamber, with arched openings at each end, through which a man can enter. The fireplace is underneath, and that and the flues are so arranged that the chest can be uniformly heated to a high temperature. The whole is inclosed within a hollow cone of brickwork, open at the top, like a glass-furnace. Two such chests are ordinarily built side by side, space being left for flues between the adjacent walls.—**Cupola blast-furnace,** the modern form of blast-furnace, resembling the cupola used for foundry purposes in being much less massive in construction than the old-fashioned blast-furnace, but at the same time of much greater size, the largest being over 100 feet in height and 25 in diameter across the boshes. The cupola blast-furnace is built of radiating brickwork, inclosed within a wrought-iron casing.—**Cupola furnace.** See *cupola-furnace*.—**Danks rotary furnace,** a peculiar form of puddling-furnace (see *puddle*) in which the chamber in which the puddling is effected is made to rotate during the operation. It is claimed that the Danks furnace is more effective in eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur than the ordinary form of puddling-furnace.—**Decomposing-furnace,** a furnace used in the conversion of common salt into sulphate of soda, aided by the action of sulphuric acid.—**Dumb furnace,** a ventilating-furnace placed at the foot of the up-cast shaft of a mine, and arranged in such a way that, while the dangerous gases are drawn away, they cannot come in contact with the fire.—**Hardening-furnace,** in *hat-making*, a furnace in which the bodies of hats, folded in wet cloth, are laid upon an iron plate and hardened by the pressure of traversing-plates together with the heat and dampness.—**High furnace,** the ordinary blast-furnace: so called in literal translation from the French *haut fourneau*.—**Hydrocarbon-furnace,** a furnace in which a liquid fuel, as petroleum, is used.—**Muffle-furnace,** the small portable furnace in which is heated the muffle containing the cupels (see *cupel*) used in assaying gold and silver.—**Osmund furnace,** in *metal-working*, a primitive form of furnace formerly used in Sweden, and still in use in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. The lining of the furnace is of refractory stone. Surrounding this, with a considerable earth-packed space intervening, is a crib of wood. The blast is furnished by bellows worked by treadles.—**Pernot furnace,** an open-hearth regenerative furnace for converting iron into steel, invented in France, but also introduced, with some modifications, to a limited extent in England. It requires for its use both pig and scrap. Its chief peculiarity is that its bed is inclined at a small angle (about 6°) and rotative. —**Plumbers' furnace,** a portable furnace used by plumbers for soldering, etc.—**Regenerative furnace,** a furnace in which the waste heat of the products of combustion is utilized by being transferred to either the air or the combustible gases, or both, entering the furnace. This transfer is effected by means of so-called "regenerators." See *regenerator*.—**Reheating-furnace,** a reverberatory furnace in which the puddled bars, piled in packets, are reheated preparatory to rolling; a balling-furnace.—**Reverberatory furnace,** a furnace in which the fuel is not brought directly in contact with the material to be acted on by the fire, but which is so arranged that the flame of the burning gases plays over or is "reverberated" upon the ore or metal under treatment. A peculiar kind of reverberatory furnace used in the manufacture of steel is called the *open hearth*. See *hearth*.—**Ring-top furnace,** a charcoal-furnace for heating smoothing-irons. It has an annular top, and cross-bars which can be removed at pleasure. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish furnace,** a form of reverberatory furnace used in Spain, and especially at Linares, one of the most important lead-producing districts in the world. Its chief peculiarity is the presence of two chambers, one of which is the reduction-chamber, while the other has a peculiar and not entirely understood action in checking and modifying the draft.—**Tank-furnace,** in *glass-manuf.*, a furnace fitted with a tank, as distinguished from comparatively small melting-pots, to hold the molten glass.

furnace (fėr'nās), *v.* [< *furnace, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To subject to the action of a furnace; figuratively, to heat as if in a furnace.

M. A. Scheurer-Kestner claims to have proved that in the *furnacing* operation no soda-salts are reduced to metallic sodium. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 51.

In soft Australian nights,
And through the *furnaced* noons, and in the times
Of wind and wet. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 411.

2†. To throw out, as flames or dull reverberations of sound are emitted by a furnace.

Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaintes of this transposed world. *Chapman*, Shield of Achilles, Pref.

II.† *intrans.* To issue forth like flames from a furnace.

O tell him [my absent love] that I lie
Deep wounded with the flames that *furnac'd* from his eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

furnace-bar (fėr'nās-bär), *n.* Same as *fire-bar*.

furnace-bridge (fėr'nās-brij), *n.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or an iron-plate chamber filled with water, thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel from being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the section of the chimney.

furnace-burning (fėr'nās-bėr'ning), *a.* Burning or heated like a furnace.

All my body's moisture
Scarce serves to quench my *furnace-burning* heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

furnaceman (fėr'nās-man), *n.*; pl. *furnacemen* (-men). A man who tends a furnace.

The *furnaceman* reverses his shunt valve.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 474.

furnament†, *n.* See *furniment*.

furnarian (fėr-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Furnarius* or family *Furnariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Furnariidæ;* an oven-bird.

Furnariidæ (fėr-nā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Furnarius* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of formicarioid passerine birds, related to the *Dendrocolaptidæ*, but differing from them somewhat in the structure of the feet; the South American oven-birds. These birds are so called from the oven-like nests which they build. They mostly have stiffened pointed tail-feathers, and the general habits of creepers. Also written *Furnaridæ, Furnariadæ*.

Furnarius (fėr-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *furnarius*, a baker), < L. *furnus*, an oven: see *furnace*.] The typical genus of oven-birds of the family *Furnariidæ*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Brazilian Oven-bird (*Furnarius figulus*).

furnert†, *n.* [< OF. *fournier, fornier, furnier*, a baker, < L. *furnarius*, a baker: see *Furnarius*.] One who sets bread into the oven. *Minsheu*.

furniment†, **furnament**† (fėr'ni-, fėr'na-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fourniment*, a furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish, supply, etc.: see *furnish*[1].] Furniture; equipment.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charct of straunge *furniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 38.

Neither the men nor the horse glistered so with gold nor precious *furnaments*, but only with the brightnes of their Harnesse. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 236.

furnish[1] (fėr'nish), *v.* [< ME. *furnysshen*, < OF. *furniss-, fourniss-*, stem of certain parts of *furnir, fornir, fournir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, earlier *formir, fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish, < OHG. *frumjan*, perform, provide, < *fruma*, MHG. *vrume, vrum*, utility, gain, akin to AS. *fremu, freme*, profit, advantage, *fremian, fremman*, promote, perform, etc., whence mod. E. *frame:* see *frame*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide; supply: used with *with*, and having a personal object: as, to *furnish* a family *with* food; to *furnish* a person *with* money for some purpose.

He is *furnished with* my opinion. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Let's meet there the ninth of May next, about two of the clock; and I'll want nothing that a fisher should be *furnished with*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 188.

How might a man, *furnished with* Gyges's secret, employ it in bringing together distant friends!
Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

The ass is *furnished with* a stuffed saddle.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 172.

2. To provide for use; make or afford a provision of; supply; yield: with a thing as object: as, to *furnish* arms for defense; Normandy *furnishes* the best draft-horses; this fact *furnishes* a strong argument against your theory.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May *furnish* illustration, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Macaulay*.

The history of the house of commons, on the other hand, *furnishes* some valuable illustrations of constitutional practice. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

3. To provide with what is proper or suitable; supply with anything; fit up or fit out; equip: as, to *furnish* a house, a library, or an expedition; to *furnish* the mind by study and observation.

He was full well *furnysshed* of body and of membres, and a grete gentilman on his moder be-halue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

He was *furnished* like a hunter.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

And being all approached, there commeth one of the Santones mounted on a Camell well *furnished*, who at the other side of the Mountaine ascendeth fiue steppes into a pulpit. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

The Duke of Doria's palace has the best outside of any in Genoa, as that of Durazzo is the best *furnished* within.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

Specifically—4. In *ceram.*, to ornament with pieces molded separately and afterward attached to the object, as a vase with figures of flowers, or the like.—**To furnish out,** to fill out; complete; furnish proper materials for.

Since the moneyed men are so fond of war, I should be glad they would *furnish out* one campaign at their own charge. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

It is a great convenience to those who want wit to *furnish out* a conversation, that there is something or other in all companies where it is wanted substituted in its stead, which, according to their taste, does the business as well.
Steele, Spectator, No. 504.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To provide one's self with equipment; equip one's self.

I expect measure hard enough and must *furnish* apace with proportionable armour.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

2. To provide furniture for a room or a house. —3. In *racing slang*, to take on flesh; improve in strength and appearance.

The horse had *furnished* so since then.
Macmillan's Mag.

furnish[1]†, *n.* [< *furnish, v.*] Provision; outfit; furniture; supply.

Hee sends him a whole *Furnish* of all vessels for his chamber of cleane gold. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 169.

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

furnish[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furnace*.

furnished (fėr'nisht), *p. a.* 1. Provided with what is needful; fitted with furniture or what-

ever is necessary; equipped for use: as, a *furnished* house; *furnished* rooms.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *armed*, in some cases, as when applied to the horns of a stag: as, a hart *furnished* with six antlers. (*b*) Caparisoned; fitted with saddle, bridle, etc.: said of a horse.

furnishedness (fėr'nisht-nes), *n.* The state of being furnished or equipped. [Rare.]

In such a sense it was [attributed] to the ternary in respect of the fulness and well *furnishedness* of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Appendix to Defence of Cabbala, iv. 11.

furnisher (fėr'nish-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or provides supplies of any kind; specifically, one who equips or fits up with suitable furniture and fittings: as, a house-*furnisher*.

And some gave out the Dutchess of Lauderdale as a resetter of Argyle since his forfeiture, and a *furnisher* of him with money. *State Trials*, J. Mitchel, an. 1677.

furnishing (fėr'nish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furnish*, *v.*] 1. The act of providing with furniture or fittings of any kind.—2. *pl.* Fittings of any kind; especially, the smaller articles used in fitting up anything, as a building, vehicle, etc.: as, builders' or upholsterers' *furnishings*.—3†. A subsidiary appendage or adjunct; an incidental part.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

furnishment (fėr'nish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fournissement*, *fornissement*; as *furnish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of furnishing.—2. A supply of furniture or things necessary.

No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations and *furnishments* for this businesse.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

Yet, with all this *furnishment*, out of a custom which modesty had observ'd, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 176.

Purveyor for the army; . . . vastly rich; grown so as contractor of *furnishments* which he never furnishes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 346.

furniture (fėr'ni-ṭūr), *n.* [< F. *fourniture* (= Sp. It. *fornitura*), a supply, or the act of furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish: see *furnish*[1].] 1. In general, that with which anything is furnished or supplied to fit it for operation or use; that which fits or equips for use or action; outfit; equipment: as, the *furniture* of a war-horse, or of a microscope; table *furniture*.

He furnished himself for the fight, but not in his wonted *furniture*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

To deedes of armes and proofe of chevalrie
They gan themselves addresse, full rich agulz'd,
As each one had his *furnitures* deviz'd.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 4.

The sufficient reply to the skeptic, who doubts the power and the *furniture* of man, is in that possibility of joyful intercourse with persons which makes the faith and practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Character.

2. The act of furnishing. [Rare.]

The order and *furniture* of all was done by divine providence. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

3. Collectively and specifically—(*a*) Those movables required for use or ornament in a dwelling, a place of business or of assembly, etc.

The Protector was magnificent, and had he lived to complete Somerset-house, would probably have called in the assistance of those artists, whose works are the noblest *furniture*. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vi.

The *furniture* of the room, and the little China ornaments on the mantelpiece, have a constrained, unfamiliar look. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 68.

(*b*) The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window-shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, etc.

The forgings of the *furniture* are all made by one man, who gives all his time to *furniture* forging.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

(*c*) In *printing*, the pieces of wood or metal placed between and around pages of type to keep them the requisite distance apart and to aid in securing them in the chase.—3. In *organ-building*, one of the varieties of mixture-stops.—**Beveled furniture**, in *printing*. See *beveled*.—**Labor-saving furniture**, in *printing*, furniture cut by system, so that pieces of different lengths and widths can be readily combined.

furniture-plush (fėr'ni-ṭūr-plush), *n.* A plush made entirely of mohair, or with a mohair filling and a cotton warp, used for covering household furniture. Also called *Utrecht velvet*.

furniture-print (fėr'ni-ṭūr-print), *n.* See *chintz*[1].

furniture-stop (fėr'ni-ṭūr-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop.

furo (fū'rō), *n.* [ML., a ferret, lit. a thief: see *ferret*[1].] A name of the ferret; the technical specific name of *Putorius furo*. See *ferret*[1].

furoles (fū-rōlz'), *n. pl.* [< OF. *furoles*, F. *furolles*, fiery exhalations; popular dim. (cf. equiv. OF. *flammerolles*) of *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus*, *fuel*.] Same as *corposant*.

furor (fū'rôr), *n.* [< L. *furor*, a raging, madness, fury, < *furere*, rage, be furious: see *fury*.] Fury; rage; mania; specifically, an overpowering passion for or on account of something.

This science in his perfection can not grow but by some divine instinct: the Platonicks call it *furor*: or by excellencie of nature and complexion.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

So strong was the *furor* of play upon him.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

furore (fō-rō're), *n.* [It., < L. *furor*, madness: see *furor*.] Same as *furor*.

furr-ahin (fur'a-hin), *n.* [Sc., < *fur*[2], *furr*, furrow, + *ahin*, *ahint*, behind: see *ahint*, *ahin*.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plow, which walks on the furrows.

My *furr-ahin's* a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced.
Burns, The Inventory.

furr-chuck (fėr'chuk), *n.* [Appar. a variation of *furze-chat*.] Same as *furze-chat*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

furred (fėrd), *a.* 1. Provided or covered with fur or something resembling it: as, a *furred* robe; a *furred* tongue.—2†. Made or become thick and coarse, as vocal sounds.

Her voice, for want of use, is so *furred* that it do not at present please me; but her manner of singing is such that I shall, I think, take great pleasure in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 470.

furrier (fėr'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME., < OF. *fourreur*, a furrier, a skinner, < *fourrer*, fur: see *fur*[1], *n.* and *v.*] A dealer in or a dresser of furs; one who makes or sells articles of wearing-apparel, etc., made of fur.

furriery (fėr'i-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *furrieries* (-iz). [< *furrier* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] 1. Furs in general.

No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their *furrieries*.
Cook, Voyages, VII. vi. 6.

2. The trade of a furrier.

furrily (fėr'i-li), *adv.* In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. *Byron*.

furring (fėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *furrynge*; verbal n. of *fur*[1], *v.* In sense 3 sometimes written improp. *firring*, in simulation of *fir*.] 1. Furs; peltry; trimmings of fur.

Hem faileth no *furrynge* ne clothes at full.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

A sort of hedgehog with heavy *furring* and short legs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

2. A deposit resembling fur, as of scale in a steam-boiler or of epithelium on the tongue.

With honie it [a gargarism of milke] cureth the roughnesse & *furring* of the tongue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

When . . . water is heated, the carbonic acid is expelled, and the lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the *furring* in a tea-kettle or boiler.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 212.

3. In *carp.*: (*a*) The nailing on of thin strips of board, as to joists and rafters, in order to bring them to a level to form an even surface, or in other positions for various purposes. (*b*) *pl.* The strips thus nailed on. (*c*) Strips fastened to a solid wall of a house for nailing laths on, and to provide an air-space between the wall and plastering.

furrow (fur'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *fur*, *foor*; < ME. *furwe*, *forowe*, *forwe*, *forgh*, *furch*, etc., < AS. *furh* = OFries. *furch* = OD. *vore*, D. *voor* = MLG. *vore*, LG. *fore* = OHG. *furuh*, MHG. *vurch*, G. *furche*, a furrow (Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*, a furrow, prob. < LG.), = Icel. *for*, a drain. Cf. L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] 1. A trench in the earth, especially that made by a plow.

And yf ich gede to the plouh, ich pynchede on hus half-acre,
That a fot-londe other a *forwe* fecchen ich wolde.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 268.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the *furrow* came.
Milton, Comus, l. 292.

2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal, or in a millstone; a groove; a wrinkle.

My glass shall not persuade me I am old
So long as youth and thou are of one date;
But when in thee time's *furrows* I behold,
Then look I death my days should expiate.
Shak., Sonnets, xxii.

Specifically—3. In *zoöl.*, a sulcus or wide groove, generally rounded at the bottom, and extending longitudinally on the animal or part; one of the spaces between costal or longitudinal ridges.—**Furrow of the cerebrum.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Furrow of the corpus callosum**, the groove between the gyrus fornicatus and the corpus callosum.—**Gouge-furrow**, a furrow concave at bottom.—**Leader-furrow**, a furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone.—**Primitive furrow**, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the formation of the nervous axis of a vertebrate, being a groove along the back, soon converted into a tube, the future cerebro-spinal axis.—**Second furrows**, furrows extending from the leaders nearest to the eye of a millstone.—**Skirt-furrows**, furrows branching from the leaders nearer to the skirt of a millstone.

furrow (fur'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **furwen* (not found), < AS. *furan* (for **furhan*), in glosses (L. *sulcare*, *scribere*) (= OHG. *furhan*, MHG. *furhen*, G. *furchen* = Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*), cut a furrow in, < *furh*, a furrow: see *furrow*, *n.*] 1. To cut a furrow in; make furrows in; plow.

A long exile thou art assigned to here;
Long to *furrow* large space of stormy seas.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 64.

I struck straight into the heath; I held on to a hollow I saw deeply *furrowing* the brown moor-side; I waded knee-deep in its dark growth.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

How can she weepe for her sinne, that must bare her skin therewith, and *furrowe* her face?
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 9.

New descending Rills
Furrow the Brows of all th' impending Hills.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

In vain fair cheeks were *furrow'd* with hot tears.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 20.

furrow-drain (fur'ō-drān), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges.

furrowed (fur'ōd), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-ed*[2].] Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; sulcate: as, a *furrowed* stem.

Their figures . . . have round staring eyes, pendant limbs, and *furrowed* draperies, and represent sculpture at its lowest stage of degradation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xvii.

Furrowed band, a band of indented gray matter connecting the uvula of the cerebellum with the amygdala on either side.

furrow-faced (fur'ō-fāst), *a.* Marked or carved with furrows.

I . . . expose no ships
To threatnings of the *furrow-faced* sea.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

furrowing (fur'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furrow*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a furrow.—2. In *embryol.*, the process of segmentation of the yolk of an egg in some animals, as *Amphibia*. It is an unequal cleavage, which gives the appearance of furrows on the surface of the germ.

furrowing-machine (fur'ō-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A millstone-dresser.

furrow-slice (fur'ō-slīs), *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plow.

furrow-weed (fur'ō-wēd), *n.* A weed growing on plowed land.

He was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea: singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and *furrow-weeds*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

furrowy (fur'ō-i), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-y*[1].] Furrowed; full of or abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks,
Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

furry (fėr'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *fur*[1] + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Bearing fur; covered with fur.

Their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they sow their furs which clothe them, the *furry* side in summer outward, in winter inward.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.
Fenton, To Lord Gower.

2. Consisting of fur or skins.

Winter! thou hoary venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad.
Rowe, Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur.—4. Coated with a deposit of fur. See *fur*[1], *n.*, 4.

Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. iv.

II.† *n.* A caterpillar.

Millepiedi [It.], a worm having manie feete, called a *furrie* or a palmer. *Florio.*

Furry-day (fėr'i-dā), *n.* A name given to the 8th of May in parts of Cornwall, England, where that day is celebrated with ceremonies resembling the ancient May-day feasts. *Bickerdyke*, p. 244.

fur-seal (fėr'sēl), *n.* A seal with copious under-fur of commercial value: distinguished from *hair-seal*. The fur-seals all belong to the eared-seal family or *Otariidæ*, being those which constitute the subfamily *Ulophocinæ*. The best-known fur-seals, and

Northern Fur-seal or Sea-bear (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

those from which is derived the fur usually made into sealskin garments, are the northern sea-bears, *Callorhinus ursinus*, abounding on the Pribyloff islands in Bering sea, where they gather by millions in the breeding season, but whence only about 100,000 skins are allowed to be taken annually by authorized persons.

fursung (fėr'sung), *n.* Same as *parasang*.

furt†, *n.* [< L. *furtum*, theft: see *furtum*.] Theft. *Davies.*

Break not the sacred league
By raising civil theft; turn not your *furt*
'Gainst your own bowels.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

furth[1]†, *adv.* A rare Middle English form of *forth*[1].

furth[2]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *ford*.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *furder*; < ME. *further, forther* (also *ferther, farther*, with the vowel of *fer, far*, mod. *far*[1], > the irreg. *farther*, q. v., as compar. of *far*), < AS. *furthor, furthur*, further, forward, = OS. *furtho* = OFries. *further, forther*, further, = D. *verders*, further, besides (cf. *verder*, adv. and adj., further, more), = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *furdir, furdar, furdor*, further, away, onward, MHG. *vürder*, G. *fürder*, onward, hereafter; not, as usually stated, a compar. of *forth*[1] (with compar. suffix *-er*[3]), but compar. of *fore*[1], AS. *for, fore*, with the different compar. suffix *-ther*, as in *other, either, whether, nether*, etc., the same as *-ter* in *after*: see *for, fore*[1], and *-ther, -ter*. *Forth*[1] is formed from the same base, *for, fore*, fore, with the suffix (appar. demonstrative) *-th*. The superl. *furthest* is mod., and is due partly to *further*, regarded as *furth-er*, and partly to *farthest* for *farrest*. See *farther, farthest*.] **1.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond, literally or figuratively: as, move *further* away; seek no *further* for happiness.

Swythe *further* in the foreste he drowe [drew].
Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 373.

The *further* he doth goe, the *further* he doth stray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Go on with me six miles *further* to my house, where you shall be extremely welcome.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

2. In addition; to a greater extent; by way of extension, progression, or continuation: as, I say *further* that no man knows the reason.

Why troublest thou the Master any *further*?
Mark v. 35.

They *further* covenaunte yᵗ they will resigne & yeeld up the whole Pequente cuntrie, and every parte of it, to yᵉ English collonies.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 439.

You shall hear *further* from me within a few Days.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

To wish one further, to wish one in some other place, or out of the reach of something. [Slang.]

Woman suffrage has had its inaugural experiment in Kansas, and it almost goes without saying that those who voted to confer the franchise on the sex must by this time have *wished* that they were "*further*" when they did so.
Western Brewer, XII. 1028.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *a. compar.* [Also dial. *furder;* not found as adj. in ME., where only the forms belonging to *far* are used adjectively: see *further, adv.*, and *far*[1], *farther, adv.* and *a.* There was a similar and ult. related form, ME. *forther*, fore, front, < AS. *furthra*, before (in rank: L. *prior, major*), = OS. *forthoro* (Schmeller) = OFries. *fordera* = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *fordaro, fordero*, MHG. G. *vorder*, fore, in front: of the same ult. elements as *further, adv.*] **1.** More remote; more distant than something else.

Since he went from Egypt 'tis
A space for *further* [*farther* in folio 1623] travel.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

The seer
Went thro' the strait and dreadful pass of death,
Not ever to be question'd any more,
Save on the *further* side.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. Additional; continued or continuing; extending beyond.

What *further* need was there that another priest should rise? Heb. vii. 11.

Theoc. You gripe it too hard, sir.
Malef. Indeed I do, but have no *further* end in it
But love and tenderness.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow,
But *further* way found none. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 174.

When once the fresh interest of a thing is exhausted, a *further* fixing of the attention costs more and more effort.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

Further assurance, in *law*, an instrument confirming the title intended to have been secured by one already made.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *v. t.* [Also dial. *furder;* < ME. *furtheren, furthren, fortheren, forthren, firthren*, < AS. *fyrthrian, fyrthran* (= OFries. *fordera* = D. MLG. *vorderen* = OHG. *furdiren*, MHG. *vürdern*, G. *fördern* = Dan. *(be-)fordre* = Sw. *(be-)fordra*), further, promote, advance, < *furthor*, further: see *further, adv.*] **1.** To help or urge onward or forward; promote; advance; forward.

The same nyght ayenst day we made sayle, and hadde so esy wynde that lytell were we *furtherde* therby.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

The science of Astronomy, they say, was much *furthered* by Enoch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

Neither do we read of any woman in the Gospel that assisted the persecutors of Christ, or *furthered* his afflictions; even Pilate's wife dissuaded it.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

He was not only satisfied with his Majesty's measures, but ready to *further* them to the utmost in his power.
Maty, Chesterfield.

2†. To help or assist.

But nathelesse hit ys my wille, quod she,
To *furtheren* yow, so that ye shal nat dye,
But turne sounde home to youre Thessalye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1618.

furtherance (fėr'ᵺėr-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *furderance;* < *further, v.*, + *-ance*.] The act of furthering or forwarding; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. Phil. i. 25.

Surely that day was, by that good father's meanes, dies natalis to me for the whole foundation of the poore learnyng I have, and of all the *furderance* that hitherto elsewhere I have obteyned. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

I am as unfit for any practical purpose — I mean for the *furtherance* of the world's ends — as gossamer for shiptimber. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 7.

furtherer (fėr'ᵺėr-ėr), *n.* One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter.

And in middes of outward injuries and inward cares, to encrease them withall, good Sir Richard Sackville dieth, that worthie gentleman, that earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

furthermore (fėr'ᵺėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *furthermore, forther more* (or *mare*) (= MLG. *vordermēr*), also, reversely, *more further* (or *forther*), and, conjunctionally (def. 2), as one word, *forthermore:* see *further, adv.*, and *more, adv.*] **1**†. Still further; yet further: in reference to place, position, or motion.

Now wille I rede *forthēr mare*,
And shew yhow of sum paynes that er thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 2892.

Forthir mare gan he glyde.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 2210.

2. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said: a continuative adverb or conjunction.

Furthermore, whilst we eat (say they), then health, which began to be appaired, fighteth by the help of food against hunger.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

This will he send or come for: *furthermore*,
Our son is with him; we shall hear anon.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

furthermost (fėr'ᵺėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *further, a.*, + *-most* as in *foremost*, q. v. Cf. *furthermore*.] Most remote.

furthersome (fėr'ᵺėr-sum), *a.* [< *further* + *-some;* an artificial formation.] Tending to further or promote; helpful.

In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 6.

furthest (fėr'ᵺest), *adv.* and *a. superl.* [See *further*.] Superlative of *far*[1].

We find by daily experience that those calamities may be nearest at hand, readiest to break in suddenly upon us, which we in regard of times or circumstances may imagine to be *furthest* off. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

furtive (fėr'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *furtif*, F. *furtif* = Sp. Pg. It. *furtivo*, < L. *furtivus*, stolen, purloined, hence also hidden, concealed, secret, < *furtum*, theft, robbery, < *furari*, steal, thieve, < *fur*, a thief: see *furacious* and *ferret*[1].] **1.** Stolen; obtained by theft.

Or do they [planets] . . .
Dart *furtive* Beams and Glory not their own,
All Servants to that Source of Light, the Sun?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Stealthy; thief-like.

It would be impossible for such eyes to squint, and take *furtive* glances on this side and on that.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 22.

That *furtive* mien, that scowling eye. *M. Arnold.*

furtively (fėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

She
Did look upon him *furtively*
In loving wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 131.

furtum (fėr'tum), *n.* [L., theft: see *furtive*.] In *law*, theft; robbery.

furuncle (fū'rung-kl), *n.* [= F. *furoncle* = Sp. *furúnculo* = Pg. *furunculo, frunculo* = It. *forunculo*, < L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a pilferer, a pointed, burning sore, a boil, dim. of *fur*, a thief: see *furacious, furtive*.] A circumscribed inflammation of the skin, forming a necrotic central core, and suppurating and discharging the core; a boil.

furuncular (fū-rung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *furunculus*, a furuncle, + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or exhibiting furuncles or boils.

furunculi, *n.* Plural of *furunculus*.

furunculosis (fū-rung-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *furunculus* + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid state characterized by the presence of furuncles or boils.

furunculus (fū-rung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *furunculi* (-lī). [L.] Same as *furuncle*.

fury (fū'ri), *n.*; pl. *furies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *furie*; ME. *furie, furye*, < F. *furie* = Sp. Pg. It. *furia*, < L. *furia*, commonly in pl. *furiæ*, rage, madness, fury; *Furiæ*, the Furies (also called *Diræ*, and (Gr.) *Eumenides, Erinyes*); < *furere*, rage, be furious.] **1.** Extreme anger or rage; anger or wrath which overrides all self-control; a storm of anger; madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his *fury*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As they rode on thro' Garioch land,
He rode up in a *fury*.
The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 101).

Thoult see my sword with *furie* smoke.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, V. 338).

2. Violent or impetuous action of any kind; vehement manifestation of force; violence.

Foundations here are of a Christian Temple; and two towers of marble, that have better resisted the *fury* of time. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

It was not the Ships only that felt the *fury* of this storm, but the whole Island suffered by it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

On the western coast of Britain, where the Atlantic breakers roll in upon the shore, they have been known to exert a pressure of between three and four tons on every square foot of surface exposed to their *fury*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 167.

3. Enthusiasm; inspired or frenzied excitement of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing to her soul.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, one of the avenging deities, called in Greek mythology the Erinyes or, by euphemism, Eumenides, and by the Romans the Furiæ or Diræ, daughters of Earth or of Night, represented as fearful maidens, often winged, and with serpents twined in their hair, clad in dusky garments girdled with red. They dwelt in the depth of Tartarus, and, owing to their dread power of avenging wrong, whether intentional or not, were feared by gods and men. According to fully developed Greek tradition, they were three in number and called Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. They relentlessly punished crime, especially breaches of piety and hospitality, both before and after death. They were therefore also regarded as goddesses of fate, in common with the Parcæ; hence the use of the name in the extract from Milton.

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 75.

Oh, the *Furies* that
I feel within me; whipp'd on by their angers
For my tormentors!
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Hence—**5.** A minister or a concentrated manifestation of vengeance; an avenging or vengeful personality, principle, or action.

Sad be the sights, and bitter fruites of warre,
And thousand *furies* wait on wrathfull sword.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 30.

Fear of death, infamy, torments, are those *furies* and vultures that vex and disquiet tyrants.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turn'd,
Nor hell a *fury* like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

Come, sir, you put me to a woman's madness,
The glory of a *fury*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

6†. [Found only in the passage quoted, where the pl. *furies*, with the sense of L. *fures*, thieves (pl. of *fur*, a thief), is used, it seems, in jesting allusion to the *Furies*.] A thief.

Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies*. *Fletcher*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Vexation, Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].—**1** and **2.** Violence, vehemence, tempestuousness, fierceness, frenzy.

fury (fū'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furied*, ppr. *furying*. [< *fury*, *n.*] To infuriate; agitate violently. [Rare.]

As I would not neglect a sodain good opportunity, so I would not *fury* myself in the search.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 10.

furze (fėrz), *n.* [< ME. *firs, fyrs, fyrris, firse*, < AS. *fyrs*, furze (translated by L. *rhamnus*); connections unknown.] **1.** The common name for the *Ulex Europæus*, a low, much-branched, and spiny leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers. It is abundant in barren, heathy districts throughout the west of Europe, and sometimes covers large areas. It is used for fuel, and the young shoots for fodder, and is also cultivated for ornament, especially a double-flowered variety and a more slender and less rigid form known as *Irish furze*. The dwarf or tame furze is a much smaller species, *U. nanus*. Also called *gorse* and *whin*.

With a wisp of *firses*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 351.

Fyrris, or qwyce tre or gorstys tre, ruscus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 162.

Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown *furze*, anything.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

2. A frizz. [Rare or obsolete.]

One ask'd, If that high *Furze* of Hair
Was, bona fide, all your own.
Prior, Pontius and Pontia.

Needle furze, a species (*Genista Anglica*) allied and somewhat similar to *Ulex Europæus*. It has slender, finely pointed spines.

furze-bush†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyrsbusshe*; < *furze* + *bush*[1].] Furze. *Palsgrave*.

furzechat (fėrz'chat), *n.* The whinchat, *Saxicola rubetra*: so called from its frequenting furze or gorse.

furze-chirper (fėrz'chėr″pėr), *n.* The brambling or mountain-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. Also *furze-chucker*.

furze-chitter (fėrz'chit″ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furze-hacker (fėrz'hak″ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furzeling (fėrz'ling), *n.* [< *furze* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *furze-wren*.

furzent (fėr'zn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *firzen*, n.; < *furze* + *-en*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of furze; furzy. *Holland*.
II. *n.* Furze. *Tusser*.

furze-wren (fėrz'ren), *n.* The Dartford warbler, *Melizophilus dartfordiensis* or *M. undatus*.

furzy (fėr'zi), *a.* [< *furze* + *-y*[1].] Overgrown with furze; full of furze.

Their route was laid
Across the *furzy* hills of Braid.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 23.

fusa (fō'sä), *n.*; pl. *fuse* (-ze). [It.] In *medieval music*, a quaver or eighth-note, ♪.

Fusagasuga bark. See *bark*[2].

Fusanus (fū'sā-nus), *n.* [NL.] A santalaceous genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Australia. *F. spicatus* furnishes the fragrant sandalwood of western Australia. The hard, close-grained wood of *F. acuminatus* is also known as sandalwood, but has no perfume. The quandang-nut is the fruit of the same tree; it is sweet and edible.

fusarole, fusarol (fū'są-rōl), *n.* [< F. *fusarolle*, < It. *fusajuola*, an astragal, < *fusajuolo, fusajolo*, a whirl to put on a spindle, < *fuso*, a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle, the shaft of a column.] In *arch.*, an astragal.

fusate (fū'sāt), *a.* [< NL. **fusatus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] Same as *fusiform*.

fusc (fusk), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *fusco* = It. *fosco, fusco*, < L. *fuscus*, dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny, prob. orig. **furscus*, allied to *furvus*, dark, dusky, gloomy, and perhaps ult. to E. *brown*, q. v. Cf. *fuscous*.] Same as *fuscous*. [Rare.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its *fusc* envelope.
Lamb, To H. C. Robinson.

fuscation† (fus-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *fuscare*, darken, < *fuscus*, dark: see *fusc, fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscate, obfuscation*.] A darkening; obscurity. *Blount*.

fuscescent (fu-ses'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-escent*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat fuscous; approaching dark brown, or tinged with that color.

fuscin (fus'in), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-in*[2].] A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by alcohol.

fuscite (fus'īt), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark (see *fusc*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *gabbronite*.

fuscoferruginous (fus″kō-fe-rō'ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *ferruginus*, rusty: see *ferruginous*.] In *entom.*, rust-colored with a brownish tinge.

fuscotestaceous (fus″kō-tes-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *testaceus*, brick-colored: see *testaceous*.] In *entom.*, dull reddish-brown; testaceous with a reddish tinge.

fuscous (fus'kus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fusc*.] Brown; brown tinged with gray; of a dark, swarthy color.

In buildings, when the highest degree of the sublime is intended, the materials and ornaments ought neither to be white, nor green, nor yellow, nor blue, nor of a pale red, nor violet, nor spotted, but of sad and *fuscous* colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

fuse[1] (fūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fused*, ppr. *fusing*. [< L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour out, shed; of metals, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3], and cf. *fuse*[2], *affuse, confuse, diffuse, effuse, infuse, profuse, suffuse, transfuse*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To melt; liquefy by heat; render fluid.

I know the quarry whence he had the stone;
The forest, too, where all the timber grow'd;
The forge wherein his *fused* metals flow'd.
Byron, Verses Intended to have been Spoken.

2. To blend or unite as if by melting together.

That delirious man
Whose fancy *fuses* old and new,
And flashes into false and true,
And mingles all without a plan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

The dramas of Jonson are formed of solid materials, bound and welded rather than *fused* together.
Whipple, Old Eng. Dram.

A girl whose ardent nature turned all her small allowance of knowledge into principles, *fusing* her actions into their mould. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 213.

An island of the size of Britain, an island forming a world of its own, could not be *fused* into the mass of the Empire in the same way as the lands which are geographically continuous. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 125.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dissolve, Thaw*, etc. See *melt*.—**2.** To amalgamate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To melt; be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

Native Bismuth is whitish, with a faint reddish tinge and a metallic lustre. . . . It *fuses* readily at 476° F.
Ure, Dict., I. 346.

2. To become intermingled and blended as if melted together.

With such a heart the mind *fuses* naturally — a holy and heated fusion. *D. G. Mitchell*, Rev. of a Bachelor, ii.

Both coasts are irregular, both coasts are mountainous, and the mountains on both sides *fuse* into one general mass. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 338.

fuse[2] (fūz), *n.* [Abbr. of *fusee*[1].] A tube, casing, ribbon, etc., of various materials, filled or saturated with a combustible compound, and used as an exploder for firing a blast or for igniting any exploding charge, as of a military shell. A common fuse consists of a rope-like tube filled with some slow-burning composition, as niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, its commonest use being to allow the one who ignites it time to get to a place of safety before the explosion. An *electric fuse* consists of the explosive substance so arranged as to be fired either by a spark of high-potential electricity formed at a break in an electric circuit (the so-called *tension-fuse*), or by the incandescence of a fine (for example, platinum) wire which forms part of the circuit through which the current is passed (the so-called *quantity-fuse*). By extension, devices performing the same function as the common fuse, as mechanical and chemical exploders of all kinds, are termed *fuses*. The fuses used for exploding projectiles are of four kinds: *time, percussion, concussion*, and *combination*. In the first class the time of burning is regulated by cutting the ribbon, composition-filled tube, etc., to the required length; the second is ignited by the impact of the projectile against an object; the third is operated by the shock of discharge; while the combination-fuses combine the principles of the other classes with more or less complexity. See *blasting-fuse*. Also spelled *fuze*.—**Abel fuse**, an electric fuse invented by Abel, the explosive material of which is composed of subsulphid and subphosphid of copper with potassium chlorate. It is fired by a spark.—**Percussion-fuse**, a fuse prepared for action by the shock of the discharge, and put in action on striking the object. *Hamersly*.—**Quantity-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is completed by a short piece of some substance, usually a metal, of tolerably high resistance, which is raised to a high temperature, practically to incandescence, on the passage of a current of sufficient strength.—**Safety-fuse**, a slow-burning ribbon or tape for exploding a blast.—**Tension-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing being accomplished by the passage of a spark.—**Wooden fuse**, a hollow plug of wood filled with fuse-composition firmly driven in, the open end being protected from moisture by a water-proof cap, used for exploding military shells. For service, a part of the plug is cut off, according to the length of time it is desired that the composition shall burn, and the plug is then driven into the hole in the shell.

fuse[3]**†**, *n.* [Cf. *feute*.] The track or trail of a buck in the grass. Also *fusee*.

There wants a scholar like an hound of a sure nose, that would not miss a true scent, nor run upon a false one, to trace those old Bishops in their *fuse*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 14.

fuseau (fū-zō'), *n.* [F., a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] The grip of a sword. Compare *spindle*.

fuse-auger (fūz'â″gėr), *n.* An instrument for diminishing the time of burning of a fuse by removing a part of the incendiary composition from the exterior end of it.

fusee[1]**, fuzee**[1] (fū-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fusie*; < F. *fusil* (pron. fū-zē'), fusil: see *fusil*[1].] **1†.** Same as *fusil*[1].—**2.** Same as *fusee*[2].—**3.** A kind of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like. It is made of cardboard impregnated with niter and tipped with a composition which ignites by friction. *E. H. Knight*.

Wax matches and *fusees* were unknown luxuries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI., notes.

fusee[2]**, fuzee**[2] (fū-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fuzie, fuzy*; < OF. *fusee*, a thread, < ML. *fusata*, a spindleful of thread, yarn, etc., orig. pp. fem. of *fusare*, use a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle. Cf. *fusil*[2].] **1†.** A spindle-shaped figure.

The Triangle is an halfe square, Lozange, or *Fuzie*, parted vpon the crosse angles.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

2. A cone or solid conical piece in a watch or a spring-clock on which is wound a chain or cord, attached at one end to its widest part and at the other to the barrel containing the mainspring, the action of which unwinds it, transferring it to the barrel. The object of the fusee is to equalize the effect of the mainspring, as its force is relaxed through regular diminution of tension, by gradually diminishing the resistance of the chain or cord through its increasing distance from the axis of the fusee. This axis is the arbor of the main wheel, which is attached to the fusee and imparts the motion derived from the spring to the other wheels. In many watches the fusee is now dispensed with, its object being attained by other contrivances. The term is also applied to similar mechanical contrivances used for other purposes. Also called *fuse-wheel*.

3. In *farriery*, a kind of splint applied to the leg of a horse.

fusee[3]**†**, *n.* See *fuse*[3].

fusee-engine (fū-zē'en″jin), *n.* A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

fuse-extractor (fūz'eks-trak″tọr), *n.* A powerful instrument used for extracting wooden fuses from loaded shells.

fuse-gage (fūz'gāj), *n.* An adjustable fuse-cutter for cutting time-fuses, as those of projectiles. It consists of a block of wood with a graduated metal gage on one side and a hinged knife to cut off the fuse. The gage is marked to seconds and fractions, so that the fuse can be cut so as to burn just the length of time required.

fuse-hole (fūz'hōl), *n.* The hole in a shell prepared for the reception of the fuse.

fuselt, *n.* Same as *fusil*[1].

fusella (fō-zel'lä), *n.*; pl. *fuselle* (-le). [It., dim. of *fusa*.] In *medieval music*, a sixteenth-note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯.

fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), *n.* [< G. *fusel*, spirits of inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin (perhaps < L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten: see *fusil*[3], *fusile*), + E. *oil*.] A mixture of homologues of ethyl alcohol (chiefly amyl alcohol), fatty acids, and ether salts formed in small proportion during alcoholic fermentation. It has a higher boiling-point than ordinary alcohol, and gives to it or any spirituous liquor which contains it a strong and sometimes unpleasant nauseous odor. It has irritant, poisonous properties. Fusel-oil is separated from alcohol by fractional distillation. Also called *grain-oil*.

fuse-mallet (fūz'mal″et), *n.* A mallet of hard wood, used in connection with a fuse-setter, for driving a wooden fuse into a shell.

fuse-plug (fūz′plug), *n.* A wooden or metallic case made to hold the fuse employed to explode the charge in a shell. It is driven into the shell immediately before service, and the fuse is inserted at the moment of firing. See *wooden fuse*, under *fuse*[2].

fuse-setter (fūz′set″ėr), *n.* A cylinder of wood or brass with a recess in the end fitting the end of the fuse, used with a fuse-mallet in driving wooden fuses into shells when loadiug.

fuse-wheel (fūz′hwēl), *n.* Same as *fusee*[2], 2.

Thinking men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable, by some means answerable to a weight; and so instead of that put the spring and *fuse-wheel*, which make a watch. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. vi. § 86.

fuse-wrench (fūz′reuch), *n.* A T-shaped wrench used for inserting metallic fuse-plugs in shells. One arm is a screw-driver, one has forks to screw in the plug, and the third has forks to screw the water-cap into the fuse.

fusibility (fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fusibilité* = Sp. *fusibilidad* = Pg. *fusibilidade* = It. *fusibilità*; as *fusible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertiblo from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

I found, low down in the sandstone, a bed . . . of a white, friable, harsh-feeling sediment, which adheres to the tongue, is of easy *fusibility*, and of little specific gravity. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 371.

fusible (fū′zi-bl), *a.* [< ME. *fusible*, < OF. *fusible*, F. *fusible* = Pr. Sp. *fusible* = Pg. *fusivel* = It. *fusibile*, < L. as if **fusibilis*, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3].] Capable of being fused, or melted or liquefied by the application of heat. The *scale of fusibility* of Von Kobell, used in mineralogy to define the approximate relative fusibility of different minerals, is as follows: 1, stibnite; 2, natrolite; 3, almandine garnet; 4, actinolite; 5, orthoclase; 6, bronzite.

The first is the River of Belus, . . . whose sand affordeth matter for glasse, becomming *fusable* with the heat of the furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 159.

The chemists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body *fusible* in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, p. 25.

Fusible calculus. See *calculus*.—**Fusible conductors,** short conductors of a metal which fuses at a low temperature inserted in an electric circuit to protect other parts of the circuit from damage that might arise from an excessive current. The short conductor melts when a moderately high temperature is reached, and thus breaks the circuit.—**Fusible metal,** any alloy which melts at a low temperature. Such alloys usually contain bismuth. Fusible metal is used for safety-plugs, and occasionally for taking impressions from dies, etc. See *bismuth*, *bell-metal*, and *Newton's metal* and *Rose's metal* (under *metal*).—**Fusible plug,** in steam-engines, a plug of fusible metal placed in the skin of the boiler, intended to melt and allow the steam to escape when a dangerous heat is reached.—**Fusible porcelain,** a silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass.—**Wood's fusible alloy.** See *alloy*.

Fusicladium (fū-si-klā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. *κλάδιον*, dim. of *κλάδος*, a young shoot of a tree, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Dematiei*. The fertile hyphæ are short, erect, and straight, somewhat fascicled, and the conidia continuous

The Scab-fungus (*Fusicladium dendriticum*).
a, an infested apple, showing scabs caused by the fungus; *b*, portion of an infested leaf, showing the fungus in black patches; *c*, section (highly magnified) of a diseased spot in the fruit, showing the spores of the fungus in position.

or oftener uniseptate, and acrogenously produced. *F. dendriticum* is very common in Europe and America, causing the disease called *scab* on apples and pears. It grows on twigs, leaves, and fruit of apple- and pear-trees, often causing the fruit to fall when very young. In other cases it causes distortion, or produces a scab-like or gnarly appearance upon the fruit.

Fusidæ (fū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Fusus*: same as *Fasciolariidæ*.

Fusidium (fū-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *-idium*.] A white hyphomycetous mold having short, simple hyphæ and fusiform concatenate conidia, which are hyaline or lightly tinted. The species grow on dead stems and leaves.

fusiform (fū′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Tapering both ways from the middle: applied in botany to certain roots, as the radish, and in zoölogy to joints, organs, marks, etc., which are broadest in the middle and diminish regularly and rapidly to the ends.

I am not unacquainted with that *fusiform*, spiral-wound bundle of chopped stems and miscellaneous incombustibles, the cigar. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

A very great quantity of *fusiform* nervous cells.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 317.

2. In *ichth.*, having the dorsal and ventral contours symmetrical, and approximated to each other from a middle point toward each end, as the mackerel, tunny, and stickleback. Also *fusate*, *fusoid*.—**Fusiform palpi,** in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two terminal joints are cone-shaped with their broadest ends together.

fusil[1]† (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusel* (also *fusce:* see *fusee*[1]); < F. *fusil*, a steel for striking fire (cf. *pierre à fusil*, a guu-flint), hence also a gun, musket (> Sp. *fusil*, firelock, a small musket, = Pg. *fusil*, a musket, *fuzil*, a steel for striking fire), = It. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, *fucile*, a steel for striking fire, firelock, a musket, < ML. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace, ML. fire (> F. *feu*, etc., fire): see *focus*, *fuel*.] A flint-lock musket: originally so called in English, to distinguish it from the matchlock previously in use, from the French name of the piece of steel against which the flint strikes fire.

A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the *fusil* or firelock was then in use in our army. *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 159.

Fusil de rempart [F., rampart gun], in the seventeenth century and later, a firearm adapted for use in defending fortifications. It was mounted on a swivel or some similar contrivance, and the stock was often made to fit the shoulder for convenience of pointing; the barrel was of great length, and the piece threw a ball an inch in diameter or even larger.

fusil[2] (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusille;* < ML. **fusillus*, *fusellus* (> F. *fuscau*), a spindle, dim. of L. *fusus* (> It. Pg. *fuso* = Sp. *huso* = Pg. *fus*), a spindle: see *fusee*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing differing from the lozenge in being longer in proportion to its breadth, and named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.

Fusil.

This collar, . . . with its double *fusilles* interchanged with these knobs which are supposed to represent flint stones sparkling with fire, . . . is the badge of the noble Order of the Golden Fleece. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

(*b*) A representation of a spindle covered with yarn.

Heralds have not omitted this order or imitation thereof, whiles they symbollically adorn their scuchions with mascles, *fusils*, and saltyrs.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

fusil[3]†, **fusile**† (fū′zil), *a.* [< L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1] and *found*[3].] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusil or graven in metal. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 573.

2. Running or flowing, as a liquid.

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

Some . . . fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial, and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil* marble.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

fusileer, fusilier (fū-zi-lēr′), *n.* [< F. *fusilier* (= Sp. *fusilero* = Pg. *fuzileiro* = It. *fuciliere*), < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; in general, an infantry soldier who bears firearms, as formerly distinguished from a pikeman or an archer. The name is still retained by a regiment of the line in the British army (the 7th), called the Royal Fusiliers.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *fusillade* = Pg. *fuzilada* (after It. *fucilata*), < *fusiller* (= It. *fucilare* = Pg. *fuzilar*), shoot, < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] A simultaneous or continuous discharge of musketry; sometimes used figuratively.

Then both men broke into a *fusillade* of excited and admiring ejaculations.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 357.

The men found relief in such *fusillades* of swearing as I had never before heard or even imagined.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 18.

Those of them who had guns kept up a continued *fusillade* upon the koppie. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 353.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fusilladed*, ppr. *fusillading*. [< *fusillade*, *n.*] To attack or shoot down by a fusillade.

Military execution on the instant: give them shriving tf they want it; that done, *fusillade* them all.
Carlyle, Sterling, I. 13.

The Mahdi's adherents *fusilladed* his palace at Khartoum. *The Century*, XXVIII. 560.

fusillet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fusil*[2].

fusillée (F. pron. fü-zē-lyā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *fusil*[2].] Same as *fusilly*.

fusilly (fū′zi-li), *a.* [< F. *fusillée*.] In *her.*, covered with fusils; divided by diagonal lines bendwise dexter and sinister, but at more acute angles, so as to form fusils: said of the field.—**Fusilly bendy,** having three, four, or more fusils touching by their obtuse points, the whole series being arranged in the direction of the bend.

fusil-mortar (fū′zil-môr″tär), *n.* A small mortar fixed on a stock like that of a musket, formerly used for throwing grenades. See *hand-mortar*.

fusil-shaped† (fū′zil-shāpt), *a.* Fusiform.

Fusil-shaped spikes (of a Rowel-spur).
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 235.

Fusinæ (fū-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fasciolariidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusus*, having a fusiform shell without varices, and the columella smooth, not plicate or tortuous; the spindle-shells. See cut under *Fusus*.

fusine (fū′sin), *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Fusinæ*.

fusing-disk (fū′zing-disk), *n.* A flat circular plate of soft steel mounted on an axis and rotated with great rapidity, used for cutting metal bars.

fusing-point (fū′zing-point), *n.* The degree of temperature at which a substance melts or liquefies; the point of fusion. See *fusion*.

fusinist (fū′zin-ist), *n.* [< F. *fusiniste*, < *fusain*, spindle-tree, prickwood (*crayon de fusain*, or simply *fusain*, charcoal-pencil), < ML. **fusanus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] An artist who draws in charcoal.

The modern art [of charcoal-drawing] is really a painter's art. . . . It was first practised by some French painters. . . . Since their time the number of *fusinistes* has immensely increased in France.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 158.

fusion (fū′zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *fusion*, *fuson*, *foison*, etc., abundance (see *foison*), < OF. *foison*, *fuison*, *fuson*, etc.; in lit. sense < F. (after orig. L.) *fusion* = Pr. *fusio* = Sp. *fusion* = Pg. *fusão*, = It. *fusione*, < L. *fusio*(*n*-), a pouring out, founding (ML. also abundance, profusion), < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3], and cf. *foison*, a doublet of *fusion*.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent: as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.

After reduction [of iron] in platinum vessels by pure hydrogen, and *fusion* in lime crucibles by the oxyhydrogen flame, . . . buttons of metal were obtained absolutely free from phosphorus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 279.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat: as, metals in *fusion*.

Philosophers have taught that the planets were originally masses of matter struck off in a state of *fusion* from the body of the sun. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Hence—3. The act of uniting or blending together, or the state of being united or blended, as if through melting; complete union, as of previously diverse elements or individuals.

So far did the emperor advance in this work of *fusion* as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities.
Merivale.

Important as was the union of Wessex and Mercia in itself as a step towards national unity, it led to a step yet more important in the *fusion* of the customary codes of the English peoples into a common law.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 139.

The altruistic impulse is formed out of the social *fusion* and transmutation of the egoistic impulses.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 252.

Specifically—4. In *politics*, the coalition of two parties or factions.

In New Jersey the refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the *Fusion* ticket . . . had allowed four of the Lincoln electors to slip in over the two Bell and the two Breckinridge electors on the regular Democratic ticket.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 328.

5†. Abundance; plenty; profusion: same as *foison*.

Labourers had plente and *fuson*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1113.

Off vitaill and wines saw he gret *fusion*,
Which tho was had in this garnyson.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5466.

Aqueous or watery fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—**Dry fusion,** the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled.—**Igneous**

fusion, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.—**Latent heat of fusion**, the heat which is expended in the molecular work involved in the change from the solid to the liquid state. (See *latent heat*, under *heat*.) Thus, to change a pound of ice at the freezing-point to a pound of water at the same temperature requires about 80 thermal units, which number expresses, therefore, the latent heat of the fusion of ice. —**Point of fusion of metals**, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus, mercury becomes liquid at −39°, while platinum requires for its fusion the intense heat produced by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, it being infusible in the furnace. See under the names of the different metals the approximate fusing-points of each.

fusionism (fū′zhon-izm), *n.* [< *fusion* + *-ism*.] Same as *fusion*, 4.

fusionist (fū′zhon-ist), *n.* [= F. *fusionniste;* as *fusion* + *-ist*.] In *politics*, one who advocates or supports some more or less temporary coalition of two or more parties or factions against another.

fusionless (fō′zhon-les), *a.* [Sc., also *foisonless, fizzenless;* < *fusion*, foison, abundance, etc., + *-less:* see *foisonless*.] Same as *fizzenless*.

fusoid (fū′soid), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *fusiform*.

fuss (fus), *n.* [A colloq. and dial. word, scarcely found in literary use before the 19th century; the record is therefore defective. The noun appears to be due to the adj. *fussy*, which is prob. an extended form (with the common adj. suffix *-y*[1]) of ME. *fus, fous*, eager, anxious, < AS. *fūs*, ready, prompt, quick, eager: see *fouse*, and cf. *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], the derived verb.] 1. Trifling, useless, or annoying activity; disorderly bustle; an anxious display of petty energy.

Old mother Dalmaine, with all her *fuss*, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything. *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

2. A disturbing course of action; a display of perturbed feeling; disturbance; tumult: as, to make a *fuss* over a disappointment.

Why, here's your Master in a most violent *Fuss*, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

People had not learned how to meet and dance without making a *fuss* over it, taking up carpets, putting candles in tin sconces, keeping late hours, and having a supper, the preparation of which was mainly done by the ladies of the house. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 89.

3†. A large, fat, bustling person.

That great rampiug *Fuss*, thy Daughter, . . .
Rambles about from place to place.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 233.

Madam, o' Sunday Morning at Church I curtsied to you; and look'd at a great *Fuss* in a glaring light dress next Pew. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

fuss (fus), *v.* [< *fuss, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make much ado about trifles; make a bustle.

He *fussed*, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed. *Scott.*

II. *trans.* To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be *fussed*. *Cornhill Mag.*

fussball (fus′bâl), *n.* See *fuzzball*.

fussify (fus′i-fī), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fussified*, ppr. *fussifying*. [< *fuss* + *-i-fy*.] To fuss; make a fuss about. [Vulgar.]

fussily (fus′i-li), *adv.* In a fussy or bustling manner.

Followed by a long train of clients, . . . the sedile fidgeted *fussily* away. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 13.

fussiness (fus′i-nes), *n.* The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless or disorderly bustle.

She was fussy, no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness*. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow.

That exaltation of English character which seems wholly compatible with British *fussiness*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 964.

fussle† (fus′l), *v. t.* Same as *fuzzle*.

fussock (fus′ok), *n.* [< *fuss, n.*, 3, + *-ock*.] A large, fat woman. [Prov. Eng.]

fussy (fus′i), *a.* [Now regarded as *fuss, n.*, + *-y*[1]; but perhaps orig. an extended form of ME. *fus, fous*, eager, anxious: see *fuss, n.*, and *fouse*.] Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making much ado about trifles; making more ado than is necessary.

The "over-formal" often impede, and sometimes frustrate, business, by a dilatory, tedious, circuitous, and (what in colloquial language is called) *fussy* way of conducting the simplest transactions.
Whately, Note on Bacon's Essay of Seeming Wise.

Very *fussy* about his food was Sergeant B., and much trotting of attendants was necessary when he partook of nourishment. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 88.

fust[1] (fust), *n.* [< OF. *fust, fuist, feust, fus*, a stick, stock, stake, log, shaft, branch or stem of a tree, a tree, wood, etc., F. *fût*, stock, shaft, = Sp. Pg. *fuste* = It. *fusto*, m., stock, stem, etc. (cf. OF. *fuste*, f., a stock, piece of wood, cask, pipe, hogshead, also a foist (a sailing vessel so called), = Sp. Pg. It. *fusta:* see *foist*[4]), < L. *fustis*, a knobbed stick, a club, ML. also a stock, stem, tree, etc., connected with **fendere*, strike, in comp. *defendere, offendere:* see *fend*[1], *defend, offend*.] In *arch.*, the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster. *Gwilt.*

fust[2]† (fust), *v. i.* [< *fusty*.] To be fusty; become moldy; smell ill.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

But Nummius eas'd the needy gallant's care
With a base bargain of his blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now loat for loss of sale.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

fust[2]† (fust), *n.* [< *fust*[2], *v.*] A strong musty smell.

fust[3]†, *n.* Same as *foist*[4].

¶They had seene and told 30. sailes that were most part gallies and *fustes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 77.

fustanet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fustian*.

fustanella (fus-ta-nel′ä), *n.* [See *fustanelle*.] Same as *fustanelle*.

His [Pharaoh's] warriors follow, looking, according to the eyes with which we look at them, like Romans in military dress, or like Albanians in the immemorial *fustanella*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 171.

fustanelle (fus-ta-nel′), *n.* [< ML. *fustanella*, dim. of NGr. *φούστανι* = Bulg. *fushtan* = Serv. *fushtan, fishtan* = Alb. *fustan*, a petticoat, < It. *fustagno*, fustian: see *fustian*.] A petticoat or kilt of white cotton or linen, very full and starched, worn as a part of the modern Greek costume for men. It is Albanian in its origin.

I flew over his [a donkey's] head and alighted firmly on my feet, but the spruce young Greeks, whose snowy *fustanelles* were terribly bespattered, came off much worse.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 359.

fusteric (fus′tėr-ik), *n.* [< *fustet*, with altered term., + *-ic*.] A yellow coloring matter derived from fustet.

fustet (fus′tet), *n.* [< F. *fustet*, the smoke-tree, OF. also *fustel, fostel* = Pr. *fustet* = Sp. Pg. *fustete*, ML. *fustetus, fustet*, < L. *fustis*, a stick, ML. a tree, etc.: see *fust*[1], and cf. *fustic*.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus*, and also its wood, otherwise called *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*).

fustian (fus′tyan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fustian, fustien, fustane* = OD. *fusteyn*, < OF. *fustaine, fustaigne*, F. *futaine* = Pr. *fustani* = Sp. *fustan* = Pg. *fustão* = It. *fustagno, frustagno*, < ML. *fustianum, fustaneum, fustanum*, fustian, with adj. suffix, *-i-anum*, etc., < Ar. *Fustāt*, the name of a suburb of Cairo in Egypt whence the stuff first came; cf. Ar. *fustāt*, a tent made of goats' hair. Hence ult. *fustanelle*. With *fustian* as applied to style cf. the similar use of *bombast*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Formerly, a stout cloth, supposed to have been of cotton or cotton and flax. It was in use in Europe throughout the middle ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries priests' robes and women's dresses were made of it, and there were both cheap and costly varieties. It appears to have been worn when strength and durability were required, and gradually the use of it was confined to servants and laborers. In the reign of Edward III. the name was given to a similar fabric woven of wool, the nap of which was sheared.

Is supper ready? . . . the serving-men in their new *fustian?* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. In present use, a stout twilled cotton fabric, especially that which has a short nap, variously called *corduroy, moleskin, beaverteen, velveteen, thickset*, etc., according to the way in which it is finished. See *pillow*.—3. An inflated or turgid style of speaking or writing, characterized by the use of high-sounding phrases and exaggerated metaphors, and running into hyperbole and rant; empty phrasing.

Prithee let's talk *fustian* a little, and gull them; make them believe we are great scholars.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

And he, whose *fustian* 's so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

Of their [Dryden's plays'] rant, their *fustian*, their bombast, their bad English, of their innumerable sins against Dryden's own better conscience both as poet and critic, I shall excuse myself from giving any instances.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 66.

4. A potation composed of the yolks of eggs, white wine or other liquor, lemon, and spices. [Eng.]

Rum *fustian* is a "night-cap," made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. *Hone*, Year Book, p. 62.

=Syn. 3. *Turgidness, Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of fustian.

There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his *fustian* jacket to the broken-down spendthrift in shawl dressing-gown.
Dickens, Pickwick, xii.

2. Pompous in style; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

Come, come, leave these *fustian* protestations.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

The absurd and *fustian* courtship of the times, which was a corruption of the Euphues and Arcadia.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, iii.

fustianist (fus′tyan-ist), *n.* [< *fustian* + *-ist*.] One who writes fustian.

In their choice preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fustianize (fus′tyan-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fustianized*, ppr. *fustianizing*. [< *fustian* + *-ize*.] To write in an inflated or exaggerated style; write fustian. [Rare.]

What is a poet's love?
To write a girl a sonnet,
To get a ring, or some such thing,
And *fustianize* upon it.
O. W. Holmes, The Poet's Lot.

fustibale, fustibalus (fus′ti-bāl, fus-tib′a-lus), *n.* [< L. *fustis*, a staff, + Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw.] Same as *staff-sling*.

fustic (fus′tik), *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic;* formerly *fustike;* < F. *fustoc*, < Sp. *fustoc, fustoque*, fustic, fustet: see *fustet*.] A dyestuff, the product of *Chlorophora* (*Maclura*) *tinctoria*, a large urticaceous tree of the West Indies and tropical South America. It is of a light-yellow color, and is largely used for dyeing shades of yellow, brown, olive, and green. It is known technically as *yellow-wood, old fustic*, or *Cuba wood*. It appears in commerce in four states: as chips, as a powder, as an aqueous extract, and as a paste or lake. It is mordanted with alumina for yellow, and with salts of iron for green.—**Young fustic**, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*, the Venetian sumac or smoke-tree of southern Europe, used for dyeing yellow. It comes in commerce as small logs and crooked branches. It is also known as *Zante fustic* and *fustet*. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina a fine orange color, but is easily affected by light. It is used by the tanners of Turkey, and in Tyrol, to impart an orange color to leather.

fustigate (fus′ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fustigated*, ppr. *fustigating*. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare* (> Pg. Sp. Pr. *fustigar* = F. *fustiger*), cudgel to death, < *fustis*, a cudgel, + *agere*, drive.] To beat with a cudgel; cane.

Falling out with his steward Rivaldus de Modena, an Italian, and *fustigating* him for his faults, the angry Italian poysoned him [Cardinal Bambridge].
Fuller, Worthies, Westmoreland.

I passed that night crying, "Hai, Hai!" switching the camel, and fruitlessly endeavoring to *fustigate* Masud's nephew, who resolutely slept on the water-bags.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 362.

fustigation (fus-ti-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fustigation* = Pg. *fustigação;* as *fustigate* + *-ion*.] The act of fustigating or cudgeling; punishment inflicted by cudgeling.

That is to say, six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough aforesaid, before a solemne procession, sixe seueral Sundaies, etc.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 609.

I have not observed that Colonel De Craye is anything of a Celtiberian Egnatius meriting *fustigation* for an untimely display of well-whitened teeth.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxix.

fustilarian† (fus-ti-lā′ri-an), *n.* [Appar. < *fusty* with arbitrary term. *-l-arian*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian!* I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fustilug†, **fustilugs**†, *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *fusty* + *lug*[2], *n.*, car, in some capricious application. But cf. *fussock*.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 39.

fustin (fus′tin), *n.* [< *fustic* + *-in*[2].] The yellow coloring matter contained in young fustic, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*.

fustiness (fus′ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fusty; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

fusty (fus′ti), *a.* [Also *fousty, foisty;* < OF. *fusté*, fusty, tasting of the cask, < *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1]. Hence *fust*[2].] 1. Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

If a feast, being never so great, lacked breade, or had *fewstye* and weightye breade, all the other daintyes should be unsaverye. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

2†. Moping. *Davies.*

At noon home to dinner, where my wife still in a melancholy, *fusty* humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is. *Pepys*, Diary, June 18, 1668.

Fusulina (fū-sū-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., < **fusulus*, an assumed dim. of L. *fusus*, a spindle (so named from the fusiform shape), + *-ina*.] A genus of fossil nummulitic foraminifers, typical of the subfamily *Fusulininæ*. It occurs in the Carboniferous, and to some extent in the Permian.

Fusulininæ (fū′sū-li-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusulina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusulina*. The test is bilaterally symmetrical, finely tubulated, with polar chamberlets inclosing one another, single or rarely double septa, no true interseptal canals, and diversiform aperture.

fusure† (fū′zūr), *n.* [< L. *fusura*, a founding or casting of metals, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt, found: see *fuse*[1], *fusion*, *found*[3].] The act of fusing or melting; smelting. *Bailey.*

Spindle-shell (*Fusus colus*).

Fusus (fū′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks having a fusiform shell with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The species so distinguished are very numerous, and the soft parts vary so much that they are now distributed among many genera belonging to different families. By recent naturalists the genus has been restricted to such representatives of the family *Fasciolariidæ* as *Fusus colus*. Such species as the *Fusus antiquus* of old authors belong to the genus *Chrysodomus* of the family *Buccinidæ*, while others are now referred to the family *Muricidæ*.

fut. A technical abbreviation of *future*.

futai (fö′tī′), *n.* [Chinese, the tranquilizer, < *fū*, tranquilize, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] In China, a governor of a proviuce: sometimes called *lieutenant-governor* by Europeans, to distinguish him from a *tsung-tuh*.

futchell (fuch′el), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter-bar and pole of a carriage.

fute (fūt), *n.* The Eskimo curlew or dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. *G. Trumbull.* [Long Island, U. S.]

futhork (fö′thôrk), *n.* [So called from the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *alphabet*.] The Runic alphabet.

The Gothic *Futhorc* being manifestly the primitive type from which the Anglian and Scandinavian runes were developed, the determination of the origin of the runes depends on the inscriptions, about 200 in number, which are written in this alphabet.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 211.

futile (fū′til), *a.* [= F. *futile* = Sp. *fútil* = Pg. *futil* = It. *futile*, < L. *fūtilis*, more correctly *futtilis*, untrustworthy, futile, lit. that easily pours out (hence as noun *futtile*, a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices); orig. **fudtilis*, < *fundere* (√ *fud*), pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] **1†.** Frivolous; merely loquacious.

As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal.

Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

2. Of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; useless; ineffective; trifling: as, *futile* efforts; *futile* prattle.

We knew of how little avail the ordinary *futile* recommendations of letters were. We were veteran travellers, and knew the style of the East too well, to be duped by letters of mere civility.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 276.

Of its history little is recorded, and that little *futile*.

Ruskin.

Of all *futile* speculations, the most *futile* is the discussion as to what would have taken place if something had happened which did not happen.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 167.

=**Syn. 2.** Trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, bootless, unavailing, profitless, vain, idle.

futilely (fū′til-li), *adv.* In a futile manner.

Regnault met his death, *futilely*, in almost the last engagement of the war — if it is futile to be a hero.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 252.

futilitarian (fū-til-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.] **I.** *a.* Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like.

The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's gigmanity, . . . are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the *futilitarian* misanthropist, respectively.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

II. *n.* A person given to useless or worthless pursuits.

As for the whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or *Futilitarians*, they are to the Government of this country such counsellors as the magicians were to Pharaoh.

Southey, The Doctor, xxxv.

futility (fū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *futilité* = Sp. *futilidad* = Pg. *futilidade* = It. *futilità*, < L. *futilita(t-)s*, emptiness, vanity, < *futilis*, *futtilis*: see *futile*.] The quality or character of being futile. (*a*†) The quality of being talkative; talkativeness; loquaciousness; a disposition to tattle.

The parable [Prov. xxix. 2] especially corrects not the *futility* of vaine persons which easily utter as well what may be spoken as what should be secreted; . . . not garrulity whereby they fill others, even to a surfeit; but . . . the government of speech. *Bacon*, On Learning, viii. 2.

(*b*) The quality of producing no valuable effect; uselessness; trifling; unimportance; want of weight or result: as, the *futility* of measures or schemes; to expose the *futility* of arguments.

We have too much experience of the *futility* of an easy reliance on the momentary good dispositions of the public.

Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

=**Syn.** Nouns formed from adjectives under *futile*.

futilize (fū′ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *futilized*, ppr. *futilizing*. [< *futile* + *-ize*.] To render futile or of no effect. [Rare.]

Her whole soul and essence is *futilized* and extracted into show and superficials. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 218.

futilous† (fū′ti-lus), *a.* [Accom. of L. *futilis*: see *futile*.] Worthless; trifling.

It is a most unworthy thing, for men that have bones in them, to spend their lives in making fidle-cases for *futilous* womens phansies. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

I received your Answer to that *futilous* Pamphlet, with your Desire of my Opinion touching it.

Howell, Letters, ii. 48.

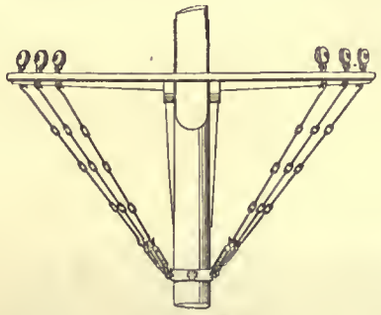
futtock (fut′o̤k), *n.* [Generally considered as a corruption of **foothook*, but *foothook* is not found.] One of the timbers of the frame of a ship above the floor-timbers and below the top-timbers.

futtock-band (fut′o̤k-band), *n.* Same as *futtock-hoop*.

futtock-hoop (fut′o̤k-höp), *n.* *Naut.*, a hoop around a mast below the top, serving for the attachment of the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plates (fut′o̤k-plāts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, iron plates to the top of which the deadeyes of the topmast- and topgallant-rigging are fastened, and having holes at the lower end into which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds are hooked or shackled.

futtock-shrouds (fut′o̤k-shroudz), *n. pl.* Iron



Futtock-shrouds.

rods leading from the futtock-plates to an iron band round the topmast or lower mast.

He fell from the starboard *futtock-shrouds*, and . . . probably sank immediately.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 39.

futtock-staff (fut′o̤k-stȧf), *n.* *Naut.*, a short bar of wood or iron seized to the shrouds of the topmast and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to keep the rigging from chafing.

futtock-stave (fut′o̤k-stāv), *n.* Same as *futtock-staff*.

futtock-timbers (fut′o̤k-tim′bėrz), *n. pl.* In *wooden-ship building*, the timbers in a ship's frame just above the floor-timbers; the futtocks.

futurable† (fū′t̤ū-rȧ-bl), *a.* [< *future* + *-able*.] Possible or likely to occur in the future.

What the issue of this conference concluded would have been is only known to Him . . . whose prescience extends not only to things future, but *futurable*.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 51.

future (fū′t̤ūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *future*, < OF. *futur*, F. *futur* = Pr. *futur* = Sp. Pg. It. *futuro*, < L. *futurus*, about to be, future part. associated with *esse*, be, *sum*, I am, < √ **fu*, be, found also in perf. *fui*, I was, *fuisse*, have been, etc., = E. *be*: see *be*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; pertaining to time subsequent to the present: as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

We have this hour a constant will to publish
Our daughters' several dowers, that *future* strife
May be prevented now. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of *future* favours.

Sir R. Walpole, quoted in Hazlitt's Wit and Humour.

2. Relating to later time, or to that which is to come; referring to or expressing futurity: as, one's *future* prospects; the *future* tense in grammar. In technical use often abbreviated *fut.*

Losing his verdure even in the prime,
And all the fair effects of *future* hopes.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Future contingent, estate, probation, etc. See the nouns.—**Future perfect,** or **future-perfect tense** (also *futurum exactum*), in *gram.*, a tense expressing action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time: as, *amavero* (Latin) = *I shall have loved*.—**Future tense,** in *gram.*, that tense of a verb which expresses future time.

II. *n.* **1.** Time to come; time subsequent to the present, or that which will or may happen after the present time.

Him God beholding from his prospect high,
Wherein past, present, *future*, he beholds,
Thus to his only Son foreseeing spake

Milton, P. L., iii. 78.

Oh, blindness to the *future!* kindly given
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 85.

2. A speculative purchase or sale of stock or other commodities for future receipt or delivery. See *to deal in futures*, below.

On *futures* the Committee are, on the whole, inclined to look with a lenient eye, and do not see their way to compelling merchants by law to deliver everything they sell, and to acquire possession of it before they sell it.

The Nation, April 26, 1883, p. 356.

A suit was decided . . . on Saturday . . . by the Supreme Court, giving judgment for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for failure to deliver a dispatch sent . . . to cover 500 bales of cotton *futures*.

New York Tribune, Feb. 8, 1887.

3. In *gram.*, the future tense. See *tense*[2].—**Paragogic future,** in *gram.* See *cohortative*.—**To deal in futures,** among brokers and speculators, to buy and sell stocks or commodities of any kind for future receipt or delivery, on the chance of a favorable change in price before the time specified. The settlement of such transactions is most commonly effected by payment of the difference in the prices, called *margins*, instead of the actual transfer of the subjects of them. See *option*, *margin*.

futurely† (fū′t̤ūr-li), *adv.* [< *future* + *-ly*[2].] In time to come; in the future.

This is a service, whereto I am going,
Greater than any war; it more imports me
Than all the actions that I have foregone,
Or *futurely* can cope.

Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

When Jesus, from the mount of Olives, beheld Jerusalem, he "wept over it," and foretold great sadnesses and infelicities *futurely* contingent to it.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

futurist (fū′t̤ūr-ist), *n.* [< *future* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant. —**2.** In *theol.*, one who holds that nearly the whole of the Book of Revelation refers principally to events yet to come. [Rare in both uses.]

futuritial (fū-t̤ū-rish′al), *a.* [< *future* + *-itial*.] Relating or pertaining to futurity; future. *Hamilton.* [Rare.]

futurition (fū-t̤ū-rish′o̤n), *n.* [= F. *futurition* = Sp. *futurieion*; as *future* + *-ition*.] Future existence or reality; prospective occurrence or realization. [Rare.]

Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect to its *futurition* as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South*, Works, I. viii.

Nothing . . . can have this imagined *futurition*, but as it is decreed. *Coleridge.*

futurity (fū-tū′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *futurities* (-tiz). [< *future* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being future, or not yet existent. [Rare.] —**2.** Future time; time to come.

And thou, O sacred maid! inspir'd to see
Th' event of things in dark *futurity*,
Give me what Heaven has promised tu my fate.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

3. The world in future times; that which or those who will exist in the future.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*.
Swift.

So when remote *futurity* is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought,
A terrible sagacity informs
The Poet's heart. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 492.

4. A future event; something yet to come: in this sense a plural is used.

He alone who orders and disposes *futurities* can foresee them at a distance; but man is a short-sighted and blind creature. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

futurize (fū'tūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *futurized*, ppr. *futurizing*. [< *future* + *-ize*.] To form the future tense; express the idea of future action or condition. [Rare.]

But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of *futurizing* (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale and with the greatest constancy.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 194.

fuze, *n.* See *fuse*[2].
fuzee[1], *n.* See *fusee*[1].
fuzee[2], *n.* See *fusee*[2].

fuzz[1] (fuz), *n.* [Appar. from the adj. *fuzzy*, q. v., the same as or mixed with *fozy*, light and spongy (cf. D. *voos*, spongy): see *fozy*, *fozé*, and cf. *fuzzball*.] 1. Fine downy particles, as on the surface of some fruits, as the peach; loose fibers, as on the surface of cloth, or separated from it by friction; loose volatile matter.

We turned in under blue blankets with a *fuzz* on them like moss. *C. W. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 228.

2†. A puffball; a fuzzball.

All the sorts of mushromes, toadstooles, puffes, fus bals or *fuzzes*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

fuzz[1] (fuz), *v. i.* [< *fuzz*[1], *n.*] To fly off in minute particles.

fuzz[2]† (fuz), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; cf. *fuzzle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle; fuzzle. [Old slang.]

The University troop dined with the E. of Ab. at Ricot, and came home well *fuzd*. *Life of A. Wood*, July 14, 1685.

fuzzball (fuz'bâl), *n.* [Also *fussball*; < *fuzz*, same as *fuzz*[1] (or another form of *foist*[1], a var. of *fist*[2]), + *ball*[1].] A puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

Why, you empty *fuzz balls*, your heads are full of nothing but proclamations. *Dryden*, Troilus and Cressida.

fuzzily (fuz'i-li), *adv.* In a fuzzy or fluffy style; so as to appear curled or frizzed.

Very, very low down, faultily low, some good judges said, they grew on a fairly white brow, and thence went off, crisply, *fuzzily*, in a most unaffected wave.
R. Broughton, Not Wisely, but too Well, ii.

fuzziness (fuz'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being fuzzy, downy, or fluffy.

Tomentose appearance of stem or *fuzziness* of stem.
The Century, XXXI. 477.

fuzzle† (fuz'l), *v. t.* [Also written *fussle*; cf. *fuzz*[2]; origin obscure; cf. G. *fuseln*, drink or smell of common liquor, < *fusel*, common liquor: see *fusel-oil*. Cf. also *fuddle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle.

The first night, having liberally taken his liquor, . . . my fine scholler was so *fuzled* that he no sooner was laid in bed but he fell fast asleep, never waked till morning, and then much abashed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 600.

fuzzy (fuz'i), *a.* [Of dial. origin, the same as or mixed with *fozy*, q. v. Cf. LG. *fussig*, loose, light, fibrous.] 1. Covered with fuzz; liable to give off fuzz: as, a *fuzzy* caterpillar.

A surface on either side made up of *fuzzy* elevations.
The Century, XXX. 808.

2. Like fuzz or down; fluffy: as, a *fuzzy* nap; a *fuzzy* fringe.

The *fuzzy*, buzzy halos of wings.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 149.

fy (fī), *interj.* See *fie*[1].

-fy. [< ME. *-fyen*, *-fien*, < OF. *-fier*, F. *-fier* = Sp. Pg. *-ficar* = It. *-ficare*, < L. *-ficāre*, in trans. verbs, signifying 'make . . . ,' from compound adjectives in *-fic-us*, 'making . . . ,' 'doing . . . ,' being an adj. form, with weakened vowel, of *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Examples are: E. *magnify*, < ME. *magnifyen*, *magnifien*, < OF. *magnifier*, < L. *magnificare*, < *magnificus*, < *magnus*, great, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do; E. *glorify*, < ME. *glorifyen*, *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, < LL. *glorificare*, < *glorificus*, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do. The associated adj., if any (besides rarely one in *-fic*, repr. the orig. L. adj.), is usually in *-ficant* (after L. *-fican(t-)s*, ppr.), whence the noun in *-ficance*, or, more commonly, in *-fication* (after L. *ficatio(n-)*; the two noun forms may coexist, with usually a distinction of use), as *signify*, *significant*, *significance*, or *signification*; *magnify* (*magnific*), *magnification*, with other forms (having deflected sense, as in L.); *magnificent*, *magnificence*, etc. In other cases the adj. and noun forms rest not on L. *-ficare*, but directly on *-facere*, e. g., *liquefy*, *liquefacient*, *liquefaction*; *calefy* (which appears also, disguised, in *chafe*, q. v.), *calefacient*, *calefaction*.] A suffix meaning 'make . . . ,' appearing in verbs of Latin origin or of modern formation on the Latin model: as, *dignify*, make worthy; *glorify*, make glorious; *magnify*, make great; *stultify*, make foolish, etc. The verbs in *-fy* formed on English or other non-Latin elements are often colloquial, having a humorous or contemptuous tone: as, *Frenchify*, *jollify*, *speechify*, etc. These verbs are usually accompanied by nouns in *-fication*.

fyance†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *fiance*.
fyke[1], *v.* and *n.* See *fike*[2].

fyke[2] (fīk), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, a weel, a bow-net.] A kind of fish-trap, consisting of a bag-net distended by hoops; a bow-net. The trap is set in water about 10 feet deep at high tide. The fish coming from either direction are led to the trap by a leader running from the shore. The outer openings are formed on a hoop from 3 to 6 feet in diameter; they have two or three funnels, similar to those of an eel- or lobster-pot, and gradually decrease in size. The whole trap is about 10 feet long. It is largely used in New York and Connecticut waters.

fyke-fisherman (fīk'fish'ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes with a fyke.
fyke-net (fīk'net), *n.* A fyke.
fyle[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[1].
fyle[2]†, *v. t.* See *file*[2].
fyle[3]†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[3].

fylfol (fil'fol), *n.* Same as *fylfot*.

fylfot, filfot (fil'fot), *n.* [Also *filfat*, *filfod*; origin obscure; no early instances have been found. It is supposed to be nlt. < AS. *fytherfōte*, also *fytherfēte*, and *feówerfēte*, four-footed, < *feówer*, in comp. sometimes *fyther-*, *fither-* (= Goth. *fidwōr*), four, + *fōt*, foot: see *four-footed*.] A peculiarly formed cross, each arm of which has a continuation at right angles, all in the same direction, used as a symbol or as an ornament since prehistoric times from China to western Africa. It is of frequent occurrence on Greek antiquities of the Mycenæan epoch, and later, down to the fifth century B. C., and is common on the prehistoric monuments of western Europe; and it was often introduced in decoration and embroidery in the European middle ages. It was adopted into heraldry as the *cross cramponee*. Also called *gammadion*.

Fylfots.
1. From embroidery on miter of Thomas à Becket. 2. From a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire, England.

Bells were often marked with the *fylfot*, or cross of Thorr, especially where the Norse settled.
S. Baring-Gould, in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 155.

fyllok†, *n.* See *fillock*.
fyord, *n.* See *fiord*.
fyr[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fire*.
fyr[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *far*[1] (positive and comparative).

3if thou be stad in strange contre,
Enserche no *fyr* then falles to the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

fyrd (fird), *n.* [AS. *fyrd*, *fierd*, *ferd*, the army, an expedition: see *ferd*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms: a force resembling the German landwehr.

The one national army [in the time of Ælfred] was the *fyrd*, a force which had already received in the Karolingian legislation the name of "landwehr," by which the German knows it still. The *fyrd* was, in fact, composed of the whole mass of free land-owners who formed the folk: and to the last it could only be summoned by the voice of the folk-moot. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of Eng., p. 127.

When the King summoned his *fyrd* to his standard, by sea or by land, Exeter supplied the same number of men as were supplied by five hides of land.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 98.

fyrdung (fir'dung), *n.* [AS., < *fyrd*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the army prepared for war; a military expedition; a camp.

fyrdwite†, *n.* [AS. *fyrdwite*: see *ferdwit*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, same as *ferdwit*.

What to the English might be a mere payment of *fyrdwite*, or composition for a recognised offense, might to the Normans seem equivalent to forfeiture and restoration. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 95.

fyst (fist), *n.* See *fist*[2].
fyt[1]†, **fytte**[1]†, *a.* See *fit*[2].
fyt[2]†, **fytte**[2]†, *n.* See *fit*[3].

fz. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of *forzando*, *forzato*.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
á as in ask, fast, ant.
â as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tune, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ů as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in errant, republican.
ẹ as in prudent, difference.
ị as in charity, density.
ọ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ụ as in Persia, peninsula.
ė as in *the* book.
ụ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
l̂ (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

MDCCCLXXXIX